



Rummaging English Idiomatic Expressions In Bohemian Rhapsody Movie

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Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris^{1,2,3,4,5}

Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Pamane Talino^{1,2,3,4,5}

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine how English idioms are used in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody* by using the categorization of idioms indicated in Adelnia and Dastjerdi's theory to provide the form and meaning of the idioms from the film. It was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. The instrument of collecting the data was dialogue from the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*. The procedure of the research involved watching the movie, recognising, grouping, assessing the meaning, and determining the frequency of the idioms used. The findings of the study showed that 27,7% colloquialisms, 8,5% proverbs, 37,2% slang, 10,64% allusions, and 15,96% phrasal verbs were used in this film. The conclusions of this research can be used as an additional reference or comparison for further research, and also to encourage another researcher to provide a significant conclusion related to the topic with another point of view.

Keywords: Bohemian Rhapsody, Film, Form Of Idioms, Meaning Of Idioms

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana idiom bahasa Inggris digunakan dalam film *Bohemian Rhapsody* dengan menggunakan pengelompokan idiom berdasarkan teori Adelnia dan Dastjerdi untuk memberikan bentuk dan makna idiom dari film tersebut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data penelitian adalah dialog film *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Tahapan-tahapan penelitian terdiri atas proses menonton film, mengidentifikasi, melakukan kluster, menganalisa makna, dan menentukan colloquialisms. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa adanya penggunaan 27,7% ucapan sehari-hari, 8,5% proverbs, 37,2% slangs, 10,64% allusions, and 15,96% phrasal verbs. Kesimpulan penelitian ini dapat digunakan sebagai referensi tambahan atau perbandingan untuk penelitian selanjutnya, dan juga untuk mendorong peneliti lain untuk memberikan kesimpulan yang signifikan terkait topik yang dibahas dari sudut pandang yang berbeda.

Kata Kunci: Bohemian Rhapsody, Film, Bentuk Ungkapan, Makna Ungkapan

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PENDAHULUAN

Language is the primary means by which people engage and communicate with one another in daily life. Idioms are used in daily life conversation and can also be found in books, works of literature, talk show, or even film. In language, idioms are a crucial because they give spoken and written communication dimension, personality, and colour. They are statements or phrases that are often used but have a figurative connotation that differs from their literal sense. The value of idioms resides in their capacity to concisely express complicated concepts or feelings, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of communication. They also contribute significantly to cultural expression and shed light on the past, ideals, and values of a particular society.

In a movie, specifically, the usage of idioms in film speech is crucial for developing believable characters and interactions. Idioms in film offer a vibrant and vivid approach to portray ideas and feelings that might be challenging to describe with straightforward words, just like in ordinary speech. Idioms aid in the creation of catchy phrases that people remember long after the movie has concluded. They can also enhance communication with humour, irony, or sarcasm to make it more engaging and enjoyable.

Additionally, idioms can offer cultural context and aid in character development. One way to define a character's history and identity is, for instance, by having them frequently employ idioms from a certain area or culture. Idiom use in a film also makes the speech sound more authentic and natural. Idioms are common in spoken language, and using them in dialogue can help characters in a movie feel more real and sympathetic. Idioms can also be employed as a storytelling tool. Idiomatic expressions can provide insight into a character's mindset, drives, and objectives. Furthermore, the context in which an idiom is utilised can hint at the movie's overarching subject or message.

Idioms are an essential component of cinema speech that can be used to develop likeable characters, provide humour and authenticity, convey cultural context, and tell stories. It can be said that we use idioms to express a special purpose in a certain and interesting way, but it must be clearly understood by the other. In this occasion, the researcher will pay attention to the form categories and also the meaning types of the idioms that will be used to express the feeling or impression or attention, these idioms should be found in a well-known movie of *Bohemian Rhapsody*. The main element of the movie to collect the data is the English subtitle of the movie.

