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## Idiomatic Expressions Used In Miss Peregrine' Home For Peculiar Children Movie : A Pragmatics Analysis

<sup>1</sup>Mac Aditiawarman, <sup>\*2</sup>Dhenisa Novela Twins  
*Program Doktorat, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Barat*

<sup>1</sup>Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, [mac\\_aditiawarman@yahoo.com](mailto:mac_aditiawarman@yahoo.com)

<sup>\*2</sup>Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, [denisanovela013@gmail.com](mailto:denisanovela013@gmail.com)

*\*Corresponding Author*  
**Dhenisa Novela Twins**

*Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Ekasakti, [denisanovela013@gmail.com](mailto:denisanovela013@gmail.com)*

### Abstract

*This research is titled "Idiomatic Expressions Used in Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children Movie: A Pragmatics Analysis." This study discusses the form, type, and pragmatic function of idiomatic expressions used by the characters in the film. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with O'Dell and Michael's (2010) theory of idioms and Miles and Huberman's (1994) data analysis model. Data was obtained thru observation and documentation techniques, namely by watching the movie repeatedly, recording dialogs containing idioms, and verifying them with the film script. Based on the research findings, 61 idiomatic data were found, consisting of equations, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, clichés, and fixed statements. The most dominant type of idiom was fixed statements (42.62%), followed by clichés (32.79%), and similes (16.39%), while trinomials were the least frequently found (1.64%). From a pragmatic function perspective, idioms serve to provide emphasis, make language sound more natural, describe social and cultural relationships, convey meaning implicitly, show the speaker's attitude or emotions, and act as a cohesive tool in narratives. This shows that idioms in the film Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children not only embellish the language but also enrich the cultural, emotional, and communicative*

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## I INTRODUCTION

Idiomatic expressions are one of the important elements in language, especially in English, which are often used in everyday communication by native speakers. In fact, idioms are widely used in everyday conversations, media, and literary works. Idioms reflect the way of thinking and culture of their speakers, and are often used to express meaning in a more subtle, creative, or figurative manner. Therefore, Understanding and using idioms correctly is an important part of mastering English comprehensively, especially for understanding conversations in real communication situations. Idioms are a social phenomenon in language that not only serve as a tool for communication but also reflect the culture, customs, and values of a society. Its presence shows how social experiences are passed down thru unique expressions whose meaning often cannot be translated literally. In everyday interactions, idioms are used to make communication more expressive, strengthen social bonds, and demonstrate belonging to a specific group. However, due to their figurative nature, idioms can also lead to misunderstandings, especially in cross-cultural communication. Idioms appear in various situations, from casual conversations to more formal communication. The use of idioms makes it easier for speakers to convey ideas or emotions concisely and meaningfully. Therefore, idioms are very easy to recognize because they are often used to describe experiences, feelings, or certain conditions indirectly but still easily understood by native speakers. As stated by Khairunnisa et al. (2022), the use of idioms is important component of language used in everyday conversation, literary works, and other media for students or foreign speakers, idioms can help them understand cultural nuances and communicate more naturally.

Idiomatic expressions originate from the Greek word *idios*, which means personal or specific. The work of Makkai (1972) indicates that idiomatic expressions have been around for a long time and are used in various meanings, with some being used more frequently and more often than others. Tauhid and Zuliati (2024), emphasize that idioms are an important part of the language that need special attention in the curriculum, this is due to the widespread use of idioms in both spoken and written communication, which makes them an important part of comprehensive language understanding. In the modern era of

advanced technology, idiomatic expressions are still frequently used in daily communication by various groups with diverse backgrounds. Although not all speakers have deep linguistic knowledge, idioms are still naturally used in conversations because they have become part of language habits. The presence of idioms not only enriches the meaning of communication but also reflects the thoughts, feelings, and culture of the speakers, making the understanding of idioms very important for a deeper and more contextual mastery of the language. Glucksberg and McGlone (2001:68), argue that idioms are distinguished from most other fixed expressions by their illogical nature, as there is no clear connection between their literal meaning and their idiomatic meaning. Understanding the meaning of each word in an idiom is not enough to determine its meaning. However, idioms become an important element in demonstrating language fluency. Floranti and Yasir (2020), idiomatic expressions are a universal element of language, present in various situations and conversations.

