

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED IN  
KINGSMAN: GOLDEN CIRCLE MOVIE**

**THESIS**

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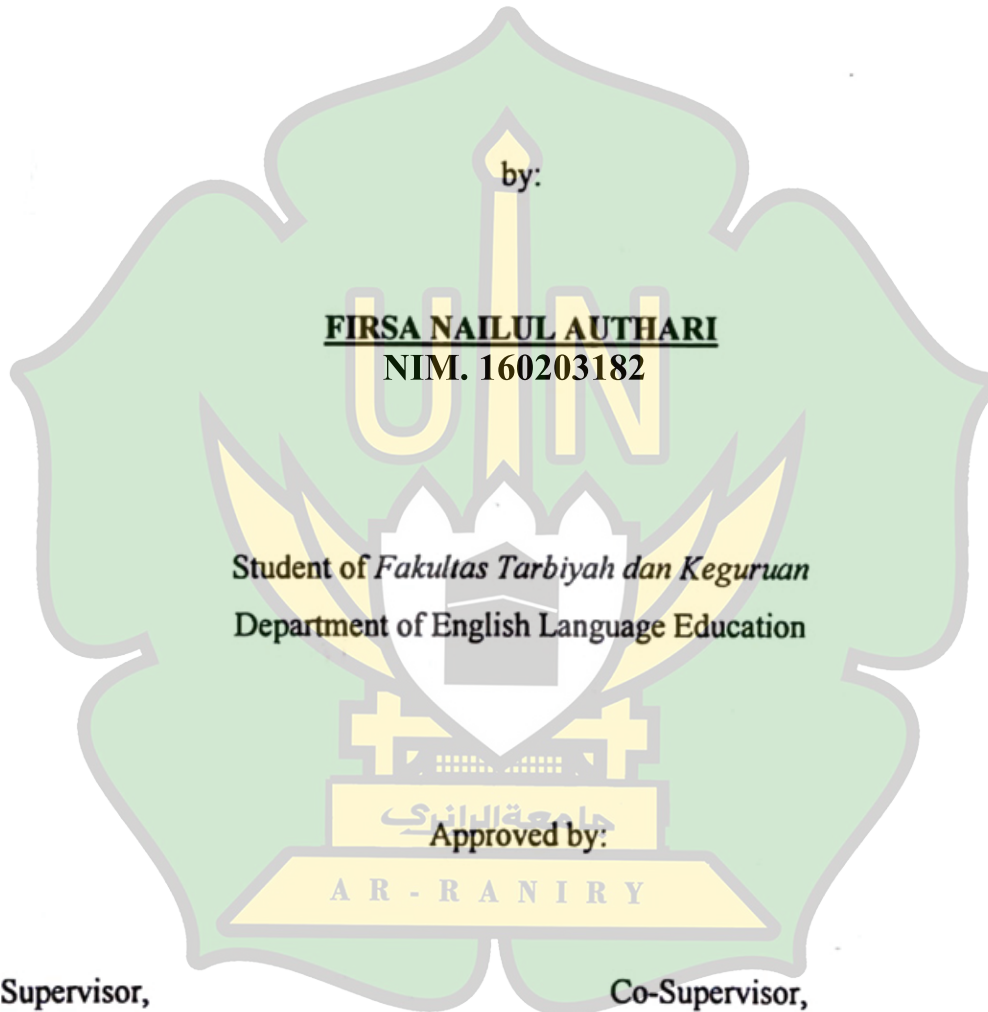
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**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY  
BANDA ACEH  
2022 M / 1444 H**

THESIS

Submitted to *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan*  
*Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh*  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree  
Bachelor of Education in English Language Teaching



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in front of the board of the Examination for the working paper  
and has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for Bachelor of Education Degree in English Language Teaching

on:

17 October 2022

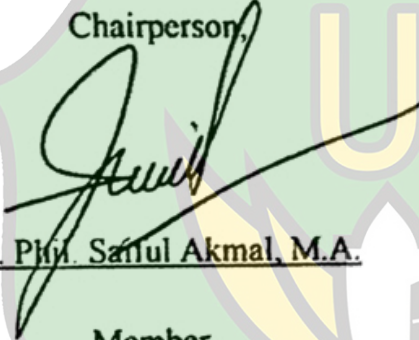
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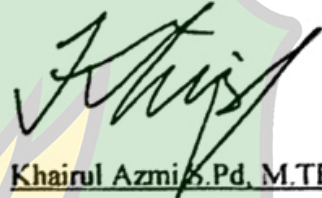
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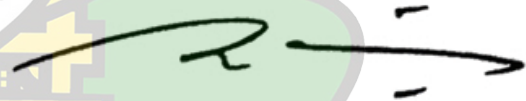
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**An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used in Kingsman: Golden Circle  
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adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 30 September 2022

A R - R A N I Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan,



Firsia Nailul Authari

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT



First of all, I would like to express the deepest praises and thanks to Allah Azza Wa Jalla, the almighty, the lord of the universe who has given mercy and blessings to this world. Peace and salutation be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW, peace be upon him, together with his family and companions who have brought the enlightenment into human life. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisors Mr. Saiful Akmal and Mrs. Rita Hermida for their invaluable help, guidance, encouragement, motivation, and suggestion. Also, I want to thank to all of English language education lecturers and staff who have inspired, lectured and assisted me during my study in this department. May Allah grant you heaven and make ease your way.

The most prestigious thanks and love are addressed to my big family, the best support system in my life. To my father and mother, and thanks for always motivating me, supporting me, giving me much love and giving strength to live in this tough life. I also dedicate my love and thank all my beloved brother and sister for always supporting and loving me. May Allah SWT always bestow them grace, health, and blessings in the world and in the hereafter.

My appreciation and thanks are also addressed to my beloved friends, Rahmat, Reza, Rizqy, Saiful, Aufar and Eka who always lend me their back and listen to my complaints. To Mrs. Syarifah Dahliana as the chief of PBI UIN Ar-Raniry, thank you for assisting me in finishing my study. To TEN 2016, also big thanks for your help as participants in my thesis. Thanks for all of my friends that I cannot mention one by one who bring colors in my life, supporting me, and inspiring me. You guys are priceless for me. May Allah bless and reward your heaven.

Banda Aceh, 30 September 2022

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## ABSTRACT

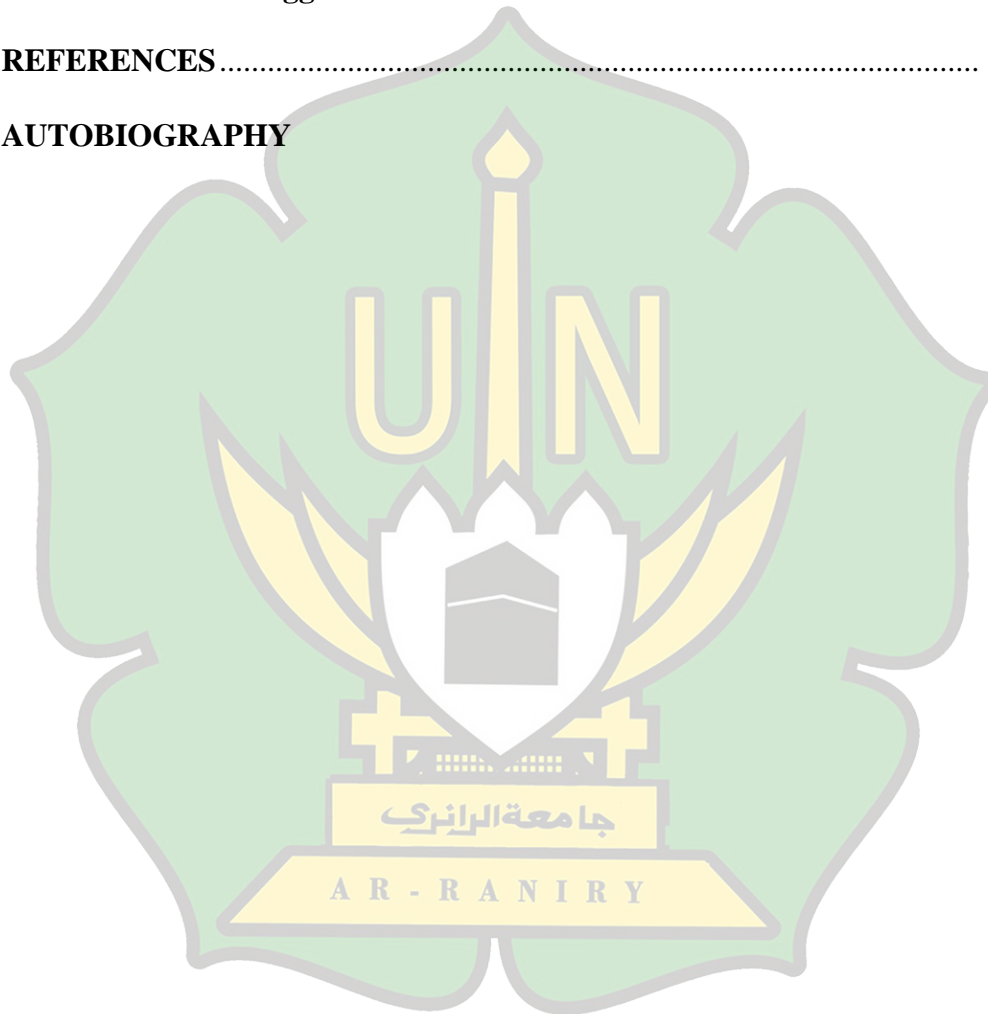
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Thesis working title : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used in Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie  
Main Supervisor : Dr. Phil. Saiful Akmal, M.A.  
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Keywords : Idiomatic Expression; Kingsman: Golden Circle; English Literature,

