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THE TYPES OF IDIOM IN THE MALEFICENT THE MOVIE (2014) BY FERNANDO THEORY

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Abstract

This research is intend to define the types of idioms and meaning, especially idioms that found in movie with the tittle "Maleficent (2014)". The purpose of this research are to find out the types of idioms found in the "Maleficent" the Movie (2014). The object of this research is English idiom, especially idiomatic expression in "Maleficent" the Movie (2014). The method employed in this research is descriptive-qualitative method. The data consist of idiomatic expression in "Maleficent" the Movie (2014), there are 24 idioms were found by the researcher. After analyzing the data, the researcher found three types of idiom in this movie, there are pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom. There are 4 idiomatic expression from 24 idiomatic expression of the data are included the pure idiom, then 13 idiomatic expression included semi idiom and the last is 7 data is literal idiom.
Keywords: Maleficent, types of idioms

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mendefinisikan jenis-jenis pribahasa dan maknanya ,khususnya ungkapan pribahasa yang terdapat dalam film yang berjudul "Maleficent (2014)". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis pribahasa yang ada didalam film "Maleficent". Obyek penelitian ini adalah idiom bahasa inggris, khususnya ungkapan pribahasa didalam film "Maleficent". Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-kualitatif. Data terdiri dari ungkapan pribahasa dalam film "Maleficent", ada 24 idiom yang ditemukan oleh peneliti. Setelah menganalisis data, peneliti menemukan tiga jenis pribahasa dalam serial tv ini, yaitu pribahasa murni, pribahasa semi, dan pribahasa literal. Ada 4 penggunaan pribahasa dari 24 data ungkapan pribahasa yang termasuk pribahasa murni, kemudian 13 ekspresi ungkapan pribahasa adalah pribahasa semi dan yang terakhir ada 7 pribahasa literal
Kata Kunci : Maleficent, jenis pribahasa

1. INTRODUCTION

Idiom is an integral part of language used in everyday conversations, literature, and other media. Therefore, understanding idioms and their usage holds significant value in linguistics, literature, and cultural studies in general. Research on idioms not only helps expand vocabulary and language skills, but also can be deeper understanding of the complexity and richness of human language.

The excellence of this research is to analyses the idioms in the Maleficent movie (2014). The presence of idioms or distinctive expression within the film's dialogue intriguing research potential for analyzing language and communication in the context of modern fantasy films. Therefore, the author will explain various aspects, starting from the definition, types

of idioms, and an exploration of the idioms found within the Maleficent movie (2014).

Maleficent (2014) is a movies released in 2014 produced by Walt Disney Pictures. This movies tells a tale In the first installment, titled Maleficent (2014) the story unfolds around a powerful- winged fairy named Maleficent who guards the kingdom known as the Enchanted Forest, inhabited by various creatures. This kingdom is at odds with the human kingdom led by King Stephan, Maleficent cursed Princess Aurora due to the greed of her father, King Stephan.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher has chosen to analyze the idioms present in the movies Maleficent (2014) because to understand idioms and their types are an interesting topic that is beneficial research studies to comprehend. The writer selected the movie as the subject of the research because it contains several non-cliché idioms within the dialogues, introducing of new vocabulary used in the movie.

Thus, the study of the idioms in the movie, it is hoped that a better understanding can be gained of idiom are used to construct characters, convey emotions, and communicate themes of modern fantasy cinema.

Idiom is "an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways," according to (Moon 1998:3 in Rahma Diani 2022:480). Idioms in common parlance have two major meanings. First, an idiom is a specific way to say something in language, art, music, and so forth that define an individual or community. The second type of idiom is a specific phrasal lexme or lexical collocation that is unique to a language. Idiom, according to (Wright, J. 2002:7 in UIN SATU Tulungagung), is a phrase with two characteristics: Idioms have two characteristics: (a) they are fixed and understood by native speakers; (b) they employ language in a metaphorical, nonliteral manner.

Fernando (1996, pp. 35–36) "A working definition of a pure idiom which is adequate for the present is 'a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression'. Spill the beans, for example, has nothing to do with beans. In contrast to its literal counterpart meaning 'letting fall leguminous seeds', a non-literal meaning is imposed on the idiom as a whole: 'commit an indiscretion'."