Only a small amount of study has been done explicitly on the significance of idioms in movies. Idioms may be very important in this setting, according to a number of studies that looked at the role of language and dialogue in films more widely. For instance, Park & Na (2018) examined the idiomatic usage in Korean movies and discovered that it served a variety of functions, such as humour, character development, and cultural expression. According to the study's findings, the usage of idioms in movies can help viewers have a better understanding of the characters and their culture while also enhancing the overall plot and themes of the movie. Similar to this, Murphy & McArdle (2018) study that looked at the usage of slang in American teen films discovered that it was essential to the development of characters and their interactions. According to the study, slang and, by extension, idioms, can be employed to give dialogue in movies a sense of authenticity and realism. The usage of idioms in Iranian films was examined in a different study by Babaii & Mohammadi (2014), who discovered that they were employed to represent cultural identity and offer insight into Iranian way of life. The study came to the conclusion that audiences might better understand and appreciate various cultures by using idioms as a tool for intercultural communication.

Idiom and idiomatic expression

Idiomatic expressions, according to Floranti and Mubarak (2020, p. 209), are an integral aspect of language and can be found in all languages. In this study, idiomatic phrases are regarded as a restricted combination of words that are recognised as a collection of words in a language, although they cannot be translated literally for each language's unique and metaphorical meaning. Idioms, on the other hand, in this study can be defined as parts of the language that are difficult to translate simply from one language (the source language: SL) to another language (the target language: TL), as they cannot be formed according to grammatical rules and are occasionally cultural in nature. Larson (1984) as cited by Alhaysony (2017, p. 71) defined an idiom as "a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. This definition is also supported by other linguists, as McCarthy and O'dell (2010, p. 6) cited in Destaria (2019, p. 2) which stated that idioms are predetermined word combinations whose meaning is frequently obscure from a word's solo definition.

Since the English language has been used widely around the world for a long time, idioms have influenced many different cultures. The researcher defined an idiom as a special expression that combines several descriptions and creates a natural sound of a phrase or group of words. These

expressions have different meanings with their individual words that will be accepted by the people who deal with their language. This definition was developed by combining all the definitions of an idiom that have been stated by previous researchers and experts.

Characteristics and kinds of Idiom

For readers or other scholars to find and comprehend idioms more easily, linguists have organised the idiom characteristic according to their methodologies and strategies. Grant and Bauer (2004), as mentioned in Heine (2017, p. 16–18), provide many names for the characteristic of the idiom, including institutionalization, frozenness, and non-compositionality, and identified the third one as the most important characteristic when defining an idiom. Mantyla (2004, p. 28) lists metaphoricity, analysability/non-compositionality, fixedness of form, formality level, and multi-word expressions as idiom qualities.

Previous studies have found and presented a wide variety of idioms, some of which are nearly identical in the description. Fernando (1996) categorizes idioms into these three types which are pure idiom, semi-idiom, and literal idiom. In general, English idioms fall into the following categories, according to Lim (2004), as cited in Jundullah (2019, p. 58): phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, idioms with verbs as keywords, idioms with nouns as keywords, idioms with adjectives as keywords, idiomatic pairs, and idioms of comparison. Meanwhile, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, clichés, and fixed statements are classified as five different forms of idioms (McCarthy and O'Dell, 2019, p. 6).

The researcher decides to investigate the structure and meaning of idiomatic terms from the film *Bohemian Rhapsody* using Adelnia and Dastjerdi's theory (2011, p. 880). It provides a succinct definition for each of the following five categories of idioms: colloquialism, proverb, slang, allusion, and phrasal verb. Adelnia and Dastjerdi's idea has also evolved into the study's fundamental tenet to explain the meaning of the idioms used in the movie. These five idiomatic forms will be observed, identified, and presented in the research findings and the conclusion of the research.

The movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*, directed by Bryan Singer, was selected as the study's target since it interests the researcher. In addition to Best Performance by an Actor in a Leading Role, Best Achievement in Film Editing, Best Achievement in Sound Editing, and Best Achievement in Sound Mixing, the movie won four Academy Awards in 2019. The movie also uses a lot of idioms in its dialogue because it is based on the lives of the legendary band Queen.

METODE PENELITIAN

The researchers in this study used a qualitative methodology, and the data are made up of words, sentences, phrases, and clauses. According to Lambert and Lambert (2013), qualitative design is entirely based on data, is defined by contemporaneous data collection and processing, and is provided as a straightforward descriptive summary of the informational contents of the data that is logically arranged. Additionally, qualitative research is a study that looks into the quality of relationships, activities, circumstances, or materials, according to Fraenkell & Wallen (2012).