The study aims to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions contained in Kingsman: Golden Circle and to interpret the connotative meaning of these expressions. The researcher used Makkai's theory to address the set of research questions. This study is qualitative and employs a descriptive method. This study focuses on the Matthew Vaughn-directed film Kingsman: Golden Circle, which is based on the Kingsman comic book series by Dave Gibbons and Mark Millar. The data consisted of scenes including idiomatic expressions spoken by characters in the film Kingsman: The Golden Circle. In order to conclude, the data were classified and categorized during the analysis. The following are the research's findings: Kingsman: The Golden Circle movie has all six Makkai idiomatic expressions. Phrasal verbs are among the most common sorts of idiomatic expressions. Phrasal verbs occur 55 times (67%), Phrasal Compound Idiom 8 times (10%), Incorporating Verbs Idiom 7 times (9%), Pseudo-Idiom 5 times (6%), Tournure Idiom 5 times (6%), and Irreversible Binomial Idioms appear only once (1%). It can be concluded that Idioms are often found in English fiction, newspapers, or magazines or could also discover in movies. In addition, in understanding the context of the words in the movie, miscommunication and misunderstanding may occur because idiomatic expressions cannot be translated literally. The connotative meaning of idiomatic expressions can only be interpreted based on the context of the statements in the movie. So, in understanding its meaning, one should not only consult a dictionary of idioms but also consider the context of the sentence in which the expression occurs.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of study

Language learned since humans were born, parents begin to teach their children how to speak using language because language is a significant tool for expressing people thoughts either in spoken and writing as well, also make sense of complex and abstract thought, to fulfil our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain the culture and as a means of communication to interact each other (Evans & Levinson, 2009). Therefore, language is the central aspect of communication. A good and effective communication requires a strong connection and comprehension between language and its people (Akmal & Yana, 2020). As an important tool divers' kinds of language from various countries one of which is English, it is a prominent language that becomes an international language to associate the communication between countries, peoples are willing to master the English language due to of the popularity of English, most of the schools in Indonesia teaching the English language as a second language or foreign language.

Richards and Platt (1992) state language the system of human communication which consists of the structured arrangement of sounds (other written representation) into larger units. There are many languages in this world, which are often used such as English, Arabic, Chinese, etc. Moreover, an international language has influence as one of the crucial aspects to master. The statement

means that people should master English in advance. But for people who never study English or who do not know English, the books or dictionary needed to be translated for knowing the meaning of a foreign word or phrase so that they can easily understand the real meaning of the word, phrase, or sentence.

Moreover, the languages that exist in this world have an influence as one of the important aspects to be mastered in their respective regions. As well as languages used globally such as English. Seidlhofer (2005) similarly stated that the function of English as a global lingua franca. To understand and communicate globally where English is the dominant language used in the international world, the meaning of mastering English is important.

In learning English, there are various challenges, one of which is understanding the vocabulary aspect. Students often encounter vocabulary in English, but some of the vocabulary is difficult to understand, such as some lexicon that cannot be translated properly. Both expressions and sentences have certain meanings that cannot be explained in linguistics using hypotheses (Salih, Saeed, Ahmed, & Ahmed, 2015; Surmanov & Azimova 2020).

Robert (2003) stated that the world's dialect has expressions or sentences that cannot be caught on scholarly. Indeed, on the off chance that you know all the words in an expression and get all the linguistic use of the expressions totally, the meaning may still be tricky. This is a remarkable highlight of the English dialect called idiom.

Many linguists characterize idioms as fixed expressions that cannot be directly understood, and whose meaning cannot be found in common word references. Caro (2009) mentioned that English is wealthy in formulation expressions or idioms, those modes of expression peculiar to a language (or dialect) which often defy logical and grammatical rules. Meanwhile, Jackson and Amvela (2001), idiom can be defined as “a phrase, the meaning of which cannot be predicted from the individual meanings of the morphemes it comprises”.

However, idioms should be studied because of their important role in language. Mastery of idioms is indispensable to facilitate communication associate degrees and promote an innovative range of social interactions (Arifuddin et.al., 2019). In addition, the usage of idioms will be more engaging because they are enjoyable to hear and must be incorporated into the process of teaching and learning foreign languages. Because idioms transmit meaning fast and enable language users to communicate more effectively. Idioms are entertaining expressions when heard and spoken, but they can be challenging for English language students to acquire. Similarly, English learners view idioms as one of the most challenging aspects of the language and an intriguing component of the English lexicon.

The use of idiom is applied in an idiomatic expression. Idiomatic expression is a sort of complex lexical item, and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts. In other words, idiomatic expression is a special expression which consists of a series of word or phrase in English which has disparate content in literary or word-by-word (Cooper, 1998). There are some contrasts in the use of English

idioms between British and American. Such distinctions are in the use of their meaning, phrase, and form. The native speakers of the English language certainly used idiomatic expressions in everyday speech. Idiomatic expressions can be used in songs, whereas in written, the use of idiomatic expressions is expressed in literature.

Idioms are like constructions that form up an outsized part of our information of language and square measure such a persistent feature of language that it cannot be merely dismissed as marginal. Researchers of expression in English within the past, for example, Makkai (1972), Weinreich (1969), and Fraser (1970), have mostly centered on the categorization, semantics, and grammar behavior of such expressions, to the neglect of their functions in the discourse, with several exceptions, notably Strässler (1982), Fernando (1996), Moon (1998), Nation and Webb (2011) who analyze English idioms from pragmatic, purposeful and corpus-linguistic approaches severally.

Further, Hinkel (2017) adds that idioms, collocations, phrases, expressions, multi-word units, formulas, formulaic language, sentence stems, lexicalized constructions, chunks, lexical bundles, prefabricated routines, or clusters by any other name are ubiquitous, pervasive, and astonishingly frequent. They are critical in language teaching and learning. Most learners find it difficult to deduce the meanings of these constructions from the meanings of their parts. Most idiomatic phrases have irregular and un-derivable grammar, and their logical analyses defy linguistic reason. Neither spoken nor written communication can be practical or



even thrive in achieving its goals unless these language units are learned, used, and understood.

In its application, idioms are needed in a language because idioms are created to communicate a specific thing and are usually entirely appropriate to describe it when there are no other appropriate words or no exciting words. For example, the idiom “It takes two to tango,” which means “One person alone is not responsible. Both people are involved”, people can pronounce this condition in simple and more looks exciting way.

O’Dell and McCarthy (2010) said idioms will often be found in English fiction, newspaper, or magazine, or can also be found through TV shows, movies, and songs. Of all the types that contain idioms, the researcher is interested in choosing movies as the object of idiom analysis. movie as a popular literary work can be a bridge to study idiomatic expressions because movie provides audiovisual which directly shows the use of idioms by native speakers as characters in the movie.

Movie is one of the genres of literature that is preferred to be watched by people of various ages. Nowadays, watching movies has been one of the lifestyles of many people from around the world. It helps increase their knowledge and imagination. Many people watch movies to spend their time, as entertainment or to learn. The film contains multiple genres. The term genre refers to a specific type or style of the film. It could be a fictitious film, a genuine film, or a combination of the two (Subkhan, 2018). Some films could combine two or more genres, such as action films, adventure films, animated films, comedies, dramas,

tragedies, horror, romantics, and thrillers. Action, drama, horror, and romantic films are the genres that the majority of people watch. In general, if a person watches a film, he or she will follow the plot of the film. Therefore, it affects their daily attitude. Children who watch films with a positive moral message will typically have a positive outlook on life. If they see films with a negative moral message, they will also have a negative attitude in real life (Mariani & Eu, 2019).

Regarding to the use of idiom terms been show by previous of study, Mabruroh (2015) conducted research on the English idiom in the novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*. She employed quantitative research specifically quasi-experimental research design. The data were the phrases or words, or collocations found in the novel. The data were taken by reading, identifying, and inventorying. The purpose of her research is to find out idioms, their types, dominant type, and problems in understanding idioms. Another research has done by Daulay (2015). Her research to find out Idiomatic Expression Found in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics Album *Let Go* 2002. The result of his study is there were 56 idioms was found and most of them have contextual.

In sum, this study is comparable and different from others. One common thread is an examination of idioms as a whole. Previous research has employed novel and song data to examine idioms; thus, there are some distinctions between the two. However, movies are being used in this study as a data source.

From the reasons above, the researcher is interested in analyzing a movie that focuses on the use of idiomatic meanings to carry out an in-depth investigation. "Kingsman: Golden Circle" movie is chosen for analysis, focusing on the

Idiomatic Expression in the movie's script. It is determined because it was a successful movie based on the comic adaptation of Mark Miller and Dave Gibson's Kingsman which has been awarded as the highest-grossing film in North America with a gross of 39 million dollars since its release on September 22, 2017. Cinema audiences successfully accept not many movies based on comic adaptations in various countries due to their challenges, such as determining characters, directors, and production budgets. In addition, this movie is an action-comedy genre, and the movie has actors from different backgrounds and the locations shown in the movie are also different so that the use of existing vocabulary and culture can also affect the appearance of idioms in this movie. In this movie, there are very rich idioms used by characters that are adapted from comics, both American Idiom and British Idiom. Many cultures' knowledge impacts the statement of conversations in the movie, so they need a contextual explanation to interpret its meaning. Based on the reasons above, this research is very important and interesting to be conducted.

