

LINGUISTIC EXPLORATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN RATATOUILLE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the idiomatic expressions present in the movie Ratatouille. Idioms are fascinating aspects of language that add depth and color to our communication. They are expressions or phrases with a figurative meaning that differ from their literal interpretation. The purpose of using idioms in communication is to enhance the interest of the listener or reader. The author applies semantics theory to analyze idiomatic expressions in the movie Ratatouille in this study. The methodology systematically identifies and categorises idiomatic expressions into (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) seven categories: similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, clichés, euphemisms, and fixed statements. The selection of the movie Ratatouille was based on its suitability for all audiences, particularly children, and its numerous idiomatic expressions. The study aims to analyze these expressions to avoid confusion. This study employs a descriptive-qualitative methodology to conduct qualitative research. The subject of this research is a movie entitled Ratatouille. This analysis provides insight into Ratatouille as a fascinating linguistic expression element that enriches and complicates human communication. The data consisted of various scenes from the movie Ratatouille, which included idiomatic expressions spoken by the characters. In order to draw meaningful conclusions from the data analysis, it was necessary to classify and categorize the data systematically. Furthermore, the fixed statement is the most used type of idiomatic expression. On the other hand, the cliché idiom is the least-used type of idiomatic expression found in the Ratatouille movie. In addition, the study revealed that incorporating idiomatic expressions in Ratatouille enhanced the narrative with depth and richness and offered the audience a distinctive cultural context. The fixed statements, like "anyone can cook," profoundly conveyed the movie's themes of ambition and defying societal expectations. Moreover, the fixed statement "anyone can cook" became a notable catchphrase from the movie, representing the idea that cooking is not limited to a certain group of individuals but rather a skill that anyone with passion and determination can acquire. In contrast, the cliché idioms, while less frequently used, still added a touch of familiarity and relatability to the characters, making their dialogue more believable and realistic. The presence of idiomatic expressions showcased the attention to detail in the film's writing, engaging with audiences and making Ratatouille a memorable experience.

Keywords: *Idiomatic Expression, Types of Idiomatic Expression, Qualitative descriptive, Ratatouille movie, McCarthy & O'Dell's*

INTRODUCTION

English has emerged as a global language, making it easier for people from different countries to communicate with one another. In this era of globalization, learning English as a second language is imperative for daily communication. English serves as a platform for communication, as evidenced by numerous social media news forums presenting information in English. It demonstrates the critical role of the English language in facilitating effective communication across diverse contexts. Simple, communicative, and fascinating vocabulary creates a good and engaging conversation; idioms should be included to improve and enrich the conversation. To make conversations more engaging and enriching, it's important to use clear and captivating language. One way to achieve this is by incorporating idiomatic expressions, which can enhance our ability to convey ideas and emotions that are not easily expressed through literal language. This can lead to more constructive and fulfilling conversations that foster mutual understanding and respect.

Idioms are a fascinating aspect of language that adds depth and color to our communication. Idioms expressions, or phrases with a figurative meaning, differ from the literal interpretation. Idioms are essential in linguistics, reflecting a language's cultural and historical context. The idiom is a natural way of speaking for native speakers. People frequently use idioms and expressions when communicating orally and in writing. The purpose of using idioms in communication is to enhance the interest of the listener or reader. Idioms communicate something implicitly or indirectly to other individuals or readers. Sometimes, this idiom conveys more subtle satire; for example, "killing two birds with one stone" implies efficiently accomplishing two tasks simultaneously. Idioms can also add humor to conversations, such as when someone says "break a leg" to wish someone good luck. As stated (Azhar, 2022) if this idiom is translated literally, the meaning cannot be understood clearly by people because it will produce a different meaning. According to (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010), idioms are expressions with a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. Idioms are collections of words whose meanings are not clear and whose meaning cannot be determined by each word. Idiomatic expressions possess unique characteristics that distinguish

them from literal language. Idioms, according to the views of (Lestari, 2019), are fixed phrases with meanings that are not apparent from the individual words. Instead, their interpretations rely on shared cultural knowledge among speakers of a particular language. This characteristic sets idioms apart from other linguistic constructions and highlights their importance in understanding language and culture.