These characteristics of idioms such as their non-literal meaning and dependence on context make them particularly relevant for deeper linguistic analysis, especially in relation to how meaning is constructed and interpreted. In pragmatics research, idiomatic expressions are an important part because they show how meaning is formed not only through grammatical structure but also through social and cultural interpretation. Based on the explanation of Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader.

O'Dell and Michael (2010:6) state that idiomatic expressions can be found in TV series, movies, and songs, as well as in English fiction, newspapers, and magazines. Based on everything said above, the researcher uses the movie as a subject for his idiom finding investigation. Since movies offer audiovisuals that demonstrate how native speakers employ idioms as characters in the movie, they can serve as a bridge for learning and idiomatic expressions. A movie is a form of art that is often enjoyed by the public, both as entertainment and as a means of learning. The movie serves as a conduit for information to society, just like books or other printed materials do. The information shown in the movie contributes to the advancement of society. Regardless of the theme's genre, the movie

consistently conveys a moral lesson that viewers may readily assimilate.

One of the movies that features idiomatic expressions in its story is the movie titled *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children*. *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* is a fantasy film by Burton released in 2016. Raising themes of courage and self acceptance, this movie won the Teen Choice Award 2017 and received a nomination at the Saturn Awards for Best Fantasy Movie. This movie tells the story of Jacob, a teenager who discovers an orphanage for children with unique powers, led by Miss Peregrine who can manipulate time. Jacob learns that he has the ability to see dangerous monsters and must protect his friends from that threat.

The researcher chose the movie *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* because it contains many idiomatic expressions used in dialogues related to everyday life. Furthermore, because the movie uses contextual and representative English, the analysis aligns with O'Dell and Michael (2010) idiom theory. This film serves as an excellent example for examining how idiomatic expressions are used in its dialogue. This research aims to examine idiomatic expressions and various types of idioms found in a movies dialogue. Using a Pragmatics approach, the researcher analyze the contextual meaning

contained in each sentence. Analyzing idioms in movie is important because it helps understand contextual meaning, reflects the culture of the speakers, and enhances language skills. Moreover, idioms enrich movie dialogue and support linguistic research, particularly in pragmatics.

This finding emphasizes that understanding idiomatic expressions is very important in comprehending the true meaning of dialogues in movie, especially because idioms often cannot be interpreted literally. The main focus of this research is to examine how idioms are used in everyday communication. An analysis of the dialogues in the movie enables a deeper understanding of how idioms are conveyed in the language and facilitates the interpretation of their original meanings based on context. This research specifically examines the use of idioms and their contextual meanings in the dialogue of the *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* movie (2016). This research aims to understand how idiomatic expressions reflect language use in everyday life. The main focus of this research is to reveal and classify idiomatic expressions that appear in the dialog of the *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* movie (2016), as well as to analyze the function of the use of these idiomatic expressions.

## II RESEARCH METHODS

### 2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

Data collection in research is conducted after the research problem is determined and the research plan is made. The researcher uses the observation method, which involves directly observing the object or phenomenon being research to obtain relevant data. Kothari (2004: 96) said that the most commonly used method is the observation method, especially in research on behavioral or character science. Observation can be considered a legitimate scientific method as long as it is conducted in research that is clearly designed, planned, and systematic, and the data obtained can be scientifically justified. Based on this understanding, the researcher conducted data observation by repeatedly watching Tim Burton's movie *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* to gain a deep understanding of the

dialog used by the characters. Observations were made by systematically recording every utterance containing idiomatic expressions.

### 2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

Data analysis is the process of analyzing data obtained from research results. The researcher in this research used the Miles and Huberman (1994) which is involving three steps that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verivication. Data reduction is the process of reducing data by filtering movie dialogues to identify idiomatic expressions. Dialogues that do not contain idioms are removed, and the idioms found are categorized by type and meaning for further analysis. Data display is presented in the form of a table showing idiomatic expressions along with the context of the

dialogue, literal and idiomatic meanings, and types of idioms and their functions. This presentation makes analysis and drawing conclusions easier. Meanwhile Conclusions drawing is done by analyzing the patterns that emerge from the presentation of data, such as the dominance of idiom types, the meanings contained, and their usage situations.