#### **B. Statement of Research Problem**

Based on the background above, the following research problems are proposed:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions found in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie?
2. What are the connotative meanings of idioms used in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie?

### **C. Objectives of the Research**

In this research, the writer will make every endeavor:

1. To find out the types of idiomatic expressions found in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie.
2. To find out the connotative meanings of idioms used in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie.

### **D. Significant of the Study**

The findings of this study are expected to be significant both practically and theoretically. Practically, this research is expected to increase the student's knowledge of the language, especially in getting the contextual meaning of the idioms that are found in the movie. English teachers can use the findings of this study to educate students on idiomatic expressions in greater depth. In addition, teachers can anticipate problems in learning related to idioms and the use of idiomatic expressions that arise so that non-native speakers are no longer confused by every sentence they read or hear. The executives of the education sector organizing English subjects can use this research as a guide to improve the preparation of the material delivered by incorporating more weekly instruction on idiomatic expressions. The other researcher can use this research to help them conduct research in analyzing the meaning of idioms.

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to be helpful in enlarging research on analyzing idioms' meanings. This study is expected to give relevant information to anyone who does their study on literary works. Thus, the next

researcher can undertake more research pertinent to this study to construct a broad and comprehensive picture of idiomatic expression.

## **E. Research Terminology**

### ***1. Idiomatic Expression***

Idioms are like constructions that form up an outsized part of our information of language and square measure such a persistent feature of language that it cannot be merely dismissed as marginal. This study only wants to analyze the use of idioms contained in the movie. The way to analyze the use of idioms in this study is to watch movies and read movie scripts. Helping facilitate the analysis process to find out the use of idioms that appear in the movie and analyze their variations, this study classifies the types of idioms based on Makkai's classification. The use of Makai classification as a guide is because many studies have adopted it widely. The brief explanation will be discussed in more detail in this research literature review.

### ***2. Movie of Kingsman: Golden Circle***

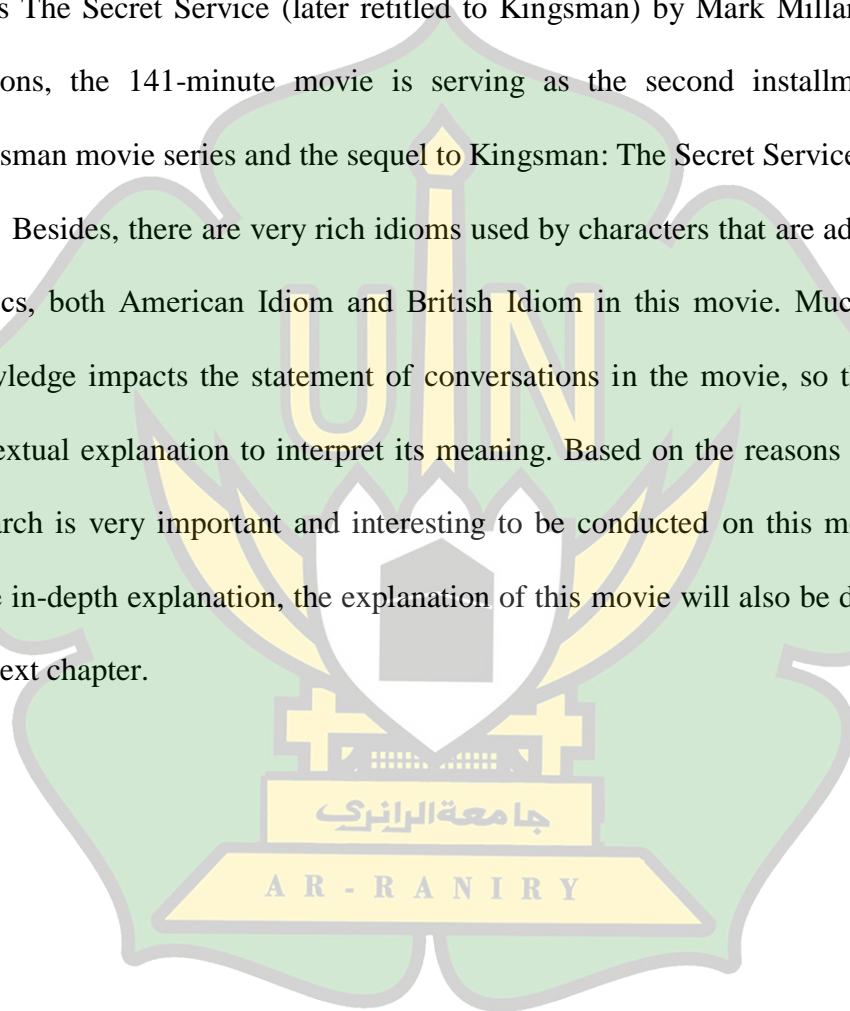
A movie is one of the literary works that convey knowledge and ideas. A film may also explore an idea or visual aspects and texture; this experience challenges the thoughts and emotions of the audience. Movies have captivated audiences for more than a millennium, and the experiences are frequently shaped by narratives and characters that viewers learn to care about. O'Dell and McCarthy (2010) said idioms will often be found in English fiction, newspaper, or magazine, or can also be found through TV shows, movies, and songs. Of all the



types that contain idioms, this study decided to choose the movie “Kingsman: Golden Circle” to analyze the use of idioms applied in the movie.

The Golden Circle is a 2017 action spy comedy movie directed by Matthew Vaughn and written by Jane Goldman and Vaughn. Based on the comic book series The Secret Service (later retitled to Kingsman) by Mark Millar and Dave Gibbons, the 141-minute movie is serving as the second installment in the Kingsman movie series and the sequel to Kingsman: The Secret Service (2014).

Besides, there are very rich idioms used by characters that are adapted from comics, both American Idiom and British Idiom in this movie. Much cultures' knowledge impacts the statement of conversations in the movie, so they need a contextual explanation to interpret its meaning. Based on the reasons above, this research is very important and interesting to be conducted on this movie. For a more in-depth explanation, the explanation of this movie will also be discussed in the next chapter.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Definition of Idiomatic Expression**

Idioms, or more familiarly called idiomatic expressions, are an expression, word, or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. This meaning is different from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly as the words literal meaning. They have, however, hidden meanings. Idioms are a fascinating aspect of English, they are commonly used in all types of language, informal and formal, spoken and written.

Fromkin (2010) explained that knowing a language obviously means comprehending the morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meaning. Furthermore, there are fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, with one meaning that may not be inferred by knowing the meaning of an individual word. These kinds of word expressions are called idioms. While Zarei and Rahimi (2012) argue a phrase or statement whose meaning is not evident from the meaning of individual words, and which must be learned as a whole unit is called an idiom. To put it another way, an idiomatic expression's meaning cannot be deduced from its parts. Idioms are difficult to translate literally or dissect into their components because their meaning is derived from the connections between their words rather than their individual meanings.

Moreover, idioms come in a variety of shapes and structures. An idiom's structure can be regular, irregular, or even grammatically erroneous. These are the unique characteristics of some idioms, although the grammar and vocabulary of the remaining idioms are entirely usual and reasonable. Due to the unique characteristics of certain idioms, learners must master the phrase as a whole and cannot alter any portion of it. Baker (2018) asserts that idioms possess the feature that the more complex an expression is to comprehend and the less sense it makes in a given context, the more likely it is to be identified as an idiom.

Moreover, according to Hurford (2007), idiomatic expressions are multi-word formulations that mix the literal meanings of the component words. Some idioms have many interpretations based on context. For Example:

1. “*To sit on the fence*”, (can literally mean that one is sitting on a fence).
2. “*I sat on the fence and watched the game*”. (In these sentences “*I sat on the fence*” means that one is not making a clear choice regarding some issues).
3. “*The politician sat on the fence*” (means that they would not give their opinion about the tax issues).

Moreover, idiomatic expressions sometimes are also in the form of phrases, some idiomatic expressions are constructed with a phrasal verb with some other words. Hornby (2009) indicates that idiomatic expression is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not literal through knowledge of the individual meaning of the constituent words but needed to be understood as a whole. It is sometimes

also indicated to the practice of using certain prepositions following some verbs, noun adjectives. For example:

1. “*To run around like a chicken with its head cut off*” (The sentences above means that “to run around with what seems to be no purpose).
2. “*I run around like a chicken with its head cut off*” (This sentence means that I tried to assemble -my holiday).

Based on the explanation of the experts above, it can be concluded that an idiom is an expression, phrase, or group of words that has a different meaning from the individual words as part of it. It cannot be translated word for word, but the meaning of the idiom is the meaning of the whole word. Idioms are sometimes irrational and ungrammatical, but other idioms are rational and grammatically fixed. This can be understood by guessing from the context.