In this research, the movie is the subject of study. (Panji et al., 2022) state that a movie is a medium that frequently employs idiomatic expressions. In a movie, numerous utterances are articulated by the characters to effectively convey the narrative of the movie. A movie is often regarded as a form of literature that people turn to for both entertainment and education. Like books and other printed works, a movie conveys information to society. A movie's message can spread new ideas and information to society. No matter what the movie is about, it always has a moral message that is easy for the audience to understand. The use and meaning of language are essential to the story and characters of the movie. The movie's impact would decrease without language, which plays a vital role in conveying ideas and themes. This writing focuses on studying the idiomatic expressions used by characters in the movie *Ratatouille*.

The selection of the *Ratatouille* movie was deliberate, driven by its universal appeal and suitability for audiences of all ages, particularly children. This enhanced the accessibility and relevance of the study. In addition, the movie contains numerous idiomatic expressions. Therefore, the movie's idiomatic expressions must be analyzed accurately to avoid confusion.

The researcher has limited this study's scope to analyzing idiomatic expressions in the movie *Ratatouille*. In this study, the author applies semantics theory to idiomatic expressions. There are idiomatic expressions in novels, movies, songs, and poetry. However, in this study, the author mainly focuses on the movie *Ratatouille* using (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) seven categories of idioms: similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, clichés, euphemisms, and fixed statements.

The primary objective of this research is to categorize and analyze the diverse types of idiomatic expressions prevalent in the movie *Ratatouille*, aiming to identify the predominant.

According to the study's background, the study's objectives are to determine the types of idiomatic expressions used in the movie *Ratatouille* and the idiomatic expressions most frequently used in the movie *Ratatouille*. Several different kinds of research carried out in previous times apply to current research. The researcher looked at three journals written using idiomatic expression theory (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). Each of the three journals was written with (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) theory and the idiom dictionaries as a reference point. First, (Clarisa, 2022) uses the (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) idiomatic expression theory. This method of analysis consists of five steps: analyze the data that has been organized and prepared, read through, analyze using the coding process, categorize and theme, and interpret the meaning. The primary focus of Clarisa's research was an examination of the various idiomatic expressions that can be found in *Frozen II*. The findings of Clarisa's research, which were based on (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) theory, showed five different types of idiomatic expressions. These are the similes, the clichés, the fixed statement, the euphemism, and the proverb. The study found that the movie consisted of 31 idiomatic expressions. These expressions included two similes, four clichés, fifteen fixed statements, six proverbs, and four euphemisms. The examination of the data revealed that each of the 31 idioms represented a unique percentage of the total number of idioms that appeared in the movie. It was discovered that the movie *Frozen 2* contains many fixed statements and proverbs, the most common types of idiomatic expressions.

In a separate scholarly work conducted by (Maulida, 2019), the researcher used the theoretical framework established by (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) and the utilization of idiom dictionaries used by the researcher combined with a precise data analysis methodology. This involved the systematic classification and organization of the collected data into distinct categories, thereby facilitating the extraction of meaningful inferences and insights from the data collection. Through the process of engaging in consultations with esteemed consultants and trusted colleagues, Maulida was able to enhance the credibility and reliability of her findings. This was achieved by diligently implementing the comprehensive practises of peer review and audit trials, which further solidified the integrity of the data. Based on the comprehensive analysis conducted by Maulida, it was observed that different findings appeared for each movie season under examination. Following careful examination, it becomes evident that (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) have put forth an argument that is compelling regarding the classification elaborated by the previously mentioned scholars, including similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, clichés, fixed statements, and idiomatic expressions found in various other languages. Maulida's research includes all six types of idiomatic expressions defined by (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). It can be stated that counterfactual proverbs and cliché idioms are the most frequently used categories of idiomatic expressions. In contrast, it is noteworthy to mention that using euphemism idioms within the context of the *Hotel Transylvania* movie is relatively infrequent compared to other types of idiomatic expressions.

After careful examination of the scholarly contributions made by two regarded researchers, particularly (Anindya, 2022), it becomes evident that their work revolves around a comprehensive analysis of the use of idiomatic expressions within the context of the well-known animated movie *The Incredibles 2*. Drawing inspiration from the theoretical framework defined by (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010), Anindya's study aims to explore how the characters in this cinematic artwork use idiomatic expressions and, more importantly, the underlying meanings conveyed through such idiomatic expressions. The researcher employed descriptive qualitative methodology in this study, as it proved appropriate for describing and comprehensively portraying the data and analysis that were undertaken. The researcher observed the animated movie "*The Incredibles 2*" to gain valuable insights into using idiomatic expressions by the various characters portrayed therein.