Idioms are defined as "a string of words whose meaning differs from the meaning conveyed by the individual words" by Larson (1984). It suggests that an idiom is a kind of metaphorical language that can have both literal and metaphorical interpretations. For instance, the phrase "Alex spilled the beans" could allude to someone literally spilling the contents of a jar of beans or allude to someone divulging a secret.

Excellent word meaning information would go a long way toward helping translators select the most suitable translation equivalents. Idioms are one kind of word meaning that can be difficult to translate. An Idioms frequently have meaning that is not clear from analyzing their constituent parts (Baker 1992:63).

"Idiom meaning is lexical meaning formed from many words, the words which are arranged with the other word combination of words which has the meaning that different from other words," according to Djajasudarma (1999: 16). Significance of each word separately.

"And idiom is a group of words with a meaning that is different from the individual words and often difficult to understand from the individual words," according to Redman theory (2002:40).

RESEARCH METHOD

This article used descriptive qualitative method because as stated by (Lambert 2012). To identify idioms within the series movie "Maleficent" the author employed a qualitative method characterized by its descriptive, exploratory, and contextual nature. This method is elucidated through the depiction or comprehension of the

context of the analysis of data derived from pure sources such as field notes, script text and journal article.

In this article, the researcher analyzes and supplements the data pertaining to idioms found in the chapters dedicated to the subject of idioms in the series "Maleficent" Following this, the researcher initiates the process of watching and meticulously analyzing the textual content or the research object.

The author will start the analysis by watching the movie first for analysis. The movies analyzed are Maleficent (2014). After that, the writer will analyze the movie's text translation transcript to have evidence and correctness in writing the idioms in the two movies. After looking at the transcript, the writer analyzed what types of idioms were in the movie and after that analyzed the meaning of the idioms and found which idioms were the most common, namely literal idioms or pure idioms in the film.

In qualitative research, data collection approach includes in-depth interview, document analysis, observation, and transcript text analysis (Creswell, 2012). Data in this research use document analysis and audiovisual materials analisis in Maleficent movie.

The researcher will use Fernando's theory along with the discipline of semantics to explainwhat kind of idiom may be found in the Maleficent movie.

In qualitative research, data primarily takes the form of hard-to-quantify category information substantives. Generally speaking, the research's data three categories apply to qualitative data: information gathered from observation results, interview data and data in the form of documents, texts or works of art (Pawito 2007). The work of art referred to in this case are pictures, films/movies.

The researcher did following steps of analysis: The researcher looking the idiomatic expression in Maleficent :

Mistress of Evil Movie and The researcher analyzed and describe about categories idiom in Maleficent : Mistress of Evil Movie used theory by Fernando. According to Fernando, the types of idioms are divided into three parts, namely pure idioms, semi idioms, and literal idioms.

The research was conducted using Fernando's (1996) Fernando (1996) in Leah (2012) says that idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms.

Pure idiom

Pure idioms are non-literal multi-word expressions whose meaning cannot be interpreted understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. Fernando (1996:1) states that pure idiom is the type of idioms which the implied message is very different from its meaning if translated literally. Fernando (1996) argues that idioms are composed of non-literal words. A pure idiom is a non-literal expression whose meaning cannot translate by translating the words one by one.

Idioms that are pure are ones that are difficult to discern the relationships between their meaning and the literal meanings of the constituent words (Fernando, 1996). Fernando also presented pure idiom, a kind of multiword statement that is conventionalized but not literal. Pure idioms might vary little or not at all because they are non-literal. Furthermore, according to Fernando (1996), "pure idioms are said to be opaque." As an illustration, the pure phrase "spill the beans" has nothing to do with beans.

Semi idiom on the other hand, a semi-idiom has at least one literal portion and one non-literal part. Even if one is unfamiliar with the idiom, one can infer its meaning from the context. One of these expressions is "foot the bill," which means "to pay the bill." While the word "bill" is used literally, the word "foot" is nonliteral (Fernando, 1996).

Literal idiom are semantically less complex than pure idioms and semi-idioms. This idiom uses literal or literal words so it is easier to understand even if not used to using this idiomatic expression. Idioms of this type are either thought to be unchanging or to permit minimal modification. Furthermore, literal idioms are referred to as transparent idioms since their meanings may be inferred from their constituent parts (Fernando: 1996). Certain, for sure, and in any case are a few instances of literal idioms. A literal idiom is one in which the words used in the phrase itself clearly convey the meaning of the speaker.