## **B. Types of Idioms**

Idioms have been classified from different points of view. According to Makkai (1992, as cited in Fatin, 2006), the idioms are divided into six types, they are:

### **1. Phrasal Verbs Idioms**

A phrasal verb is a verb that contains of two kinds of words. The first word is a verb, and the second word is particle. Examples: *take off, put off, get in, get on, look after, etc.*

### **2. Tournure Idioms**

Tournure idioms are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and mostly are verbs. Tournure was a kind of idiom that brought

metaphorical meaning. A tournure idioms mostly fall into sentences. Based on its structure, tournure idioms are divided into:

- a. The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article. Example:  
*to do a guy* (to disappear secretly)
- b. The form contains an irreversible binomial introduced by a preposition. Example: *to be at seven and eight* (to be in a condition of confusion, at odds.)
- c. A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. Example: *to build castle in the air* (to make impossible plans.)
- d. The leading verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing. Example: *to dance on air* (to get hanged)

### **3. Irreversible Binomial Idioms**

As referred by Makkai (1992, as cited in Fatin, 2006) in the book “Idiom in Structure in English”, Irreversible Binomial Idioms consist of two words, which are separated by conjunction. is a pair or group of words used together in fixed order as an idiomatic expression or collocation. The words’ orders in this structure are fixed and cannot be reversed. Example: *high and dry* (without resources), *Romeo and Juliet* (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love).

### **4. Phrasal Compound Idioms**

Phrasal Compound Idioms refers to nominal compounds which refer to a specific, generally known object, using common nouns (Makkai, 1992, as cited in Fatin, 2006). To make these kinds of compounds idiomatic, they first have to be institutionalized and widely recognized in their specific meanings. Example: *black*



*mail* (any payment force by intimidation), *bookworm* (a person committed to reading or studying).

### 5. *Incorporating Verbs Idioms*

Incorporating Verbs Idioms have the forms are Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, Noun-Noun, and Adjective-Noun (Makkai, 1992, as cited in Fatin, 2006). Usually incorporating verb separated by (-).

- a. *Sight-see* means “visit the famous places in a city, country, etc.”
- b. *Blackmail* means “The crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them.”
- c. *Bootleg* means “Made and sold illegally.”
- d. *Whitewash* means “An attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something.”

### 6. *Pseudo-Idioms*

According to Makkai (1992), as cited in Fatin (2006), Pseudo-Idioms can potentially mislead or misinform unprepared listeners. Example: Cranberry (bright red acid berry produced by any plant of the genus *oxycoccus*), In the sentence “make a cranberry face”. It means the face become red. Another example is tic-tac-toe (special game).

### C. *Idiomatic Expression Meaning*

All languages have phrases that cannot be taken literally and, along these lines, cannot be used with certainty. They are opaque or changeable because they do not predict, literal meaning. No matter whether people know the importance of a fairly large number of words in the expression and look at all the total state

structure, the importance of the expression must still be confusing. Such phrases or sentences are called idioms. According to O'dell and McCharity (2010) defined "Idiom is fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word".

Leech (1981) added that there are seven types of meaning; conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. This study focused on connotative meaning because, according to Leech, connotative meaning is the communication value a phrase possesses because of what it refers to, in addition to its strictly conceptual content. Moreover, connotative meaning might encompass the 'putative features' of the referent based on the perspective of an individual, a group, or an entire community. Confirming this, the connotative meaning is not exclusive to language but is shared with other communication systems. Further, because the difficulties to find out the meaning of the idiom, it takes a device to find the true meaning of the idiom, then the researcher uses an idiom dictionary to find out the true meaning of the idiom. The dictionary will show helpful for the researcher who are looking for synonymous colloquial expressions. The researcher can find most of what they need by looking at spoken words to incorporate thoughts into documents and following references to phrases in the vocabulary itself.

## **D. The concept of Movies**

### ***1. The definition of movies***

A movie is one of literary works that deliver information and idea. A movie can also develop an idea or explore visual qualities and good texture; this experience challenges viewers' minds and emotions. More than 1000 years of movie have attracted in human lives, and it is the experiences are often driven by stories, with characters people come to care about. According Bordwell and Thompson (2008), since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the movie has become part of human life, and it is hard to imagine a world without them. People like them in theaters, at home, in offices, in cars, on buses, and on airplanes because the movie entertains to give the audience a different effect and imagination. All traditions that emerged tell fictional stories, record actual events, animate objects or pictures, and experiment with pure form intended to give viewers experiences they could not get from other media.

### ***2. The elements of movies***

Like novels, poetry, or other written works, movies also have their uniqueness. According to Singh (2014), there are several elements of the movie's narrative which he describes as below.

#### **a. Character**

One aspect of strong stories that transcends time and genre is the ability to create likable protagonists and antagonists. Making the protagonist encounter a vicious, nasty, merciless opponent is a tried-and-true formula for success in film. An intriguing cast of secondary characters is also

required, an "orchestration" in which all the elements work together like instruments in a symphony to form a unified whole.

**b. Plot**

The plot is the series of these events, from the beginning, through the middle, until the end, giving us the feeling of the story's forward motion (or motionlessness). The most important events of the plot are often significant irreversible incidents that change the course of the plot and push it further ahead. These events are called Plot Points. The plot can be thin or thick, and it forms the body of the story.

**c. Conflict**

Conflict is the bread and butter of drama. The more the creator can involve the audience in the conflicted situations of the creator's characters, the more problems the creator can create for the protagonists and make them overcome those by one, the more successful the movie will be. Also, any level of conflict or drama starts appearing redundant, repetitive, or lukewarm unless the creator keeps increasing the stakes and coming up with more significant conflicts. Especially as a storyteller on movie, we need to keep raising the tension and thickening the action to ensure the collective attention and interest of hundreds of people watching the movie stays with us. We have been trying to learn how to do it without making it seem manipulative or convenient for all these years. This thing is something that each movie writer struggles with, even after years of experience.

**d. Resolution**

Since hundreds of people will share their reactions as they leave the theatre, the ending is essential in the cinematic medium. To fully appreciate a film, one must see it through to its climax, the point at which the plot thickens to its zenith and the protagonist faces up against the film's antagonists. Whether the film ends with the central conflict resolved or leaves the audience hanging because of the lack of resolution (as in tragedies), this is frequently where the film's "meaning" becomes clear. The protagonist's life should be drastically altered due to the resolution.

**e. Structure**

There should be a beginning, middle, and finish to a story, but they need not always follow each other in chronological sequence. That is the bare-bones easiest way to stress the significance of structure. More than any other type of narration, movies showcase the structure's joys for the audience. Like picking out an appropriate outfit for an event, finding the proper story structure is a matter of trial and error. That may be the single most crucial factor in determining the author's future success and influence.

**3. *Kingsman: The Golden Circle Movie***

It is an action spy comedy movie produced and directed by Matthew Vaughn and written by Vaughn and Jane Goldman. *Kingsman: The Golden Circle* is the sequel to *Kingsman: The Secret Service*, which is based on the *Kingsman* comic book series, created by Dave Gibbons and Mark Millar. The movie features

Colin Firth as Harry Hart (Galahad), Taron Egerton as Gary Unwin (Eggsy), Mark Strong as Hamish Mycroft (Merlin). Julianne Moore as Poppy Adams, Halle Berry as Ginger Ale (Agent Whiskey), Pedro Pascal as Jack Daniels (Agent Whiskey), Elton John as Elton John, Channing Tatum as Agent Tequila, Jeff Bridges as Champagne (Champ), Edward Holcroft as Charles Hesketh (Charlie), Hanna Alström as Tilde, (Crown Princess of Sweden), Bruce Greenwood as the President of the United States, Emily Watson as Chief of Staff Fox, Sophie Cookson as Roxanne Morton (Roxy/Lancelot), and Michael Gambon as Sir Giles (Arthur) joining the cast.

The plot of the movie follows the members of the Kingsman who need to team up with their American counterpart, the Statesman, after the world is held hostage by Poppy Adams and his drug cartel, “The Golden Circle”. Kingsman: The Golden Circle premiered in London on September 18, 2017 and was theatrically released in the United Kingdom on September 20, 2017 in 3D and 2D, and in the United States on September 22, 2017 on IMAX. The movie grossed \$410 million at the box office worldwide on a budget of \$104 million during its run. The 141-minute movie received a score of 51 percent from review aggregator Rotten Tomatoes and viewers gave it a 64 percent score, while the IMDb website gave it a score of 6.7 out of 10 based on 265,513 ratings.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

De Vaus (2001) stated that research design shows the overall strategy that a person uses in his study. Its function is to ensure that the evidence obtained allows it to effectively address the research problem. The design of this research consists of analyzing approach and methodology. Since this study lacks numerical data, the methodology employed is qualitative. When a study's variables are unknown and need to be discovered, the researcher is said to be conducting qualitative research (Creswell, 2012). In this context, the term "central phenomenon" refers to the study's central notion, idea, or process. Analysis of this sort treats the phenomenon under study as a central one that must be dissected and comprehended (Creswell, 2012).

Qualitative research, apart from its relation to uninominal data analysis, has a few chief characteristics as pointed out by Creswell (2012). The first is to hunt for issues and develop a keen understanding of the central phenomenon. Then, it will require a review of the literature which has little role in justifying the problem. The third characteristic is to ensure that the general and broad objectives and research questions are in accordance with the needs of the research. After that, it draws data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are gained. Next, the data is analyzed. As Mackey and Gass (2016) asserted that qualitative is research that is based on descriptive data

without statistical procedure. Thus, in this research, the use of a qualitative approach is inspecting the type of idiom and connotative meaning in Kingsman: Golden circle movie.