In addition to the mentioned findings, Anindya's research also resulted in noteworthy results regarding the idiomatic expressions in *The Incredibles 2*. These idiomatic expressions were observed to align with the theoretical framework established by (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). This discovery further strengthens the validity and applicability of (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) theory in analyzing idiomatic expressions within the movie. During the period of the examination, the experienced researcher successfully identified a total of twenty idiomatic expressions under examination. This comprehensive analysis consisted of a diverse range of terms, which included fifteen instances of fixed statements, two instances of euphemisms, two instances of proverbs, and one instance of a cliché.

As we have seen the findings of the three studies indicate a lack of significant differences. The journal contains various examples of idiomatic expressions of varying length and complexity. The findings from the research published in the three journals are different. After reading and analyzing the movies, the author found various data as the material for the research. The primary focus of the collected data was on classifying idioms and their expressions. The following aspects were present in the idiomatic expressions the author discovered in each movie: feeling, mind, spontaneous action, and imagination.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework used in the research aimed to analyze the idiomatic expressions. By applying this framework, the author could categorize and interpret the idioms based on their underlying themes, providing a deeper understanding of how were used in the movie. Furthermore, the theoretical framework allowed the author to examine the cultural nuances and contextual significance of the idiomatic expressions, shedding light on the deeper meaning behind each phrase. Through this analysis, the author uncovered subtle nuances in language use and how they contribute to the overall message and tone of the movies. Overall, applying the theoretical framework provided a comprehensive analysis of the idiomatic expressions in the movie, enriching the understanding of how language is used to convey meaning and emotion.

2.1 Idiomatic Expression

2.1.1 Definition of Idiom

For instance, the idiom "break a leg" is commonly utilized to convey good luck wishes, irrespective of the scenario, without implying an actual physical injury. To begin with, it defines idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions are phrases or sentences with a figurative meaning different from their literal interpretation. They often involve culturally specific references or metaphors that can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand without proper context (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). For example, the idiom "break a leg" is commonly used to wish someone good luck in a theatrical performance but does not mean breaking one's leg.

Idioms expressions, or phrases with a figurative meaning, differ from the literal interpretation. (Dobrovol'skij & Piirainen, 2021) Explore how different cultures and languages use figurative language, like metaphors and idioms. They emphasize that these expressions, which are not meant to be taken literally, reflect the unique cultures and histories they come from. (Dobrovol'skij & Piirainen, 2021) Also discuss how figurative language is tied to how we think and communicate, making it an essential part of human interaction across cultures. They explain that idioms reflect their culture and are key for deep communication between cultures. Their work also looks into how our brains handle these kinds of language, suggesting that while our mental processes are the same worldwide, how we express and interpret figurative language can vary significantly because of cultural differences.

Idiomatic expressions are integral components of language that go beyond their literal definitions. They often carry metaphorical or cultural connotations that can be challenging for non-native speakers to

comprehend (Mounadil, 2023). Unlike literal expressions with straightforward meanings based on individual words' definitions, idioms require understanding their figurative usage within a given context. According to (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010), idioms are expressions whose meaning is not immediately apparent from the individual words. Idioms are combinations of words whose individual meanings cannot be determined. This idiom frequently expresses ideas that can be stated in other ways.

Idiomatic expressions are phrases or sentences with a figurative meaning different from their literal interpretation (Liu, 2012). These expressions are deeply embedded in language and culture, allowing speakers to convey complex ideas concisely. They often reflect specific cultural references or historical contexts.

There are several examples of idiomatic phrases. The first example is the idiom "feeling blue" in the phrase "he is feeling blue." The phrase "he is feeling blue" does not imply that the individual perceives his color as blue. The literal meaning is that the individual feels ill. Another example is in the movie *Ratatouille*: "You lost me." The meaning is not literally 'you lost my existence'; the meaning is 'I do not understand anymore; I have become confused about or disinterested in what you are saying.'

Based on (Lechner, 2021), for example, "raining cats and dogs" is believed to have originated from Norse mythology, where cats were associated with storms while dogs were seen as symbolic protectors against evil spirits.

In addition, (Erik-Jan et al., 2014) say that an idiom is typically described as a constituent or a group of constituents for which the semantic interpretation is not the compositional function of the formatives that make it up. This contrasts the common definition of an expression, which describes an idiom as an expression.

Idioms in language learning cannot be overstated. Learning idiomatic expressions allows people to interact more effectively by concisely expressing complex ideas. It also assists learners in better understanding native speakers because these expressions are commonly used in everyday conversations (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). By adding idioms to their vocabulary, learners can increase their fluency and understanding of other cultures.