Literal idiom's meaning can be ascertained by taking it literally, without the need for further understanding of its metaphorical or cultural connotations. For example, in an idiomatic term like "raining cats and dogs," while it may sound odd or nonsensical, a literal interpretation would suggest an exceptionally strong downpour rather than that real cats and dogs are dropping from the sky.

Fernando (1996) argues that a literal idiom has invariant or restricted variation. Compared to the two types above, literal idioms are easier to understand and transparent because the meaning of literal idioms is close to literal meaning.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Pure idioms are non-literal multi-word expressions whose meaning cannot be interpreted understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. The researcher found 4 of types pure idiom from 24 data in Maleficent movie 2014 and this are the explanations of 4 data idioms include Pure Idiom.

Data 1 : *Never be Blue* (00:28:22-00:28:26)

This idiom speech when Princess Aurora was born and she was given a good spell by the fairy so that throughout her life she would not feel sad and would always be happy. Idiom "Be Blue" have definition sad or depressed. This sentence is pure idiom, because this sentence is not have literal meaning. The idiom of "Be Blue" can't be translated word by word, because word "be" have translate (become), and "blue" (is a color). However, because this idiom arises from the context, it has another meaning which implies sadness. Based on explanation above, this idiom is considered as pure idiom.

Data 2 : *first light* (00:56:05 - 00:56:07) The idiom occurs when King Stefan wakes up early due to a nightmare about Maleficent planning to kill him. Upon waking, King Stefan immediately orders the ironworker to resume his task of crafting an iron trap for Maleficent. The ironworker responds that he will do so tomorrow with the statement "But I'll have them back to work at "first light"." "First light" have meaning the time when the sun first appears in the morning which we commonly know as dawn.

This sentence is pure idiom because the phrase cannot be interpreted word for word and has a meaning different from its literal meaning. The word "first" means (a word to denote one thing that is the earliest) and "light" (something that shines like the sun, moon, lights that allow the eye to catch the shadows of objects around it), can't show a concrete meaning when understanding this idiom by interpreting word for word. Based on explanation above, this idiom is considered as pure idiom.

Data 3 : *I bear no ill-will* (00:30:21 - 00:30:25)

This phrase appears when Maleficent comes to King Stefan's kingdom to curse Princess Aurora. The phrase "I bear no ill-will" have definition the person harbors no feelings of resentment, hostility, or malice towards someone or something. This phrase cannot be interpreted word by word as it does not have a clear literal meaning, because this the meaning of word "I" (subject of a verb when the speaker or writer is referring to himself/herself), "bear" (a heavy wild animal with thick fur and sharp claws),

"no" (used to give a negative reply or statement), "ill" (sick) and "will" (the ability to control your thoughts and actions in order to achieve what you want to do).

Therefore, this phrase is considered a pure idiom, meaning "I am not evil." This meaning has no direct connection to the literal words "I bear no ill-will." Based on explanation above, this idiom considered into the category of pure idiom, where the meaning is different from its literal words.

Data 4 : Blend in (00:34:34 - 00:34:36)

This phrase appears when the fairies tasked with taking care of Aurora must transform into humans, because their small fairy forms are not suitable for taking care of a human baby. Therefore, the fairies change into humans. The idiom "blend in" literally means (to mix), but in an idiomatic context, "blend in" means (to adapt or mimic in order to look or behave like others around them). Based on explanation above, this idiom considered into the category of pure idiom, where the meaning is different from its literal words.

Semi-idioms has at least one literal portion and one non-literal part. Even if one is unfamiliar with the idiom, one can infer its meaning from the context. The researcher found 13 of types semi idiom from 24 data in Maleficent movie 2014 and this are the explanations of 13 data idioms include Semi Idiom

Data 1 : *Up close* (00:03:53 - 00:03:59)

This idiom occurs when Maleficent and Balthazar are about to catch a human who is stealing. Balthazar warns Maleficent to be careful, and Maleficent responds, "I'm not afraid. Besides, I've never seen a human up close." In this context, "up close" is a phrase that has an unusual grammatical structure but conveys a specific meaning. Word "close" means (to put something into a position so that it covers an opening) or (near in space or time) and in this phrase, it signifies to "near in space or time". The word "up" means (a higher position) and together,

"up close" means (in a position very near to something) based on explanation above one of the words retains its literal meaning so this idiom considered semi idiom.