### **B. Method of data collection**

The writer used library research and textual analysis techniques to compile the material needed to draw the necessary conclusions and complete the investigation. According to Kothari (2004), one of the essential parts of any research process is finding and locating sources that organize factual information or personal, expert perspectives on a research subject. Frey et al. (2019) stated that textual analysis is the technique employed by the communication scholar to characterize the message's substance, form, and function inside texts. Rhetorical criticism, content analysis, interaction analysis, and performance studies are the main methods for analyzing texts.

Qualitative content analysis, a form of document analysis, is cited by the author in this study. Cohen et al. (2011) defined content analysis is the procedure of summarizing and reporting the primary contents and messages of textual data. Content analysis, however, was proposed by Frey et al. (2019) to identify, count, and analyze recurrent instances of particular messages and message characteristics inside texts. The term "qualitative content analysis" refers to the process of delving into the hidden meanings within a piece of writing. It is a method for studying the relationship between texts and the situations in which they are used, and the results can be replicated and trusted.

### **C. Method of data analysis**

The technique for collecting data is used to acquire the information essential to achieving the research's objective. The technique describes how all of the data will be examined to determine the answer to the issues. Literacy work must be evaluated to achieve a thorough comprehension. According to McGee (2001), the purpose of literary analysis is not to express an opinion about the work but to interpret and analyze it. Analyzing the film provides significance to literacy instruction.

In performing research, document analysis is utilized. According to Bowen (2009), document analysis is a methodical process for assessing or evaluating document-based or electronic content. It necessitates the examination and interpretation of data in order to extract meaning, enhance comprehension, and create empirical knowledge.

This technique is suitable for library research. In order to acquire knowledge of the film and the idiomatic expression from the script, this study employs comprehensive document analysis techniques.

### **D. Data Analysis and Interpretation**

To reach those objectives of the research, the researcher derives the guidance from Cohen's book to analyze the data. Based on Cohen (2007) that there are eleven steps in the process of content analysis. But then, the researcher just takes five steps that are appropriate with this research as follows:

**1. *Define the research questions to be addressed by the content analysis***

As mentioned in chapter one, this research has two research problems. Then, those research problems are solved by using the content analysis method so that the researcher has to prepare the appropriate data to be analysed.

**2. *Define the sample to be included***

The researcher chooses the idiomatic expressions at random. As mentioned in data collection, the research analyzes the data, those idiomatic expressions are analyzed in detail and systematically.

**3. *Define the units of analysis***

The researcher develops the data by using context units as the units of analysis. Krippendorff (2004) defines context units are units of textual matter that set limits on the information to be considered in the description of recording units. In general, a natural choice for the context unit is in the form of whole text, paragraphs, sentences, and words. So, the researcher identifies the utterances or sentences which contained idiomatic expression.

**4. *Construct the categories for analysis***

The researcher arranges the discovered data in chronological order according to idiom types, classifications, and connotative meanings. This is accomplished by assessing the facts in light of the theories described in chapter two. The arrangement of data is divided into two distinct sections, namely, finding and discussion.

### 5. *Summarizing*

Fifth, the researcher provides a concise summary of the research results. These are the findings of this study. As a consequence of the research, the summary is written in the form of paragraphs. Then, the arrangements in this result are arranged methodically to address the issues raised by this study.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Finding

This sub-chapter presents to all the data that have been found in the movie of Kingsman: Golden circle by using Makkai (1992, as cited in Fatin, 2006) theory about six types of idiomatic expression. In obtaining the data, define the research questions to be answered by content analysis. Determine the sample to include the words that are classified as idiomatic expressions. identify utterances or sentences that contain idiomatic expressions. The data structure is organized into two parts in detail, the first is the data findings and the second is the analysis and arrangement of these results systematically arranged to answer the problems of this research. After going through several processes, the researcher obtained several findings which were arranged based on the research questions which are the types of idiomatic expressions found in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie and the connotative meanings of idioms used in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie.

#### *1. Phrasal verbs Idioms*

(00:17:35) Harry: Or if the Queen is present. Otherwise, tuck in.

The phrase “Tuck in,” which appears at 17:35 seconds, does not mean “push, fold, or twist” but means “start eating something eagerly.” As the



context expression in the findings above shows, Harry advises Eggsy to be careful with table manners. So, it can be noted that it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned above, such idiomatic expressions are based on combining words, so it is a type of “Phrasal verb.”

(00:19:45) Eggsy: Come on, guys, loosen up. We saved the world.

The idiom that appears at 19:45 seconds is "Phrasal verb." because, according to this scene, there is a combination of two words that change the meaning where literally "loosen" is "Unfasten or untighten." Then, the real meaning of this expression is "more relaxed manner and less serious manner, or to allow oneself to behave freely in order to have a good time; to rid oneself of physical or mental tension”.

(01:44:59) Whiskey: Get the Silver Pony on the runway and ready to take off

This type of idiom is “Phrasal verb” because according to this scene shown at 01:44:59 second, there is a combination of two words that change the meaning where literally “take” is “to get into one’s hold or possession by voluntary action.” Then, the real meaning of this expression is “begin flight, or to leave the surface.”

(01:46:48) Fox News anchor: In his latest statement, the president promised he was doing everything in his power to speed up negotiations and save lives.

(02:02:40) Harry: Our colleague, Merlin, may he rest in peace., managed to synthesize your horrible little formula, and speed up its effects.

According to the scene, these words appear twice, which is at 1 Hour Minute 46:48 second, and 2 Hours Minute 02:40 Second. A combination of two words changes the meaning where literally "speed" means "rate of movement." However, in this context, the merging of words changes the meaning to "to process (something) quickly."

(01:47:41) Harry: Right. This is where we split up.

At 1 Hour Minute, 47:41 second appears these words. This scene shows the ambush carried out by Eggsy, Harry, and Merlin. A combination of two words changes the meaning where literally "split" word means "break." However, in this context, the merging of words changes the meaning to "divide into two or more groups."

(00:06:54) Eggsy: Merlin, I'm entering Hyde Park. Can I get on with it?

(01:49:22) Merlin: Now get on with it.

These words are shown twice in this movie, at 1 Hour Minute 49:22 second and Minute 06:54 Second. At 1 Hour Minute 49:22 second, there is a scene where Eggsy is looking for an escape route from the police and asks Merlin to do something. Here Eggsy says, "Can I get on with it?" which means the word "get on" in question is "to manage or deal with a situation or issue." Basically, the word comes from "get," which means "have or obtain." Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These are called "phrasal verbs."

(01:10:41) Another bar customer: why don't you get out of our bar

(01:15:23) Elton: Get out of my room! You have my word.

(01:15:25) Elton: Get out! I will do this...

(01:15:31) Elton: Get out of my fucking room!

(01:35:38) Ginger: Get out there in the field

(01:57:40) Poppy: Get out of the way, Elton

The expressions “get out” in this movie is shown several times; at 1 Hour Minute 10:41 second, there is a scene where Eggsy and the other Kingsman agents are kicked out of the bar they visited. At 1 hour minute 15:23 second, at 1 hour minute 15:25 second, and at 1 hour minute 15:31 second, in these scenes, what happens is that someone extra is locked up, violently kicking the guard out of his room. In these scenes, “get out” means “used for telling someone to leave.” At 1 hour minute 35:38 second, there is a scene where agent ginger says he wants to do something else, try fieldwork. What is meant by “get out” in the scene at that time is “to go to different places and spend time enjoying yourself”. Meanwhile, at 1 hour minute 57:40 second, Poppy the main enemy, told Elton, his hostage, not to be there. This means the word “get out” in question is “leave or escape. In these scenes, the use of the word “get out” is different from the basic word “get,” which means “have or obtain.” Due to the combination of words, causing a change in the meaning. these expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(01:58:52) Elton: Now, go off and save the world.

At 1 hour Minute 58:52 second, there is a scene where Elton says to Harry to continue his mission. What is meant by "go off" in the scene at that time is "to leave a place, especially for a particular purpose." While "go" literally means "to travel or move to another place." The difference in meaning is due to the purpose and context that occurs.

(00:20:30) Roxy: Seems like we're looking at some kind of underworld organization.

(01:02:24) Receptionist of Motor Manor Hotel: Oh, actually, sir. I'm just looking at my computer and I'm afraid that the princess is already checked out.

(00:40:39) Merlin: Harry, look at me.

(00:44:13) Poppy: You're lying. Look at your hands.

(00:46:22) Eggy: You've got to look at the bigger picture....

(01:03:06) Harry: Look at these lovely toiletries.

(01:18:30) Chief of staff fox: We could be looking at the deaths.

The expression "look at" in this movie is shown the seventh time; at Minute 20:30 second, there is a scene where Roxy analyzes the enemy and the mission they are going to investigate. At 1 hour minute 02:24 second, in this scene, the hotel receptionist said that he checked the data on his computer about the status of princess Tilde. At Minute 40:39 second, there is a scene where Merlin tests Harry's focus. At Minute 44:13 second, Poppy shows Elton to be honest about what happened. Further, at Minute 46:22 second, Eggy tells all agents not to focus on a small spot. Moreover, at 1 hour minute 03:06 second, Harry is packing and showing the items he has packed.