It is possible to conclude from all of the different points of view that an idiom consists of expressions that are a component of a phrase and have individual meanings regardless of whether or not they are a component of the idiom as a whole. A connection can be drawn between the idiom's overall meaning and its components' individual meanings. Idioms are a common form of speech in both formal and informal contexts. The phrase, rather than the word itself, is typically where the idiomatic expression can be found. Different contexts lend idiomatic expressions differentiated connotations, so it is important to be aware of how to use them. There is no way to change the meaning of an idiomatic expression once it has been established.

2.1.2 Types of Idiomatic

Moving on to (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010), based on idioms, define idiomatic expressions as "fixed combinations of words whose meanings cannot be deduced from the individual words themselves" (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). This definition emphasizes how the meaning of an idiom is derived from its entirety rather than its components.

(a) Similes

Similes are one form of idiomatic expression that relies on comparing two unlike things using "like" or "as." Similes enhance language by creating explicit imagery or emphasizing certain qualities or characteristics. For example, "As busy as a bee" is a commonly used simile in English that conveys someone's high activity or productivity level.

(b) Binomials

Binomials are idioms composed of two words or phrases linked by a conjunction, such as "and" or "or." Examples include "salt and pepper," "give-and-take," or "here and there." Binomials add rhythm, balance, and emphasis to language while conveying meaning efficiently. These idioms also have cultural significance, often reflecting common community practices or beliefs. For instance, "thick-skinned" implies resilience in dealing with criticism—an attribute highly valued in many cultures.

(c) Trinomials

Trinomials consist of three words or phrases used together to convey meaning beyond what each word might suggest individually. For instance, "blood, sweat, and tears" encapsulates hard work and sacrifice while producing emotional resonance within listeners or readers, or "third time is a charm," suggesting that success is more likely after previous failures.

(d) Proverbs

Proverbs are concise, short statements that contain traditional wisdom and are often passed down through generations. They offer guidance, oral lessons, and cultural insights. For example, the proverb "actions speak louder than words" emphasizes the importance of actions over mere promises or declarations.

(e) Clichés

Clichés are overused expressions that have lost their originality or impact due to excessive repetition. They can be found in everyday language, such as "the calm before the storm" or "time flies." Clichés may once have been creative idiomatic phrases but have become worn-out clichés through repeated usage. While clichés can sometimes convey familiarity and aid communication by relying on shared understanding, their excessive use can lead to lazy expression.

(f) Euphemisms

Euphemisms are polite or indirect ways to express something unpleasant, sensitive, or tabooed topics without offensive terms in various contexts, such as discussing sensitive topics like death or bodily functions. For example, using the term "passed away" instead of "died" provides emotional comfort when discussing loss.

(g) Fixed statements

Fixed statements refer to idiomatic expressions with fixed structures commonly used across different cultures and languages without much variation in wording or meaning. Examples of fixed statements include So far, so good; which means things are going well up to this point. These expressions have become deeply ingrained in everyday language, serving as linguistic shortcuts that convey meaning efficiently. While their origins may be lost to history, they continue to be used and easily understood by native speakers.

While each type of idiom has its distinct characteristics, there are some shared characteristics. For example, all types rely on figurative language and necessarily require contextual relevance. Understanding is required for accurate interpretation. Furthermore, idioms of different types can have similar meanings despite using different linguistic structures. (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010) classification system assists language learners and users navigate the complexities of idiomatic expressions more efficiently. Individuals can improve their comprehension and usage skills by recognizing the patterns and structures of various idioms. Furthermore, this knowledge enables them to communicate more fluently and accurately in various social and cultural contexts.

METHODOLOGY

The definition of research methodology is a set of rules and procedures or an approach to solving a problem systematically. In this case, methodology refers to the research design, data and sources, and data collection instrument.

3.1. Research Design

This study was a qualitative descriptive study because the researcher described a specific object, in this case, the idiomatic expressions found in the Ratatouille movie. According to (Gibbs, 2018), qualitative data analysis is described with an emphasis placed on the movement from data to meanings or representations of the data.