### 2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

The researcher collected the data using documentary techniques. The process of gathering data and information by seeking out and locating evidence is known as a documentary technique. This allows researcher to quickly obtain information and collect data through language and words in written text form (Creswell, J.W 2014). *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children*, a movie that supports the analysis of idiomatic expressions, features various characters from whom researcher specifically select words, sentences, or dialogues to collect data. The data collection process consists of several stages to find and analyze the idioms used in the *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* movie. The process begins with watching and downloading the movie, then collecting idioms

from the conversations between characters. O'Dell and Michael (2010) theory is used to categorize the idioms found and examine their meanings and usage while considering the story's context.

### 2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data in this researcher analyzed using Creswell's (2009) theory, which explains that there are several main steps in the qualitative data analysis process. The first step is data preparation, which involves selecting the film to be analyzed. This selection is made selectively so that the obtained data aligns and is relevant to the research focus and the previously established problem formulation. After that, the researcher enters the screening and observation stage, which involves watching the entire *Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* movie carefully. The goal is to identify various types and function of idiomatic expressions that appear in the characters' dialogues throughout the film. After all the idioms have been successfully identified, data confirmation is carried out by matching the findings using O'dell and Michael (2017) theory. This theory is used as a reference to classify types of idiomatic expressions accurately and systematically.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 Idiom sentence form

#### 3.1.1 Word

An idiom that consists of only one word but has an idiomatic meaning.

Example: *Bollocks*

includes an interjection but can also be categorized as a word form. Literally, it means "testicles," but idiomatically, it means "nonsense/absurdity." Function is to express rejection or annoyance briefly.

#### 3.1.2 Phrase

An idiom that is a combination of words but does not yet form a complete sentence (no subject + predicate).

Example :

*Get a break* ( cliché ) → verbal phrase, consisting of verb (get) + object (a break).

#### 3.1.3 Clause

Idioms that already have a subject + predicate, so they can stand as a clause.

Example : You're not as wet as I thought" (simile) → a clause with the structure as...as, which idiomatically means "not as bad as expected."

#### 3.1.4 Sentence

Idioms that are complete sentences (generally imperative sentences).

Example:

"Get down!" (fixed statement) → command sentence with an implicit subject (you), idiomatically meaning "get down/save yourself." function is to be used in urgent situations, a direct command.

#### 3.1.5 Sentence Fragment.

Idioms that do not have a clear subject + predicate are still understood as complete units of meaning.

Example: "No use crying over a lost shoe" (proverb) → fragment, idiomatically meaning "don't cry over something that's

already lost." Function is to be convey advice or life wisdom briefly.

### 3.1.6 Interjection

An idiom is a spontaneous exclamation, usually consisting of only one or a few words.

Example: "Oh, my God" (cliché) → an interjection showing surprise/panic. "Bollocks" → beside being a word form, it also functions as an interjection of rejection. Function is to be directly shows emotions (shock, anger, surprise).

## 3.2 Types of Idiom

### 3.2.1 Simile

A simile is a figure of speech in which the words "as", "like" or "than" are used to compare two things.

Frank : *That's a Peregrine falcon*  
Jake : *A peregrine, like the headmistress*  
(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:18:21)

The dialogue takes place between Jake and his father, Frank, while they are on a boat en route to an island in Wales. When Frank points to a bird and calls it a Peregrine falcon, Jake immediately associates the bird's name with Miss Peregrine, the headmistress of a home for children with special needs. In Jake's sentence, there is an idiom in the form of simile, characterized by an explicit comparison structure like noun phrase like the headmistress. This sentence not only shows the similarity in name between the bird and the headmistress, but also hints at the identity of Miss Peregrine who can transform into that type of bird. Literally, the name Peregrine refers directly to a type of falcon, and in the story, Miss Peregrine does have the ability to transform into a Peregrine falcon. Symbolically, the bird is known for being fast, sharp and protective of its nest. Characteristics that Miss Peregrine also possesses as a smart leader who is very protective of the children in her home. Thus, this likeness not only reflects physical identity, but also implies connotative meanings about Miss Peregrine's personality and role.

### 3.2.2 Binomials

Binomials are phrases consisting of two words connected by a conjunction, the two words have a fixed order or have become customary in language use.