Meanwhile, at 1 hour minute 18:30 second, Fox's Chief of the staff spoke to the president about the real risks the world was facing. In these scenes, the use of the word "look at" is different from the bare word "look," which means "have or obtain." However, the meaning of the word "look at" here is "to pay attention." The combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called "phrasal verbs."

(00:46:33) Eggsy: The name Golden Circle keeps coming up.

At Minute 46:33 second, Eggsy talking in the meeting with the Kingsman's agent about who made this mess. In this scene, the use of the word "coming up" is different from the primary word "come," which means "move or travel toward or into a place." However, the meaning of the word "coming up" here is "to be mentioned or appeared information." Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called "phrasal verbs."

(00:35:47) Tequila: So why don't you go on and get down on your knees

(00:38:53) Eggsy: Get down, Harry!

(01:29:45) Whiskey: Get down!

(01:32:45) Eggsy: Harry, get down!

In this movie, the expression "Get down" appears four times. At minute 35:47 second, tequila told Eggsy and merlin to surrender. The meaning of the word "get down" spoken by the tequila agent is "To command someone to take closer and lower position." Meanwhile, at minute 38:53 second, at 1

hour Minute 29:45 second, and 1 hour Minute 32:44 second, the scene where Eggsy and whiskey ask to Harry to take shelter. In the scene Eggsy and whiskey, the expression “get down” declares “to lower your head and body quickly in order to avoid being hit by something.” However, in these scenes, the use of the word “get down” is different from the basic word “get,” which means “come to have or hold (something) or receive.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:46:26) Eggsy: So, if someone wanted to take out Kingsman...

(01:10:44) The bar guy: why don't you get out of our bar before I take out your other one?

The expression “take out” appears two times. At Minute 46:26 second, Eggsy says what the enemy might be planning. The meaning of the word “take out” spoken by Eggsy is “To destroy (something or someone).” Meanwhile, at 1 hour Minute 10:44 second, the scene where the bar guy tries to get rid of Eggsy and his friends. In the scene where the bar guy does is the expression “take out,” which means “to make one fall or faint.” However, in these scenes, the use of the word “take out” is different from the basic word “take,” which means “reach for and hold.” The combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:47:05) Head of statesman: Hold up.

(01:22:05) Whiskey: Hold up. We need you down here, Galahad.



The expression “hold up” appears two times: At Minute 47:05 second, the Head of the statesman delays the tequila agent from leaving. At 1 hour Minute 10:44 second, the scene where whiskey told harry about his plan. The meaning of the word “hold up” spoken by the Head of statesman and whiskey is “to delay someone action.” In these scenes, the use of the word “hold up” is different from the bare word “hold,” which means “grasp, carry, or support with one’s hands.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:47:53) Whiskey: Kid, looks like we're hooking up with a chick at a rock concert.

The expression “hooking up” is shown; at Minute 47:53 second, the whiskey agent tells Eggsy it looks like they are going to have a good time. The meaning of “Hooking hup” spoken by whiskey is “take a date or dating with girl.” In this scene, the use of the word “hooking up” is different from the basic word “hook,” which means “catch with a hook or attach or fasten with a hook or hooks.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:49:18) Ginger: No, no, wait. His instincts are gonna kick in

The expression “kick in” at Minute 49:18 second is shown that ginger tells merlin to wait to see Harry’s consciousness. The word “kick in” spoken by ginger is “to start to have an effect or to happen.” In this scene, the use of

the word “kick in” is different from the basic word “kick,” which means “a blow or forceful thrust with the foot.” The combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(02:12:38) Harry: Look in the mirror.

The expression “look in” at 2-hour Minute 12:38 second shows a scene where Harry tries to convince Eggsy’s appearance. The meaning of the word “look in” spoken by Harry is “to look briefly inside of.” In this scene, the use of the word “look in” is different from the basic word “look,” which means “used to call attention to what one is going to say.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:35:47) Tequila: So why don't you go on and get down on your knees and tell me who you really work for.

(00:50:42) Eggsy: Babe, I wish I could stay longer, but I've got to go on with this mission.

(00:52:07) Whiskey: Goes on your finger.

(00:57:51) Eggsy: Well, we all go on our separate journeys but, ultimately, we'll all arrive at the same destination.

(01:21:18) Head of statesman: Go on. Vamoose.

The expression “go on and goes on” appears five times in this movie. At minute 35:47 second, Tequila told Eggsy and Merlin not to counterattack. The meaning of the word “go on” spoken by the Tequila agent is “To command someone to take closer.” Meanwhile, At Minute 50:42 second, Eggsy tells his girlfriend that he has work. The meaning of the word “go on”

spoken by the Eggsy is “to do something after.” At Minute 52:07 second, whiskey tells Eggsy how to use the item he gave her. The meaning of the word “goes on” spoken by whiskey is “to use or install (a tool).” At Minute 57:51 second, Eggsy tried flirting with Clara. The meaning of the word “go on” spoken by Eggsy is “to do something after.” Meanwhile, at 1 hour Minute 21:18 Second, the scene where the head of stateman orders Eggsy and friends to immediately resolve the problems that occur as quickly as possible. In the scene that the head of stateman does is the expression “go on,” which is declared meaning “to start doing a particular activity or being in a particular state.” The word “get down” is a different meaning from the basic word “go,” which has a meaning “to travel or move to another place.” Due to the combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:52:37) Frenkaisten: Why don't we just go up to her....

At Minute 52:37 second, Eggsy told whiskey to do it simply. The meaning of the word “go up” spoken by Eggsy is “to approach (someone).” In this scene, the meaning of the word “go up” is different from the basic word “go,” which means “to travel or move to another place.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:34:26) Merlin: Hang on.

(00:54:43) Eggsy: And hang on, let me guess...

The expression “Hold on” appears twice in this movie. At Minute 34:26 second, Merlin told Eggsy that he had found something. At Minute 54:43 second, Eggsy tried to figure out Clara’s animal spirit. The meaning of the word “hang on” spoken by Eggsy and Merlin is “give a minute”. However, in this scene, the use of the word “hang on” is different from the basic word “hang,” which means “to attach or support something at the top.” The combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:46:43) head of statesman: You got any promising leads on him?

The head of the statesman said the expression “leads on,” at Minute 46:43 second. The head of the statesman asks Eggsy about the clue. The meaning of the word “leads on” spoken by the head of the statesman is “to conduct further.” However, in this scene, the use of the word “leads on” is different from the basic word “leads,” which means “to guide on a way often by going ahead.” Due to the combination of words causing a change in the meaning. These expressions are called “phrasal verbs.”

(00:19:45) Eggsy: Come on, guys, loosen up. We saved the world.

(00:25:02) Brandon: Come on, JB. Give it a rest, mate.

(00:58:00) Clara: Uh... Yeah. Oh, come on.

(00:58:11) Clara: Come on.

(00:59:40) Eggsy: Oh, no, no, no, come on. Okay.

(01:21:14) Eggsy: Come on.

(01:24:52) Eggsy: Harry, come on, we're in. Let's go.

(01:24:58) Eggsy: Come on. We've gotta go now. Please!

(01:25:06) Charlie: Come on. Now!

(01:35:14) Harry: Come on.

(01:56:58) Poppy: Come on, Jet. Good girl.

(01:59:30) Harry: Come on!

(02:10:01) Jamal: Come on, Liam. Man, come on.

In this movie, the expression "come on" appears 13 times. The meaning of "come on" spoken by the actors and actresses in that movie is "to start to happen or work, or said to encourage someone to do something, especially to hurry or try harder, or to tell you something." In these scenes, the use of the word "come on" is different from the basic word "come," which means "to travel or move to another place." The combination of words causes a change in the meaning. These expressions are called "phrasal verbs."

## 2. *Tournure Idioms*

(00:13:27) Poppy: And that's all on me. Not to toot my own horn....

At Minute 13:27 second, this expression was said by poppy cannot be translated as literary; it means it was one of idiomatic expression. "Not to toot my own horn," delivered by poppy, has the real meaning "for talk boastfully about her achievements." Because it was metaphorical meaning, this type of idiom is "Tournure Idioms."

(01:43:25) Merlin: I hate to break up a party.

At 1 Hour Minute 43:25 second, Merlin uttered an expression that cannot be translated literally, indicating that it was an idiomatic expression. "To interrupt a leisure activity" is the actual meaning of Merlin's phrase "To break up a party." This type of idiom is known as "Tournure Idioms" since its meaning was metaphoric.

(01:58:39) Erica: Elton, take the ball.

At 1 hour Minute 58:39 second, this expression by merlin cannot be translated as literary; it means it was an idiomatic expression. "Take the ball," delivered by merlin, has the real meaning: "to continue an activity or process that someone else has started, often when that person could not finish it or make it work." Because it was metaphorical, this idiom is "Tournure Idioms."

(00:17:26) Harry: Or whatever tipple takes your fancy.

This remark spoken by Harry at Minute 17:26 seconds cannot be interpreted as literary; it was an idiomatic expression. The actual meaning of Harry's phrase, "Takes your fancy," is "have a desire or liking for." This type of phrase is dubbed "Tournure Idioms" due to its metaphorical meaning."