Document review is the proper procedure or approach for data collecting because the data is presented as a movie. The results of the study were gathered from the *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie subtitles in English. It is a descriptive-qualitative kind, so the data and analysis are presented as descriptions. The context for the data is provided by the dialogue between the characters in the movie.

The shape and significance of idiomatic idioms in the *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie were described using a descriptive method. In this study, the researchers merely gather, sort, and analyse the data before drawing a conclusion and illustrating it. The study will not offer any predictions; instead, it will describe and analyse the movie's composition. The data was gathered by watching the film and paying close attention to the English subtitles simultaneously. While watching a movie, the researcher bookmarks the timer and writes down any idiomatic expression-related words, phrases, or clauses that

should be highlighted. Following the discovery of every idiomatic term on Adelnia and Dastjerdi (2011), all idioms were classified according to their examined forms as well as their overall meanings.

All identified data must be categorized in the following ways in order to organize the study. The categorization involves Colloquialism, Proverbs, Slang, Allusion, and Phrasal Verb. Given that the idioms are located using the movie's time bar, this tool for gathering idioms will assist the researcher in identifying and counting the number of idioms.

The following describes the steps in the data analysis process: (1) Adelnia and Dastjerdi's method for classifying idioms was used to evaluate and identify idiomatic utterances. First, idiom from the movie's original language was gathered. The researcher then checked the linguistic synchronization by looking at the idiom's form and meaning in all possible sources. Finally, the idioms were categorized according to the five types of idioms, including colloquialism, proverb, slang, allusion, and phrasal verbs. (2) The undertaking of the project on the notion of the meaning of idiomatic expression by Adelnia and Dastjerdi (2011) after determining the idioms' forms mentioned. (3) The categorization-based presentation of its idiomatic language was made.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

The Bohemian Rhapsody movie contains 94 idiomatic terms that, according to the research methods, fall into the categories suggested by Adelnia and Dastjerdi's thesis. The categorization is Colloquialism for 26 idioms (27,7%), Proverb for 8 idioms (8,5%), Slang for 35 idioms (37,2%), Allusion for 10 idioms (10,64%), and Phrasal Verb for 15 idioms (15,96%). By sorting them according to the total number of each idiom, the category of Slang is the most frequently used, then followed by Colloquialisms, Phrasal Verb, Allusion, and the last is Proverb.

These five categories of idioms are determined to be present in the film after data collection. The table below shows a description of idiom classification.

Table 4.1.
Identification of Idioms Found in the Movie

No.	Time (hh/mm/ ss)	Idioms (words, phrases, clauses)	Categories				
			Colloquialism	Proverb	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal Verb
1.	04:02	<i>Oi! You missed one, Pakkie!</i>			√		
2.	05:03	<i>Good thoughts, good words, good deeds</i>				√	
3.	05:08	<i>You should aspire to</i>					√
4.	05:09	<i>And how's that work out for you?</i>					√
5.	06:39	<i>They're going places</i>					√
6.	06:40	<i>They're gonna be big</i>	√				
7.	06:47	<i>College gigs, pubs</i>			√		
8.	06:51	<i>Gotta give it a go</i>	√				
9.	07:17	<i>Oh, I was just looking for the band</i>					√
10.	07:48	<i>That show was a load of bollock</i>			√		
11.	07:51	<i>Room for improvement</i>	√				
12.	08:10	<i>Makes sense for a dental student</i>	√				
13.	09:50	<i>Excuse me</i>	√				