Frank : *Never seemed to pick a job.. that didn't involve late nigts or long trips away, though.*

(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:15:10)

This dialogue takes place between Frank and his son, Jake, when they are at Abe's late grandfather's house. They are cleaning and tidying up his belongings. In this conversation, Frank expresses his feelings about his father's life who always chooses a job that makes him often work late at night or travel far. In Frank's sentence, there is an idiom in the form of binomials, namely late nights or long trips away, which consists of two words or phrases connected by or, and often appears in a fixed pattern. These binomials are not just a random string of words, but rather contain a cohesive and idiomatic meaning, indicating the type of work that makes one physically and emotionally absent from the family. The idiom implies that Abe is absent from his family life more often than not due to his time and distance demanding job.

The phrase "late nights or long trips away" is a compound noun phrase, which is a combination of two noun phrases "late nights" and "long trips away" connected by the coordinating conjunction "or". This form is not a complete sentence because it does not contain a subject and predicate. The function of this idiom is to convey Frank's judgment or emotion towards his father's lifestyle implicitly but clearly, and to strengthen the emotional nuance in the narrative, which is a sense of disappointment or estrangement between father and son.

### 3.2.3 Trinomials

Trinomials are a similar type of idiom, in which three words are joined.

Emma : *Tall, dark and handsome*  
(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:44:12)

This dialog occurs between Emma and Jake when Emma is describing her ideal man. In her speech, Emma uses the expression "tall, dark, and handsome", which is an idiom of the trinomials type. Trinomials are fixed expressions consisting of three conventionally ordered words that form a single idiomatic unit of meaning. The phrase "tall,

dark, and handsome” not only describes the physical characteristics of men tall, dark skinned, and handsome but also contains connotative meanings of the stereotype of men being alluring, mysterious, and romantically attractive. While the words can be taken literally, the true meaning only emerges when the three words are used together as a unified idiom. This idiom often appears in popular culture to paint a picture of the ideal man, and is used by Emma to convey her attraction in a light and indirect way.

The sentence is in the form of a Phrase, precisely an adjectival phrase, because it consists of adjectives. The function of this idiom is to show Emma's attitude, which is admiration or interest, without explicitly stating it. Through this trinomial idiom, Emma expresses her emotional judgment in a form that is familiar and easily understood in the social and cultural context.

### 3.2.4 Proverbs

A proverb is a short sentence that describes common experiences often encountered by many people. Usually, proverbs contain advice or warnings. In everyday conversations, proverbs are used to emphasize or summarize the situation being discussed.

Oggie : *No use crying over a lost shoe, boy-o.*  
(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:22:25)

This dialog occurs between Oggie and Jake when Jake has just returned from the past to the present, and re-enters the hotel where he and his father are staying. At that time, his shoes were dirty with mud after exploring the past world, and he looked awkward as he stepped in. Seeing this, Oggie greeted Jake by saying, “No use crying over a lost shoe, boy-o.” The sentence contains an idiom that falls under the category of proverbs. These idioms are common expressions that give advice or life lessons in a fixed form, there is no point in lamenting something that has already happened and cannot be changed. This idiom conveys meaning implicitly Oggie suggests that Jake does not worry or be embarrassed because his shoes are dirty it's no big deal. Literally, it is just dirty shoes, but connotatively, this idiom implies that Jake should stay calm and not overthink the little things in the midst of a big event.

The form of the sentence is sentence fragment, this sentence does not have an explicit complete subject and predicate. There is no main verb in the finite verb form (verbs that show time and subject clearly). The function of this idiom in the context of the dialog is to provide comfort, show Oggie's relaxed attitude, and convey meaning indirectly.

### 3.2.5 Clichés

A cliché is a statement that is frequently made in a few standard, daily contexts. Since most people have heard this comment before, it is hardly unique. In addition to being widely employed in newspaper headlines and advertising slogans, clichés are also commonly employed in casual conversation.