(00:17:12) Harry: Holds knife like pen

This colloquial term uttered by Harry at Minute 17:12 seconds cannot be translated literally. The true meaning of Harry's remark, "Holds knife like pen," is "used to characterize the table manners of a lower class or boorish



person attempting to replicate what he incorrectly perceives to be the behavior of the upper classes at table." As the acronym suggests, the knife is wielded as if it were a writing instrument." This type of idiom is known as "Tournure Idioms" since its meaning was figurative."

### 3. *Irreversible Binomial Idioms*

(00:53:12) Whiskey: Watch and learn, buddy.

At Minute 53:12 second, the expression "Watch and learn" delivered by whiskey has the real meaning is "demonstrating an action so difficult and skillful that viewers would never be able to." Because it was a pair or group of words used together in a fixed order as an idiomatic expression, this type of idiom is "Irreversible Binomial Idioms."

(01:15:36) Poppy: First, you agree to end the war on drugs, once and for all.

At 1 hour Minute 15:36 second, poppy says, "once and for all" with the true meaning of "now and for the final time" or "Finally, forever, definitively."

Because it was a pair or set of words used as an idiomatic expression in a predetermined order. Therefore, this expression contains "Irreversible Binomial Idioms."

### 4. *Phrasal Compound Idioms*

(00:12:05) Eggsy: Oh, yeah, Jamal, are you free to dogsit JB tomorrow night while we're there?

At Minute 12:05 second, this expression “once and for all” delivered by Eggy has the real meaning: “look after a dog or dogs while their owner is away, usually staying at the owner’s home to do so.” Because These are compound words, the word is formed from two words (refers to nominal compounds which refer to a specific, generally known object, using common nouns) into one whole word. So, this expression includes “Phrasal Compound Idioms.”

(02:02:01) Harry: Perhaps not. Call me old-fashioned. I don't consider genocide especially ladylike.

This expression "ladylike" was uttered by Harry at 2-hour Minute 02:01 second. Its true meaning is "Behavior that seems acceptable for a polite, civilized girl or woman." Due to the fact that they are compound words. The word is generated by combining two words (refers to nominal compounds that identify a specific, well-known thing using common nouns) into a single term. Therefore, this phrase contains "Phrasal Compound Idioms."

(01:38:30) Harry: or worse, if Statesman itself has a dark agenda, we have to safeguard this mission

At 1 Hour Minute 38:30 second, this expression “safeguard” yielded by Harry has the real meaning as “a measure taken to protect someone or something or to prevent something undesirable.” Because These are compound words, the word is formed from two words (refers to nominal compounds which refer to a specific, generally known object, using

common nouns) into one whole word. So, this expression includes “Phrasal Compound Idioms.”

(01:30:04) Eggsy: You fucking dickhead!

(02:08:42) Eggsy: Put alpha gel on that, dickhead.

This expression “dickhead” was delivered twice by Eggsy at 1 Hour Minute 30:04 second and 2 Hour Minute 08:42 second. It has the real meaning of “a stupid, contemptible, or annoying man.” Because these are compound words, the word is formed from two words (nominal compounds, which refer to a specific, generally known object, using common nouns) into one whole word. So, this expression includes “Phrasal Compound Idioms.”

(00:11:51) Eggsy: Yeah, but that's because you were a lightweight, Jamal.

This phrase "lightweight" was spoken by Eggsy at Minute 11 minutes and 51 seconds. The actual meaning is "someone who easily becomes drunk." Because These are compound words, the word is constructed from two words (refers to nominal compounds that refer to a particular, well-known thing using common nouns) into a single word. Therefore, this word has "Phrasal Compound Idioms."

(00:56:15) Harry: in the middle of nowhere. Homesick.

(00:56:20) Harry: Oh, Pops. You're doing this because you're homesick?

Harry delivered this expression “homesick” twice: at Minute 56:15 second and Minute 56:20 second. It has the real meaning of “unhappy because of being away from home for a long period.” Because these are compound

words, the word is formed from two words (nominal compounds, which refer to a specific, generally known object, using common nouns) into one whole word. So, this expression includes “Phrasal Compound Idioms.”

(01:42:40) Harry: No bittersweet memories.

Harry uses the term "bittersweet" at 1 Hour Minute 42:40 second. Its true definition is "having a mixture of sadness and happiness." Because These are compound words, the word is constructed from two words (refers to nominal compounds that refer to a particular, well-known thing using common nouns) into a single word. Therefore, this phrase has "Phrasal Compound Idioms."

##### **5. Incorporating Verbs Idioms**

(01:45:54) Merlin: As discussed, this is for the endgame.

At 1 hour Minute 45:54 second, this expression “endgame” uttered by Merlin has the real meaning as “the very last part of or ultimate weapon.” The word has the form of Incorporating Verbs Idioms, which are separated by (-). So, this expression includes “Incorporating Verbs Idioms.”

(00:29:44) Merlin: Whoever Charlie's working with doesn't think that mere staff are missile-worthy.

Merlin said the expression “missile-worthy” at Minute 29:44 second. The real meaning is “worth to destroy.” The word has the form of Incorporating Verbs Idioms, which are separated by (-). So, this expression includes “Incorporating Verbs Idioms.”

(00:54:29) Eggsy: You know what, I'm so jet-lagged.

At minute 54:29, Eggsy uses the term "jet-lagged" with the actual meaning of "tired and confused (commonly after a long flight from a time zone with a different schedule)". The word consists of Incorporating Verbs Idioms that are separated by hyphens (-). Consequently, this expression contains "Incorporating Verb Idioms."

(00:54:36) Eggsy: South America. Been spending a bit of time out there.

The expression "time-out" stated by Eggsy at Minute 54:36 second has the true meaning of "time for rest or recreation away from work or studies." The word is composed of Incorporating Verbs Idioms separated by hyphens (-). As a result, this phrase includes "Incorporating Verbs Idioms."

(00:53:50) Whiskey: No, it's okay. I know you didn't mean to make me feel like a dumb-ass.

Whiskey said "dumb-ass" at Minute 53:50 Second, which has the real meaning is "a foolish or stupid person." The word has the form of Incorporating Verbs Idioms, which are separated by hyphens (-). So, this expression includes "Incorporating Verbs Idioms."

## 6. *Pseudo-Idioms*

(00:27:21) Poppy: Kingsman is crumpets.

At 27:21 seconds, poppy spoke, "Kingsman is crumpets," what Poopy meant by saying that was how his attempt to destroy the Kingsman was as

easy as a crumbly crumpet cake. The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are not genuine or Made-up and can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener. So, this expression includes to Pseudo-Idioms”.

(01:42:36) Harry: I had no ties.

Harry uses the expression "had no ties" at 1 hour Minute 42:36 second. Its true meaning is "Without mates (without a friend) Not engaged or married." The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are neither authentic or invented and might mislead or misinform an ignorant listener. Consequently, this statement contains "Pseudo-Idioms."

(00:26:18) Brandon: All right, mate. Chill your boots.

Brandon’s expression “Chill your boots” at Minute 26:18 second has the real meaning of “to calm down from anger.” The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are not genuine or Made-up, and can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener. So, this expression includes to Pseudo-Idioms.”

(00:02:40) Charlie: You're way out of your depth.

At Minute 02:40 second, this expression “out of your depth” delivered by Charlie has the real meaning of “beyond one’s knowledge or ability to cope.” The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are not genuine or Made-up and can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener. So, this expression includes to Pseudo-Idioms.”



(00:45:36) Head of statesman: You wanna go back to being a rodeo clown?

This expression, "a rodeo clown," delivered by the Head of statesman at Minute 45:36 second, has the real meaning: "Someone who acts or dresses foolishly to draw attention to oneself." The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are not genuine or Made-up, and can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener. So, this expression includes to Pseudo-Idioms."

(01:47:43) Harry: Pincer movement.

At 1 hour Minute 47:43 second, Harry correctly defines "Pincer movement" as "the movement of two independent groups of troops closing on the adversary." The word has the form of Pseudo-Idioms, which are neither real or genuine, and is also capable of misleading or misinforming an unwary listener. Therefore, this expression contains two Pseudo-Idioms.

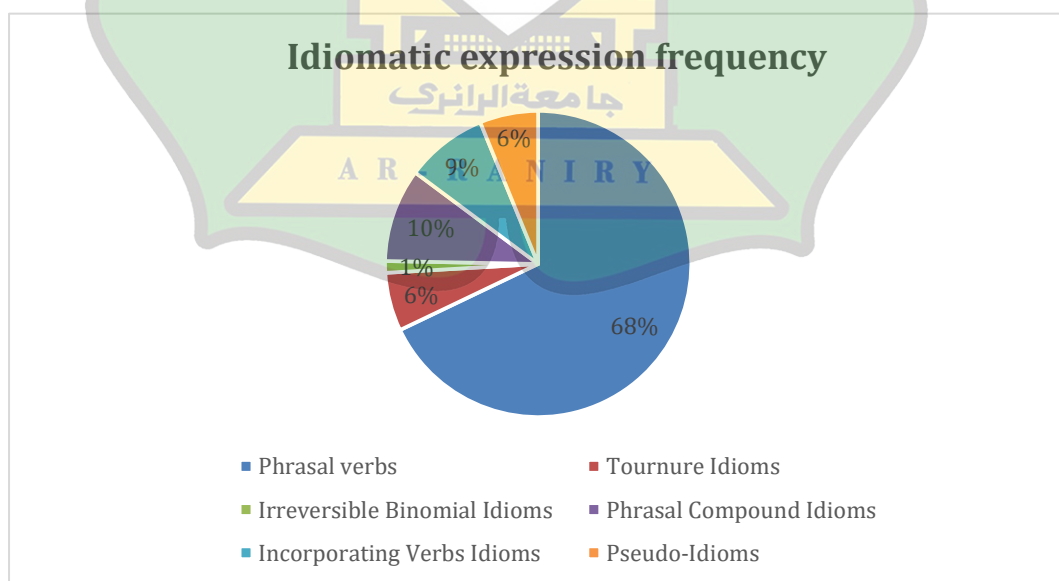
(01:30:38) Eggsy: You're having a brain fart! Look!