No.	Time (hh/mm/ss)	Idioms (words, phrases, clauses)	Categories				
			Colloquialism	Proverb	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal Verb
14.	11:37	<i>The biggest member of them all</i>	√				
15.	14:08	<i>In the middle of nowhere</i>	√				
16.	14:12	<i>...thinking big</i>		√			
17.	14:13	<i>...have you got in mind</i>				√	
18.	15:55	<i>...who are these kids in the box?</i>				√	
19.	21:47	<i>...wannabe rock stars I met?</i>	√				
20.	22:18	<i>...your day-to-day</i>	√				
21.	26:33	Your phone's <i>off the hook</i>				√	
22.	26:43	<i>Make yourselves at home</i>	√				
23.	30:34	<i>...I dub thee "Miami Beach"</i>					√
24.	31:55	The same formula <i>over and over</i>				√	
25.	37:26	<i>I put my heart and soul into this song</i>		√			
26.	38:15	<i>Why the hell would you say something like that?</i>				√	
27.	40:16	That was <i>pretty damn good</i>				√	
28.	40:19	<i>Press the button, Freddie</i>		√			
29.	40:31	<i>Taking the pis</i>				√	
30.	43:44	<i>It's a bloody masterpiece</i>				√	
31.	44:12	<i>What on earth is it about, anyway?</i>				√	
32.	44:24	Oh, <i>aye</i>	√				
33.	45:21	Or we <i>walk</i>	√				
34.	45:33	But there's <i>no way in hell</i> the station will play				√	
35.	45:58	No, he's <i>got all your balls in a vice</i>				√	
36.	47:44	Oh, <i>forbidden fruit?</i>					√
37.	48:12	Oh, you'd have to be <i>bonkers</i>				√	
38.	59:31	<i>Cheers</i>	√				
39.	1:01:41	Not the <i>Village People</i>					√
40.	1:03:32	<i>You've got a set of balls</i>				√	
41.	1:07:13	<i>...not a Swiss train conductor</i>					√
42.	1:09:44	<i>I feel like taking a bite out of the Big Apple</i>					√

No.	Time (hh/mm/ss)	Idioms (words, phrases, clauses)	Categories				
			Colloquialism	Proverb	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal Verb
43.	1:11:50	<i>It's a pleasure to meet you, David</i>	√				
44.	1:13:31	What the hell!			√		
45.	1:13:57	Get your ass out of here!			√		
46.	1:14:05	I'll run your ass over!			√		
47.	1:14:31	Tried to break up my family					√
48.	1:15:01	I'm gonna take care of you now, Freddie					√
49.	1:15:35	Lost all track!	√				
50.	1:15:55	Are you high again?			√		
51.	1:15:56	Well done, Columbo				√	
52.	1:16:00	...don't be such a bore			√		
53.	1:16:03	I don't care if you're shit-faced			√		
54.	1:16:09	<i>...I don't wanna play it</i>	√				
55.	1:16:11	Then, I'm all for it	√				
56.	1:16:22	Do you mind pissing off?			√		
57.	1:16:41	Take it easy!	√				
58.	1:16:43	All right, Muhammad Ali.				√	
59.	1:17:07	Shut up!			√		
60.	1:17:58	Just give it whatever you want	√				
61.	1:19:27	I don't want to stand out					√
62.	1:19:32	That's an asshole question			√		
63.	1:19:49	<i>...I haven't figured out love yet</i>					√
64.	1:19:56	Watch it!			√		
65.	1:20:36	Anyone wanna talk about the album?	√				
66.	1:23:07	We can't put this off any longer					√
67.	1:23:26	They're Puritans in public, perverts in private				√	
68.	1:23:34	<i>..it was to dress up in drag</i>			√		
69.	1:23:44	Crazy, cross-dressing Freddie			√		
70.	1:24:02	I'm sick of it			√		
71.	1:24:34	Queen will go on					√
72.	1:24:50	Back to back	√				
73.	1:24:53	But that's years			√		
74.	1:24:55	Ye of little faith	√				
75.	1:26:03	<i>...at the Crown and Anchor</i>				√	

No.	Time (hh/mm/ss)	Idioms (words, phrases, clauses)	Categories				
			Colloquialism	Proverb	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal Verb
76.	1:27:21	..he's in safe hands		√			
77.	1:27:45	<i>It's shit!</i>			√		
78.	1:27:49	Yeah, hang on one second					√
79.	1:28:00	<i>He is working himself to the bone</i>		√			
80.	1:28:02	<i>I'm blue in the face trying to get him to take a break</i>		√			
81.	1:28:02	<i>I'm blue in the face trying to get him to take a break</i>					√
82.	1:28:11	<i>They're gonna have simultaneous performances</i>	√				
83.	1:28:18	<i>But I'll be sure to pass it on</i>					√
84.	1:29:44	<i>Freddie, you're burning the candle at both ends</i>		√			
85.	1:29:47	<i>Yes, but the glow is so define</i>	√				
86.	1:32:13	<i>They're dying to meet you</i>			√		
87.	1:33:53	<i>You'll catch your dead</i>			√		
88.	1:34:05	<i>I didn't wanna waste your time</i>	√				
89.	1:40:30	<i>Go ahead</i>					√
90.	1:42:58	<i>Anybody who is anybody is doing this concert</i>		√			
91.	1:43:03	<i>..if we wake up the day after this concert...</i>					√
92.	1:43:38	<i>...research has proceeded at a frantic pace</i>	√				
93.	1:46:25	<i>Let's call it</i>			√		
94.	1:47:45	<i>...that's just second wasted.</i>			√		
Total			26	8	35	10	15
Percentage			27,7%	8,50%	37,2%	10,64%	15,96%