Quantitative and qualitative data differ because qualitative data does not include counts or measures. In their study, (Crowe et al. 2015) emphasize that qualitative research methods are designed to investigate and comprehend the meanings and experiences of individuals. The researchers suggest that this approach involves a deep exploration of the participants' perspectives, beliefs, and attitudes, as well as an understanding of the broader social and cultural contexts in which they exist. By focusing on subjective experiences and interpretations, qualitative research methods provide a rich and nuanced understanding of complex phenomena that cannot be fully captured through quantitative measures alone. Still, it includes

information about the form of human communication (written, audio, or visual), behavior, symbolism, and cultural artifacts.

This research used a descriptive research design to explain or describe the idiomatic phrases used in the movie *Ratatouille*. According to (Lexy, 2014), descriptive design is a research method that involves attempting to visualize and comprehend an object as in fact. In other words, a descriptive research design is suitable for a study that describes the subject's idiomatic expressions.

3.2. Research Data and Source Data

According to (Sharan & Elizabeth, 2015), the quality of primary and secondary sources is a primary indicator for inclusion in the database in qualitative research. As a result, the researcher will use the movie's dialogue script as the primary source. Furthermore, the movie's English subtitles will be used as secondary sources.

3.3. Research Data Collecting Technique

To analyze idiomatic expressions in the "*Ratatouille*" movie, this approach ensured a thorough exploration of idioms within the "*Ratatouille*" script, combining both viewing and textual analysis for depth and accuracy with the following step:

1. Watch the movie to understand the context and characters.
2. Obtain the script to use as the primary data source.
3. Compare the movie and script to identify idiomatic expressions.
4. Categorize idioms based on their type.
5. Conducted a qualitative analysis of the expressions to understand their meaning and role in the movie's narrative.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Within this particular section, the author chose to use the script of the acclaimed film "*Ratatouille*" as a primary source of data. Upon careful analysis, the author determined that the data pulled from the script was highly suitable for addressing two of the statement problems that were initially presented in the first chapter. Through this approach, the author was able to gather valuable insights that shed light on the subject matter at hand. The first is finding types that use idiomatic expression according to (McCarthy & O'Dell's, 2010) theory about seven types of idioms: simile, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliché, and fixed statements, which were found in *Ratatouille* movies and in order to make the idiom easy to understand the researcher presents the idioms findings movie on the table. The study's findings revealed that the researcher discovered a total of seventeen idiomatic expressions derived from movies. Additionally, the researcher discovered seven fixed statement type idioms, five proverbs type idioms, three euphemism type idioms, and two cliché type idioms.

No.	Types of idiomatic expressions	Frequency	Idiomatic expressions	Meaning
1.	Fixed statement	1	Hork something down	To hork something down means to devour something.
2.			The old standby	The old standby means something that you have had or used for a long time or a habit.
3.			See the appeal	I see the appeal means a person understands why other people want to.
4.			Given up	Given up/give up means to stop trying to achieve something and accept failure.
5.			Get your mind right	Getting (something) right means to do, say, or understand (something) accurately or correctly.
6.			Take a break	Take a break to stop doing something for a short period of time: to rest.
7.			Anyone can cook	Anyone can cook is a repeatedly emphasise throughout the movie, highlighting that cooking is a skill anyone with passion and dedication can acquire. Gusteau promotes the idea that cooking is a skill accessible to everyone, regardless of background or experience.
8.	Proverbs	1	You get picky about what you put in the tank, your engine is gonna die	Remy's dad said, " Food is fuel. You get picky about what you put in the tank, your engine is gonna die. " It means food is like fuel for your body that gives you energy and keeps the body up and doesn't starve yourself so you're not going to die.
9.			Rocks you to your core	Right after Linguini met Remy to Anton Ego, Ego said, "They have rocked me to my core." If something rocks you to your core , it affects you deeply or profoundly.
10.			You are what you eat	You are what you eat, which means that to be healthy, you need to eat good food.
11.			Too many cooks spoil the broth	Too many cooks spoil the broth means the outcome of a task or decision-making process may be negatively impacted when an excessive number of individuals are involved. Colette warns against the negative consequences of having too many individuals involved in a task or decision-making process.
12.	Euphemism	1	Rome wasn't built in a day	Rome wan'st built in a day means that implies that significant achievements or accomplishments require time and patience, Gusteau emphasizes the importance of patience and perseverance in achieving significant goals or accomplishments.
13.			You lost me	You lost me to mean I don't understand anymore; I've become confused about or disinterested in what you are saying.
14.			Rat someone out	To rat someone out means to tell somebody in authority about something wrong.