Data 2 : *Come out* (00:04:00 - 00:04:01)

This idiom appears when Maleficent finds King Stefan hiding in a cave after stealing a crystal from the kingdom of the Moors. Therefore, Maleficent orders him to come out of the cave and show himself. The phrase "come out" indeed represents an idiomatic expression where the combined meaning of the individual words ("come" and "out") doesn't directly correspond to the intended meaning of the phrase because word "come" have definition (to move or travel towards the speaker or with the speaker) and "out" is (used to show movement away from the inside of a place). In this context, "come out" means (go out) or (to exit).

This phrase can be categorized as a semi-idiom because one of its components "out" retains its literal meaning while combining with "come" to convey a different, idiomatic sense. So based on explanation above one of the words retains its literal meaning so this idiom considered semi idiom.

Data 3 : *Give it back* (00:05:00 - 00:05:02)

The phrase "give it back" is used when Maleficent asks Stephan to return the stolen crystal from the Moors kingdom. In this context, "give" means to (provide), "it" refers to (the object in question), and "back" carries multiple meanings, it can be (in, into, or towards a previous place or condition, or an earlier time) or (the posterior part of the human body, extending from the neck to the pelvis dorsal) leading to polisemy within the idiombut in this phrase the word "back" used meaning an erliertimeor towards. However, when combined, "give it back" means "return it" this phrase involves one word that retains its literal meaning, so based on explanation above

this phrase which qualifies as a semi-idiomatic expression.

Data 4 : *Get them* **back (00:56:01 - 00:56:03)**

This idiom appears when King Stefan is terrified of Maleficent. He fears that when Princess Aurora turns 16 and returns to the kingdom, Maleficent will also come to seek revenge. Therefore, King Stefan sets up an iron chain trap for Maleficent. In this conversation, King Stefan instructs the blacksmith to continue his work on making the iron trap for Maleficent. The idiom "Get Them Back" has the literal meaning of "Get" (meaning to bring or move something or someone to a certain state), "Them" (referring to the people being discussed), and "Back" (indicating a return to a previous position or condition).

However, its idiomatic meaning is to return or bring someone back to a particular state or activity, in this case, to work. This idiom is considered a semi-idiom because it retains some of the literal meanings of the words.

Data 5 : *Throw it away* **(00:05:24-00:05:28)**

The idiom "throw it away" is used when Maleficent returns the crystal to the river after it was previously stolen by Stefan. The phrase cannot be interpreted word-for-word due to its alternate meaning. Word "Throw" have meaning either (to send something through the air with force, especially by a sudden movement of the arm or (discard), "it" (signifies the object being referred to), and "away" (denotes a sense of distance). When combined, the idiom means to discard it, because one word retains its literal meaning so based on explanation above this phrase is include semi idiom.

Data 6 : *Having a go* **(00:37:47 - 00:37:51)**

This idiom occurs when the fairies are arguing. The idiom "having a go" has a literal meaning: "Having" is the progressive form of the verb "have," meaning to possess or take part in something, while "A go" literally means an attempt or effort to do something. However, in the idiomatic sense, "Having a go at me" in this context means that the two people are (criticizing), (attacking), or reproaching the speaker verbally. Based on the explanation above, this idiom include the category of a semi-idiom, where one part of the phrase has a literal meaning, and the other part has an idiomatic meaning. In this case, "having" is used literally, and "a go" means a certain effort or action.

Data 7 : *Look after* **(00:57:56 - 00:57:58)**

This idiom appears in the conversation where Princess Aurora expresses her desire to stay in the Moors with Maleficent. The idiom "look after" has the literal meaning of "Look" (meaning to see or direct one's gaze at something) and "After" (meaning following or behind). However, in this context, the idiomatic meaning is to take responsibility for caring for, attending to, or ensuring the well-being of someone or something. This idiom is considered a semi-idiom because the words in the idiom retain some of their literal meanings, but when combined, they convey an additional or specific meaning that cannot be entirely predicted from their literal meanings alone.

Data 8 : *Be off* **(01:00:24 - 01:00:25)**

The idiom "be off" appears when Princess Aurora accidentally meets Prince Phillip in the forest, where Phillip is lost and asks Aurora for directions to King Stefan's kingdom. Aurora gives him directions, and they part ways there. The literal meaning of "Be" (to become or to be in a condition) and "Off" (indicating far away or departing from a specific place). The idiomatic meaning is that leaving is the best or most appropriate choice in that situation.