Jake : Dad could take me.  
And he can look at birds... and work on his book.  
It means you get a break.  
(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:17:26)

This dialogue takes place between Jake and his mother at the home of Dr. Golan, a psychiatrist who treated Jake after his grandfather's death. In the conversation, Jake is trying to persuade his mother to let him go to the island in Wales with his father. He says that his father can come along while still doing his hobbies, which are bird watching and writing books. In Jake's sentence, there is a cliché idiom, “get a break”, which is an expression that is so commonly used in everyday speech that it has become a fixed part of the language. This idiom does not literally mean that the mother will “get a break” physically, but rather means that the mother will have a break from pressure or responsibilities, especially those related to taking care of Jake. This idiom reflects the informal language style familiar in family situations.

The sentence is in the form of a Phrase because it consists of the verb ‘get’ and the object “a break”, but it does not have a subject or a complete sentence structure so it cannot be categorized as a sentence. Its function is to convey meaning implicitly and in a soothing tone. Jake does not directly mention that his mother looks tired or stressed, but through the idiom, he conveys the intention subtly so that his mother feels considered and finally agrees with his departure plan.

### 3.2.6 Fixed statement

The use of formal terms in everyday conversations can practically enrich English language skills, especially if used and listened to regularly.

Woman : *He's American. Maybe he's army?*

Men : **Bollocks.**

*Listen to his accent It's terrible.*

(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:28:17)

This dialogue takes place in the bar of the hotel cafe where Jake is staying, as two adults are discussing who Jake, the American teenager who has just arrived in their village, is. The woman suspects that Jake might be a soldier because he is from America, but the man next to her immediately refutes by saying, "Bollocks," which is used as a rude expression to show that he finds the statement absurd. This idiom is not used in the literal sense meaning "testicles," but has a connotative meaning as a form of disbelief or spontaneous rejection.

The sentence "Bollocks." is an interjection in English. An interjection is a form of speech that stands alone and is used to express spontaneous emotions such as anger, disappointment, surprise, or frustration. The function of this idiom is to show the speaker's attitude or emotion, namely the rejection of conjectures that are considered ridiculous.

### 3.3 Functional of Idiom

#### 3.3.1 Gives emphasis or rhetorical effect.

Jake : *Oh, my God. Am I dead?*

(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:26:22)

The dialog *Oh, my God. Am I dead?* falls under the function of Gives emphasis or rhetorical effect because the form of this utterance emphasizes emotional expression more than the delivery of information. The opening phrase "Oh, my God" serves as an interjection that intensifies the character's surprise, while also drawing the listener's attention to the ongoing situation. Next, the question *Am I dead?* is not meant to truly seek an answer, but rather is used rhetorically to express the disbelief and panic he is experiencing. The extreme word choice of "dead" also has a hyperbolic effect, as the character does not simply say they are surprised, but immediately assumes the most drastic condition. Thus, the combination

of interjections, rhetorical questions, and hyperbolic word choices makes this dialog a means of emphasizing emotions while also creating a dramatic effect in the narrative.

#### 3.3.2 Makes language sound natural and idiomatic.

Emma : *Like clockwork*

(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:37:21)

Emma's phrase Like clockwork serves the function of making language sound natural and idiomatic because the phrase is a standard idiomatic expression in English that condenses the meaning "happening very regularly, on time, and predictably" into a single formulaic unit recognized by native speakers. In meaning, it is non-compositional not truly comparable to a clock wheel but rather a concise assessment of the accuracy of an event. Its elliptical form (without a subject or verb) is also typical of spoken language even tho it's only two words, the listener immediately grasps the meaning thanks to shared context, making it sound natural, economical, and informal compared to literal equivalents like "It happens exactly on schedule."

#### 3.3.3 Describe or reinforce social and cultural relationships.

Susie : *That guy gave me the heebie jeebies*

(*Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children* Movie, 2016, 00:05:03)

The utterance "That guy gave me the heebie jeebies" can be categorized under the function describe or reinforce social and cultural relationships because the idiom heebie jeebies is a typical expression in English-speaking cultures used to express fear, anxiety, or discomfort. The use of this idiom shows that the speaker is not merely conveying their emotional state, but also relying on an expression that has become part of the linguistic and cultural tradition of English-speaking communities. Thus, the idiom serves to strengthen social bonds between speakers and listeners from the same cultural background, as understanding its meaning depends on collective knowledge of the idiom. This proves that idioms not only have a linguistic role, but also serve as a means to describe and strengthen social relations and cultural values that exist within society.