The expression "brain fart" delivered by Eggsy at 1 hour Minute 30:38 second has the true meaning of "a temporary mental lapse or failure to reason correctly." Pseudo-Idioms are words that are not genuine or made-up and can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener. As a result, this expression includes Pseudo-Idioms.

## B. Discussion

The purpose of this study is to explore idiomatic expressions found in the Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie. The result of this study is presented in two main points based on research questions. The points are; the types of idiomatic expressions and the connotative meanings in the movie. This research cannot be definitive, but it is suggestive of many interesting insights into how many idiomatic expressions in the movie.

In addition, based on the results of the analysis, it is clear that there are six types of idiomatic expressions, as stated by Makkai (1972). However, in this film, the types of idiomatic expressions that often appear are Phrasal verbs. There are Phrasal verbs representing 55 times (67%), Phrasal Compound Idiom 8 times (10%), Incorporating Verbs Idiom 7 times (9%), Pseudo-Idiom 5 times (6%), Tournure Idiom 5 times (6%), and the type of idiom that is very rarely found in this film script is Irreversible Binomial Idioms with 1 time (1%).



**Figure 4. 1 Percentage of idiom expressions that often appear in the film**

The researcher also found that the connotative meaning of all idiomatic expressions described according to Makkai's (1972) theory is that in understanding the context of the words in the film, there is the possibility of miscommunication and misunderstanding because idiomatic expressions cannot be translated literally.

After discussing the findings of this study, it can be concluded that this study clearly has a different focus from previous studies, which is audiovisual (movie). Most previous studies only focused on data sources, namely audio (songs) or visuals (books/novels). However, the results of this study have the same points as the book compiled by O'Dell and McCarthy (2010). They emphasized that idioms would often be found in English fiction, newspapers, or magazines or could also be found in films. In understanding the context of the words in the film, there is the possibility of miscommunication and misunderstanding because idiomatic expressions cannot be translated literally, according to Zarei and Rahimi (2012). They assert that an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is unclear from the meaning of individual words and must be studied as a whole. In other words, the meaning of an idiomatic expression is not the sum of the individual words. So, to understand the meaning of idioms, readers cannot translate or separate words into one part of a semantic unit because the meaning of idioms can be interpreted by connecting the words.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is to summarize the answers to the research questions that have been discussed in chapter 4. They discuss the types of idiomatic expressions and the connotative meaning of idiomatic expressions contained in the movie Kingsman: Golden circle. It is concluded that:

The types of idiomatic expressions found in Kingsman: Golden circle. According to Makkai's theory, there are 6 types of idioms discover in the movie, namely Phrasal verbs, Phrasal Compound Idiom, Incorporating Verbs Idiom, Pseudo-Idiom, Tournure Idiom, and Irreversible Binomial Idiom. In this Film there are 82 idiomatic expressions. From the types of idiomatic expressions above, the following types of idiomatic expressions are found: Phrasal verbs which represent 55 times (67%), Phrasal Compound Idioms 8 times (10%), Incorporating Verbs Idioms 7 times (9%), Pseudo-Idioms 5 times (6%), Tournure Idioms 5 times (6%), and the type of idiom that is very rarely found in this movie script is Irreversible Binomial Idioms with 1 time (1%).

The second problem formulation of this research is the connotative meaning of idiomatic expressions. Not all phrases or sentences can be interpreted literally. Some require a connotative meaning to be understood; it is called idioms. The movie applies idiomatic expressions to convey the message or emphasize the meaning of the movie, But All of them are known to have connotative meanings

based on the context of the movie. The last statement problem is about the types of idiomatic expressions that are mostly found in movie; from the six types of idiomatic expressions, one type of idiomatic expression is most often used in movie, namely the type of phrasal verb. The data shows that the most dominant phrasal verb appears with the representation of 55 times or with a percentage of 67%. This happens because the idiom phrasal verb is an idiomatic expression that shows an important role as a complement in the dialogue and ascertains the meaning of what is being discussed as well as the types of words that refer to comments which are often used extensively in every conversation.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on the research findings, the researcher would give some suggestions to the School Principals, English teachers, learners, and future researchers to maximize the implications of this study.

For school principals, the researcher hopes that in English subjects, material on idiomatic expressions can be included in the syllabus based on the urgency found from this study.

For English teachers, the researcher hopes that more idiomatic expression material can be included in every English lesson. The English teacher can reflect on this research to choose a suitable media or learning resource based on the experience and expectations of the English teacher in introducing idiomatic expressions to be more in-depth. This effort has a good impact on the future of students, whether to continue their higher education or apply for jobs.

For students, the researcher hopes that using movie as an analytical material can continue to improve students' understanding of recognizing and mastering idiom expressions.

In addition, as for the limitations that exist in this study, because the researcher only focuses on the types of idiomatic expressions contained in the movie, it would be better for future researchers to conduct more relevant research. The research that might be carried out in the future could focus on students' perceptions of mastery of idiom expressions or obstacles in learning idioms. Then, all of these studies can provide a comprehensive picture of idiomatic expressions, or use a larger sample, and compare two different sources for comparison, so that the studies carried out are able to complete the literature on idiomatic expressions.





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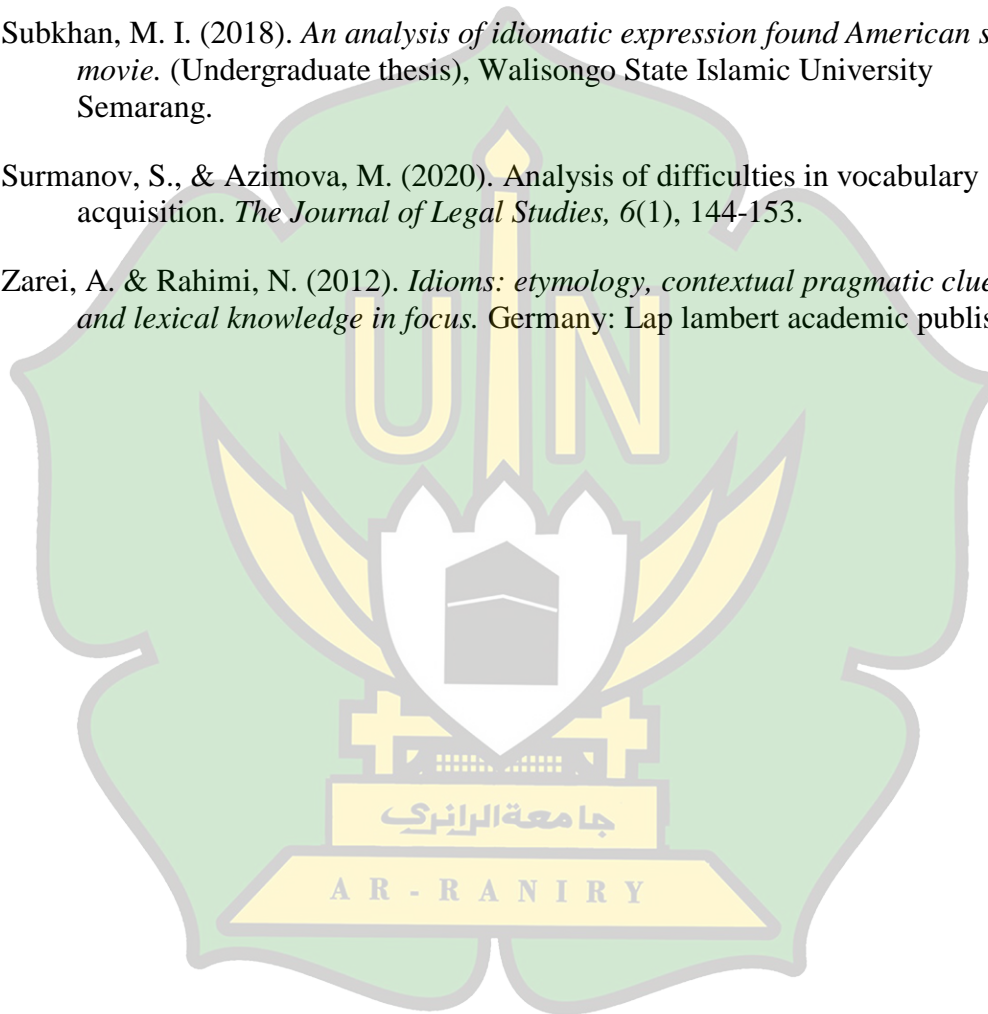
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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**  
**Nomor : B-18615/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/12/2021**

**TENTANG**  
**PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**  
**UIN AR-RANIRY**

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Judul Skripsi : **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used in Kingsman: Golden Circle Movie**
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