The idiom "be off" is categorized as a semi-idiom because, although it is related to the literal meanings of its individual words, its use in an idiomatic context provides an additional or specific

meaning that cannot be entirely predicted from its literal meanings alone.

Data 9 : C*lassically handsome* (00:04:10 - 00:04:14)

The idiom "classically handsome" indeed appears as an idiomatic expression when Maleficent and Stefhan are conversing. King Stefan remarks that Balthazar (the monster) looks hideous, and Maleficent responds by calling Balthazar "classically handsome." This word "classically" have meaning (in a way that is traditional in style or form,or based on methods developed over a long period of time) an "handsome" have meaning (man is physically attractive).

This phrase have meaning (very handsome) that "classically" din't have the same meaning with literal meaning, and the wor "handsome" have the same meaning with the literal meaning, but the word "handsome" rather, Maleficent uses it to compliment the tree-like monster, Balthazar, to console him after being called frightening by King Stefan. Based on ezplanation above this phrase include semi idiom because because there is a word that has its original or literal meaning.

Data 10 :*Beautiful south* (00:22:44 - 00:22:46)

This idiom appears when Diaval, a raven, is being beaten by people and chased by a dog. Maleficent comes to his aid by transforming Diaval into a human. The term "south" here doesn't mean direction but the form of Diaval. In its literal sense, "beautiful south" means a beautiful south direction, but in its idiomatic sense, it implies "my beautiful form".Based on explanation above this idiom considered into category of semi-idioms because the word "beautiful" retains its literal meaning, while "south" doesn't carry its literal meaning.

Data 11 : *In return* (00:23:04 - 00:23:08)

This idiom arises when Diaval is saved by Maleficent. The idiom "in return" is used to refer to a response or reward given for an action or gift. Literally, "return" means to come or go back, and "in return" indicates that something is given in response to something previously received.

Based on explanation above this idiom considered into category of semi-idioms , one of the words or phrases still retains its literal meaning, while the other carries an idiomatic meaning. In "in return," the word "return" retains its literal meaning similar to its idiomatic meaning, which is to give something as a response or reward for something previously received.

Data 12 : *Close by* (00:49:26 -- 00:49:28)

The idiom came up when Aurora accidentally encountered Maleficent in the forest. The idiom "close by" in this context means that someone or something is always nearby or emotionally close, even if not physically present. It conveys a sense of emotional proximity or availability rather than physical distance. So, in the scene where Princess Aurora encounters Maleficent accidentally and says, "I've always known you were close by," she means that she always felt Maleficent's presence or influence throughout her life, even though she might not have recognized her physical form.

The idiom "close by" retains its literal meaning of "close" and "by," but its idiomatic meaning emphasizes emotional or mental closeness rather than physical proximity. It falls into the category of semi-idioms because while the individual words retain their literal meanings, their combination conveys a more nuanced or specific idea about proximity or presence.

Based on explanation above, in this context, "close by" signifies emotional or mental closeness rather than physical proximity, indicating that someone or something is always nearby in spirit or influence. And this idiom concidered as semi idiom.

Data 13 : *Make it through* (00:51:31 - 00:51:35)

The idiom "make it through" appears in the conversation between the

soldier and King Stefan, where the soldier requests the king to visit the queen because she wishes to see him as she is ill. However, King Stefan is unwilling because he is consumed by his delusions and fears of Maleficent. The literal meanings of the idiom are as follows: make" means to accomplish or to succeed, but in this context, it leans more toward achieving or managing; "it" refers to the situation or condition being dealt with; and "through" indicates the passage or journey through something. The idiomatic meaning of "make it through" suggests that someone has succeeded in overcoming or enduring a difficult situation.

This idiom is considered a semi-idiom because the meanings of "make" and "through" remain relevant individually, yet their combination conveys a more specific idea about successfully navigating challenges.

Literal idioms are semantically less complex than pure idioms and semi-idioms. This idiom uses literal or literal words so it is easier to understand even if not used to using this idiomatic expression. The researcher found 7 of types literal idiom from 24 data in Maleficent movie 2014 and this are the explanations of 13 data idioms include Literal Idiom

Data 1 : *To be my wings* (00:23:14 - 00:23:17)

This idiom appears when Maleficent saves Diaval, and Diaval pledges his service to Maleficent. Word "to be" have meaning (in the near future), "my" have meaning (of or belonging to me), and "wing" (the flat part of the body that a bird, insect, or bat uses for flying). this phrase is have literal meaning but due to the situation and context, it has a different meaning as Maleficent's spy because Maleficent can no longer fly after her wings were cut off by King Stefan.