#### 3.3.4 Conveys meaning implicitly or indirectly.

Emma : *Heaven knows.*

(Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children Movie, 2016, 00:36:14)

The utterance "Heaven knows" spoken by Emma falls under the function of conveying meaning implicitly or indirectly because the expression does not convey meaning directly, but rather thru an idiomatic and figurative expression. Literally, the phrase means "only heaven knows," but in conversational context, the true meaning is that the speaker doesn't know the answer or feels uncertain about something. In other words, Emma didn't explicitly say "I don't know" or "I am uncertain," but chose a more subtle and implicit idiomatic expression. This choice of form indicates that idioms function to convey meaning indirectly, thereby enriching emotional nuances and making the narrative more expressive than a mere factual statement. This is why the dialog is categorized under the function conveys meaning implicitly or indirectly.

### **3.3.5 Indicates the speaker's attitude, judgment, or emotion.**

Emma : *You're not as wet as I thought.*

(Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children Movie, 2016, 00:36:43)

This utterance falls under the function of Indicates the speaker's attitude, judgment, or emotion because it clearly shows Emma's attitude and assessment of her interlocutor. The word "wet" in informal English can mean cowardly, weak, or not brave. By using this expression, Emma is actually judging her conversation partner's character based on their actions. Initially, she thought the person was a coward or timid, but after seeing the courage displayed, Emma changed her assessment, saying

that the person was not as cowardly as she had imagined. This statement is not merely a neutral description, but rather a reflection of Emma's personal emotions, attitudes, and judgments. Therefore, the idiom serves to express the speaker's emotional evaluation of others, thus falling into the category of indicates the speaker's attitude, judgment, or emotion.

### **3.3.6 As a means of cohesion or linkage in the narrative.**

Dr. Gollan : *And. At the very least...a trip like this provides a chance to...*

(Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children Movie, 2016, 00:17:42)

- a. The dialog *And. At the very least a trip like this provides a chance to* falls under the function of the idiom as a means of cohesion or linkage in the narrative because the utterance serves as a bridge between the previous idea and the new concept Dr. Gollan wishes to convey. The opening word "And" serves to connect the previous conversation to maintain a continuous flow, while the phrase "at the very least" is used to emphasize additional or alternative points that strengthen the argument. This expression doesn't just state a fact, but also steers the conversation in a more positive direction by highlighting the benefits of a journey. Thus, the idiom serves as a linguistic bridge that maintains the smooth flow of conversation, while also providing a smooth transition in the film's narrative so that listeners understand that despite concerns, there is still a good side that can be taken from the situation.

## **IV CONCLUSION**

Idioms are language expressions whose meanings cannot be interpreted literally, but have implied meanings that can only be understood through the context in which they are used. According to O'dell and Michael (2010), idioms are part of figurative language consisting of forms such as similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, clichés, and fixed statements, which are often used in oral communication to express ideas or

emotions in a more effective and creative way. Idioms usually have a fixed structure and are used in various social situations to enrich the meaning in conversation.

Based on the first problem formulation regarding the types of idioms used by all characters in Miss Peregrine's Home for Peculiar Children, and using O'dell and Michael (2010) theory as a reference, the researcher found that there are six types of

idioms that appear in this film, namely: similes as much as 10 data, clichés as much as 20 data, fixed statements as much as 26 data, proverbs as much as 2 data, binomials as much as 2 data, and trinomials as much as 1 data. Furthermore, this research also reveals the functions of idioms used, among others: to describe the character, convey emotions, create a natural conversational atmosphere, give advice, and strengthen the meaning of the dialog contextually. In addition, the pragmatics analysis of the idioms shows that the actual meaning is often different from the literal meaning, which is the reason why the idioms are used in the first place.

Through this research, the researcher encourages future research to explore more deeply the types, functions, and underlying meanings of idiomatic expressions used in movie dialogues, especially through the framework of O'dell and Michael (2010) theory. Further research could involve qualitative or mixed-method approaches to analyze how idioms contribute to character development, emotional tone, and narrative depth within movie. Through examining the use of idioms in cinematic discourse, researchers can generate insights into communicative strategies that promote comprehension, engagement, and cultural appreciation among audiences.

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