1. Colloquialism

A type of idiom known as colloquialism is not utilized in formal speech or writing. Instead of formal speech or writing, this idiomatic term is typically only acceptable for daily casual, familiar, or informal discourse. In addition, colloquialism also refers to a word or phrase that is not formal or literary, typically one used in ordinary or familiar conversation.

An example of this colloquialism found in the movie is "**Take it easy!**" as explained below:

(Time 01:16:41)

Both Freddie and Roger seem to get mad at each other, to maintain their own opinion. Freddie pulled the song lyric paper onto Roger's face so hard. The boys are almost ready to get into a fight when Brian came to calm down his friends.

Brian : Fred.
Roger : Okay, let's see how good a boxer you really are!
Brian : Roger, **take it easy! Take it easy! Take it easy!**
Brian is standing between his two mad mates to prevent a fighting happen to his friends. His left hand holds on to Roger's chest while the right one hold on to Freddie's body.

This expression appears when the drummer and the vocalist argue. Both Freddie and Roger almost get fight each other. However, the guitarist, Bryan, is trying to calm them down by saying "take it easy!" Hence, both people are trying to relax. The expression "take it easy" refers to proceeding calmly and in a relaxed manner. This idiom does not mean that we can take something easily. Instead, when a person asks someone to take it easy, that means we need to be calm and relaxed. This expression is widely used and known by a lot of people, especially English-speaking people. Therefore, it includes colloquialisms.

2. Proverb

A proverb is a type of idiom that is commonly recognized as a brief statement of the people that contains specific components like wisdom, truth, morals, and conventional viewpoints. Those elements of the idiom are contained in a metaphorical, fixed, and easy-to-remember form. People sometimes use proverbs to describe a wider situation or express something truly in creative imagery, then the response could be more attractive and impressive to the other listener or the next speaker.

An example of this proverb found in the movie is "**working himself to the bone**" as explained below:

(Time 01:28:00)

Jim speaks on the telephone with Paul. Jim wants to speak with Freddie about an important concert for Queen, nevertheless, Paul says that Freddie is busy at the time.

Jim : Where is he? Is he there? I wanna speak to him.
Paul : He is **working himself to the bone**.

The words mentioned as proverbs here are "work (oneself) to the bone", and they are used in an informal context. The situation is clearly described that someone who knows his/her close partner who is hectic and full of activities to pursue a self-working target. The use of this expression looks familiar to certain people. The words are familiar and specifically used by a certain group of people. Therefore, it can be concluded that "work (oneself) to the bone" is part of the proverb.

3. Slang

Slang is described as a form of phrase that is thought to disregard certain grammatical rules and standards. The words and expressions formed are not formal, and they are understood by a certain group of people since the words or expressions are formed by some kind of agreement in informal spoken language. This slang is commonly used by people to say inappropriate words or is somehow taboo.

An example of this slang found in the movie is "**Watch it!**" as explained below:

(Time 01:19:56)

The band is having a press conference, as Freddie and the other Queen's members are sitting in front of many journalists. They asked many things about Freddie's lifestyle, rather than any other topic with the band. Brian, Roger, and John are trying to attract them with the other topic, instead of asking Freddie who becomes annoyed with the questions they've asked to.

Freddie : What?

I don't know, I haven't figured out love yet.

Journalist 1 : But it implies something else, Freddie.

Freddie : That might be a better question for Rog.

Roger : **Watch it!**

Freddie looked at Roger, as he try to interrupt the journalist or even ask for some advice from his bandmate's argument to answer the question.

This expression appears when the band members are having a press-conference session, where some journalists are asking too much about Freddie's personal life, and Freddie started to ask his bandmate, Roger, to give another answer to the journalist. But it sounds like the questions are very annoying to Freddie or may become a trap to another question. Therefore, Roger tried to calm down Freddie by whispering "Watch it!" to him. Meanwhile, the other friends are trying to help him and offering themselves to interact with the journalists.