Data 2 : *Bring me her head* (00:11:05 - 00:11:06)

This idiom appears when King Henry is about to engage in battle and commands his troops to attack Maleficent. Idiom "bring me her head". The idiom "bring me her head" indeed carries its original literal meaning, but because in this idiom it has another implication that King Henry asked his troops to kill Maleficent, based on explanation above this idiom considered into the category of literal idioms because its meaning is the same as its literal statement.

Data 3 : *Stay away* (00:30:35 - 00:30:39)

This idiom arises when Maleficent attends Princess Aurora's birth celebration. Maleficent is not invited by King Stephan due to their animosity towards each other. Because of this, some good fairies like Flittle ask Maleficent to stay away from Princess Aurora out of fear that something bad might happen to her. The idiom "stay away" is used to give a warning or advice to someone to avoid or steer clear of something or someone. Literally, "stay" means to remain or keep, while "away" means distant or apart.

So, idiomatically, "stay away" indicates that someone is advised not to approach or be near something perceived as dangerous, unhealthy, or potentially risky. In this context, "stay away" directly implies that someone should not approach or keep distance from something, and its idiomatic meaning aligns with its literal meaning.Based on explanation above this idiom considered into the category of literal idioms.

Data 4 : *The middle of nowhere* (00:35:07 - 00:35:09)

This idiom appears when the fairies take Princess Aurora away to a location unknown to hide her from Maleficent's curse. Literally, "the middle of nowhere" means the central part of a place that is very remote or isolated. "Middle" refers to the center, while "nowhere" indicates that the place is far from anywhere or from civilization. This term or idiomatic meaning is often used to refer to a place that is remote or secluded to the

extent that it is difficult to reach or be found by others. Because this idiomatic meaning aligns with its literal meaning, so based on explanation above this idiom considered into the category of literal idioms.

Data 5 : *Bloated goat* **(00:37:28 - 00:37:31)**
This idiom appears when the fairies are playing a game, but Knotgrass is accused of cheating and the other fairies tease her. The idiom "bloated goat" literally means a fat goat, but in this context, it is used as an insult directed at Knotgrass rather than referring to an actual fat goat.

Data 6 : *Go on* **(00:42:28 - 00:42:31)**
This idiom appears when Maleficent accidentally meets the young Princess Aurora. Aurora approaches Maleficent and asks to be carried. As Aurora is about to return to where she lives, Maleficent says "go on" to tell her to go or continue walking away from Maleficent. The idiom "go on" literally means "Go (to go or move), and "On" (to continue). However, idiomatically, "go on" means (go ahead) or (continue) and is used to give encouragement, permission, or approval for someone to continue their action. This idiom concidered into the category of a literal idiom because its literal meaning aligns with its idiomatic meaning, which is to give encouragement or permission to continue something.

Data 7 : *Winged* **elf (00:10:51 - 00:10:53)**
This idiom appears when King Henry is asked to withdraw from the upcoming battle by Maleficent. Feeling that he is a king and offended by being ordered around, King Henry refuses to be commanded by Maleficent to retreat.

The phrase "winged elf" here has the literal meaning of an elf with wings, or as we commonly know, a winged dwarf. Maleficent is a fairy, not an elf, so its meaning does not align with its literal sense. The word "elf" from King Henry's mouth is intended as an insult to Maleficent because King Henry despises her. Based on explanation above this phrase which qualifies as semi-idiom because "winged" retains its literal meaning, while the other part, "elf," does not align with its literal meaning.

CONCLUSION
Based on the findings and the discussion in the previous chapter, it is found that there are a lot of idiomatic expression in this movie. However, having analized all data, the data is found out that there are three types of idiom found in the movie with the tittle "Maleficent (2014)". Those types are pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom. The researcher finds out 24 data of idiomatic expression in this movie, there are 4 idiomatic expression from 24 idiomatic expression of the data are included the pure idiom, idiomatic expression from 13 idiomatic expression of the data are included the semi idiom, then 7 idiomatic expression included literal idiom from 24 data idiomatic expression in this movie.
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