15.			Going to be after me	Going after me or go after me means to chase someone or something in order to catch or catch up with them. To try to catch or stop someone
16.			Blow past	Blowing past someone/something means to move past someone exceptionally quickly.
17.	Cliché	1	Hit me with your best shot	Hit me with the best shot means If someone tells you to hit them with your best shot, they tell you that no matter what you do, it will not hurt them or make a difference.

Moreover, in order to make the idiom easy to understand, the researcher presents the findings of the idiom on the table. By examining the movie deeper, the researcher aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the idioms found. This study aims to provide insights into the idiomatic expressions present in the movie *Ratatouille*. Idiomatic expressions are crucial in comprehending language usage and cultural context, according to (Erik-Jan, Rob, and Robert 2014). Analyzing idiomatic expressions in films reveals their cultural and thematic nuances, highlighting the importance of cognitive flexibility and linguistic expertise in interpreting their meanings and impact on narrative tone. The idiomatic expressions contribute to character development and plot progression in animated movies, offering a deeper understanding of their linguistic significance within the film. The first research question aims to determine the types of idiomatic expressions used in the movie *Ratatouille*. In contrast, the second research question identifies the most frequently used idiomatic expressions to analyze.

By analyzing the context in which these idioms are used, the researcher hopes to shed light on their cultural and linguistic significance within the film, providing a deeper understanding of how language shapes the narrative and themes of *Ratatouille*. By analyzing *Ratatouille*'s movie, the author identifies an idiomatic expression categorized into fixed statements, proverbs, euphemisms, and clichés. Each category enhances the narrative and deepens character development. Fixed statements, employed by characters like Linguini and Colette, add an informal tone and help define relationships. Proverbs, used by Anton Ego, inject wisdom and moral lessons, enriching the dialogue with cultural depth. Euphemisms, favored by Skinner, address sensitive topics subtly, reflecting skilled communication that respects the audience's sensibilities. Clichés, though often seen as lacking originality, ground the movie in universal human experiences, making the story more relatable. This analysis underscores the importance of idiomatic language in storytelling, showing how it contributes to the film's ability to engage and resonate with viewers. According to (Bakara and Rehulina, 2021), many individuals, particularly young people, are familiar with idiomatic expressions such as Proverbs and Clichés. This is because they are easy to recall, straightforward, and can be typed quickly when someone wants to communicate something.

Furthermore, this study may provide valuable insights into the nuanced ways idiomatic expressions in the movie *Ratatouille* influence character development, enriching our understanding of storytelling through language. Following a thorough, comprehensive analysis of the data, the findings were presented by classifying the various types of idiomatic expressions based on the identified data. As a result, as is obvious, (McCarthy & O'Dell's, 2010) theories would serve as the basis for categorising the data referring to the various types of idiomatic expressions seen in the movie.

Thus far, the findings have determined four categories of idiomatic expressions: fixed statements, euphemisms, proverbs, and clichés. Fixed statements were the idiomatic expressions that Linguini and Colette used frequently in the film *Ratatouille*. According to (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010), fixed statements are appropriate for informal discourse as the wording remains constant even if the literal meaning changes, adding credibility to the analysis. Additionally, euphemisms were found to be used by characters like Skinner in *Ratatouille* to soften the. In contrast, potentially harsh or sensitive topics. On the other hand, characters like Anton Ego used proverbs to succinctly and memorable convey traditional wisdom or moral lessons.

The findings of this study may vary from those of the subsequent study on idiomatic language in movies. Numerous theories are available to categorise idioms, as well as a wide range of objects that can be analysed, including books, series, advertisements, newspapers, and more.

CONCLUSION

Many idiomatic phrases are used in the movie's dialogue. To sum up, the movie *Ratatouille* uses idiomatic language by using fixed phrases and proverbs. This study detailed the idiomatic phrases used in the movie and showed how important they are as interesting parts of language that make communication better. The research that was conducted revealed that the contextual meaning of idioms was, for the most part, identical to the literal translation, but there were a few that were not. Idioms add something interesting and captivating to speech, making it more interesting and in-depth.

In addition to providing different ways of utterance, it also helps in conveying the message of the speaker or writer. These types are straightforward to identify based on their specific characteristics. The meaning of idioms can be understood more easily when considering the context of the dialogue, making it simpler for the listener or reader to understand what they mean. We have arrived at the following conclusions after carefully analysing and discussing the matter. The movie "*Ratatouille*" features numerous captivating and unforgettable dialogues that can be classified as idioms.

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