The expression "Watch it!" refers to being careful and preparing for another reaction, holding someone's to behave well and not get angry or overreacted in a certain situation. It doesn't mean asking someone to watch or to see a performance intensively. This expression is used and known by many people, especially by English-speaking people to be used in an informal or irregular structure of the sentence, so it is called slang.

4. Allusion

A figure of speech that alludes to a well-known someone, location, occasion, literary work, myth, or work of art, either explicitly or implicitly, is known as an allusion. One could argue that this allusion is always made about something. It aims to provide the viewer with a deeper knowledge of an artist's creation.

An example of this allusion found in the movie is "***They're Puritans in public, perverts in private.***" as explained below:

(Time 1:23:26)

The band is having a serious conversation in Freddie's house. Their new song video clip entitled "I Want To Break Free" is just banned by MTV in America. They are disappointed with that thing.

Freddie : MTV banned our video.

The youth of America. We helped give birth to MTV.

Brian : It's America.

They're Puritan's in public, perverts in private.

Freddie : I'm never touring in the U.S. again.

And I'm the one being blamed for it.

The expression "They're Puritans in public, and perverts in private", then the "*Puritans*" here is a certain word. The Puritans were members of a religious reform movement known as Puritanism that arose within the Church of England in the late 16th century. They believed the Church of England was too similar to the Roman Catholic Church and should eliminate ceremonies and practices not rooted in the Bible. The roots of Puritanism are to be found in the beginnings of the English Reformation. The

name "Puritans" (they were sometimes called "precisionists") was a term of contempt assigned to the movement by its enemies. Brian uses that idiom to describe the American youth who respond negatively to their song. The whole band members seemed to agree that the audience don't get the artistic impressions and creativity of the song itself. They think that the audience can't accept a lot of what the band creates for a moment. That is why, according to the context of the movie and the idiom, this Brian's word "Puritans" is concluded as an allusion.

5. Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb is the form combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb, and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and preposition. The particle often changes the meaning of the verb. This kind of idiom is very common in English and commonly used in an informal context. They are widely used in both written and spoken English, and new ones are formed all the time as they are a flexible way of creating new terms.

An example of this phrasal verb found in the movie is "*We can't **put this off** any longer*" as explained below:

(Time 1:23:07)

Freddie is sitting in his room. He tries to find a phone number from a yellowpages book and his finger stopped at a contact. Then, Paul knocks on the door and calls Freddie to come out of his room to join the party outside.

Paul : Freddie, you in there?

Freddie won't answer Paul, but he seemed to try to hide that book under something. He keeps silent, and then he turns off the table light. While Paul's still knocking on his door and calling his name outside the room.

Paul : Freddie? They're here.

*We can't **put this off** any longer.*

Freddie's still keeps silent and he just sits down quietly while thinking about something serious.

This expression appears when Freddie is sitting inside his room while looking at a yellow pages book that enlisted many phone numbers. Paul (Freddie's lover) knocked at the door to get Freddie's attention about the party in the house. He wants Freddie to join the party immediately, instead of locking himself inside the room.

The phrase "put (something) off" is determined as an idiom. There are a verb 'put' and an adverb 'off' that are combined into a sentence, whereas there is a noun 'something' between those words. For the context of the movie dialogue, the meaning derives from the combination then becomes to postpone something happening, or delay dealing with someone/everyone until a later time. Hence, this 'put (this) off' is concluded as a phrasal verb.

SIMPULAN

As the result of the overall process of finding the form and meaning of the idiomatic expression in Bohemian Rhapsody movie, the following are the findings. First, 94 idioms have been divided into five categories of idiomatic terms and may be found in the speech or subtitles of the film Bohemian Rhapsody, according to Adelnia and Dastjerdi's approach. Second, out of the 94 idioms that were used to determine the meaning of the idiomatic terms in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody's dialogue or subtitles, there are 26 colloquialisms (27,7%), 8 proverbs (8,5%), 35 slangs (37,2%), 10 allusions (10,64%), and 15 phrasal verbs (15,96%). The most common type of slang is idioms, which are then colloquialisms, phrasal verbs, proverbs, and allusions.

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