

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION  
IN SCRIPT OF AVENGER: END GAME MOVIE**

**By:**

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**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE (IAIN) OF METRO**

**1443 H / 2022 M**

**AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION  
IN SCRIPT OF AVENGER: END GAME MOVIE**

Presented as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

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**Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh**

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka  
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Sudah dapat kami setuju dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqsyahkan, demikian surat  
permohonan ini kami buat atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

**Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh**

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in order to be discussed on the munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

**Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh**

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF AVENGER END GAME MOVIE. Written by: Fachrul Effendi, Student Number 1701070018, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Monday, April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022 at 13:00 – 15:00 p.m

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**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION  
IN SCRIPT OF AVENGER: END GAME MOVIE**

**ABSTRACT**

**By:**

**FACHRUL EFFENDI**

The purpose of this research is to find out the idiomatic expression used in film entitled “Avenger End Game Movie.”

This type of research is research qualitative. Data were collected by means of literature review and observation. In addition, in the observation activity, the researcher observes by listening and writing conversations for the cast of the “Avenger End Game Movie”. Furthermore, by using a literature review, the research captures some of the bottom text in the film or description which is a Similes, Binomials, Proverb, Euphemism, Cliché, and Fixed statement.

The results of this study are researcher get the meaning contained in an “Avenger End Game Movie”. In movie *Avenger: End Game movie* found the types of idiom as follows : there are 2 idiomatic expression of binomial, 5 idiomatic expression of proverb, 2 idiomatic expression of euphemism, 5 idiomatic expression of cliché, 2 idiomatic expression of fixed statement, and 1 idiomatic expression of similes.

**Keywords:** Translation, Idiomatic Expression, Qualitative, Movie

### STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

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State that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the writer's research.  
In exception of certain parts which are quoted from bibliographics mentioned.

Metro, February 19, 2022

The Writer



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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan merupakan hasil penelitian saya, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 19 Februari 2022

Penulis



Fachrul Effendi

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**MOTTO**

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

*“Indeed, The God (Allah) is with the people who have patience”*

**(QS. AL-BAQARAH: 153)**

*Love others as you love yourself*

*(Fachrul Effendi)*

**DEDICATION PAGE**

*This piece of work is dedicated to:*

*My beloved parents Mr. Ahmad Juyak and Mrs. Susi Widayani who always give me prayers, support, inspiration, and love.*

*My beloved younger sister Fadillah Rachmawati.*

*My beloved grandfather Tuginin.*

*My sponsor Dr. Umi Yawisah, M. Hum.*

*All of my friends at English Education Department, my friends from Indonesian Moslem Student Movement Rayon PBI Komisariat Jurai Siwo.*

*All of my lecturers in IAIN Metro.*

*My beloved almamater.*

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Regarding the undergraduate thesis, the writer offer big thanks to Rector of IAIN Metro , Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M. Ag. PIA, Decan of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Dr. Zuhairi, M. Pd., Head of English Education Department, Andianto, M. Pd. May الله give them His better reward for spending time to support and guide during the writing process. My biggest gratitude will be brought to my beloved parents who always give me highly inspiration. The greatest gratitude will be addressed to my sponsor Dr. Umi Yawisah, M. Hum, may الله give her His better reward for spending time to support and guide during the writing process.

The writer hope that this undergraduate thesis is usefull for the readers. However, the writer realize that this undergraduate thesis is far from being perfect. The writer do apologize for all mistakes he has made in writing.

Metro, February 19, 2022

The writer



**Fachrul Effendi**

**ID Number. 1701070018**

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of Study**

The first thing that humans learn since they were born is language. Parents begin teach their children how to speak in a second language because language is a vital medium for communicating people's emotions, whether orally or in writing. Many different or types of language from diverse countries are used as significant tools, one of them is English. It may not come as a surprise that English is a popular language that has evolved into an international language for connecting communication across nations. As a result, many people are eager to learn English, and most schools in Indonesia offer English as a second or foreign language.

Vocabularies will be one of the obstacles that people would confront when learning English. They frequently encounter difficulties, such as some vocabulary expressed by native speakers that cannot be translated exactly. Such formulations, whether phrases or sentences, have a specific meaning that grammar theories cannot explain. This is an example of idiom, a unique characteristic of the English language. According to Richard, “the world's language contains phrases or words that cannot be interpreted literary.” Many linguists describe an idiom as a fixed statement that cannot be taken literally and whose meaning cannot be found in a standard dictionary.

Even if you know all of the words in a sentence and fully comprehend all of the syntax, the meaning may remain unclear. This sort of phrase or statement is referred to be idiomatic.”<sup>1</sup>

When heard and spoken, idiom becomes a fascinating phrase, but it may be a tough learning phase for students studying English as a second or foreign language. However, idiom research must be used in English classrooms. Furthermore, if a second language learner does not acquire idioms, they will not recognize them when they are used by others or will be unable to grasp what the speakers are saying. Furthermore, idioms will be more appealing since they are pleasant to hear, and they should be included in the teaching and learning of other languages.

"Idioms may often be found in English literature, newspaper, or magazine," according to O'Dell, "or can even be found in TV shows, movies, and music."<sup>2</sup> Based on the foregoing, the researcher chooses the movie as the subject of his idiom research. Films as popular literary works may serve as a bridge for learning and idiomatic phrases because they feature audiovisuals that quickly show the use of idioms by native speakers as characters in the film.

As a result of the aforementioned issues, the researcher is interested in examining a film that focuses on the many forms of idiomatic expressions and how they are produced. Because it is a popular animated film made by Marvel Studios, the researcher will select "Avenger End Game." This study is quite intriguing to undertake for the reasons stated above. As a result, the research "An

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<sup>1</sup>Robert J Dixon, "Essential Idioms in English" (n.d.): 63.

<sup>2</sup>Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use: Advanced : 60 Units of Vocabulary Reference and Practice : Self-Study and Classroom Use*, 2017.

Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in the Avengers End Game Films" was created.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of study, the study formulated the problem as the following:

1. What type of idiomatic expressions are used in the “Avenger End Game” movie?
2. What are the meaning of idiomatic expression found in Avenger End Game movie?
3. How does the idiomatic expression in Avenger End Game movie construct?

## **C. Objectives and Benefits of the Study**

### **1. Objectives of the Study**

The researcher provides the study objectives below, based on the explanation of the research topic above:

- a. To identify the type of idiomatic expressions used by characters in “Avenger End Game” movie
- b. To find out the real meaning of idioms used by characters in “Avenger End Game” movie.
- c. To know how the idiomatic expression in Avenger End Game movie construct.

### **2. Benefits of the Study**

The researcher expects that the findings of this study will be useful:

a. For the researcher

This research is expected to help the reader especially the English education`s students to enrich their knowledge about idiomatic expression. The researcher expected that the reader will know how many kinds of idiomatic expression in Avenger: End Game movie and the researcher will also give the information about the function of idiomatic expression in Avenger: End Game movie.

b. For Other Researcher

As a starting point for other academics who want to look at the "Avenger End Game" from a different perspective, such as a study on characterization, values, and linguistic style. I also think it is a good resource for other scholars who want to look into idiomatic phrases.

**D. Prior Research**

The researcher is aware that this is not the first study in the field of linguistics. There have been a few articles written regarding linguistics analysis. The researcher in this study draws on past research from other studies. There are several researchers has conducted a research that related about this research. First, Julia Holmqvist does the research; the findings reveal that the researcher analyzes how idiom may be employed in fiction and what affects they can have on fiction reading by examining Donna Tartt's work *The Secret History* from the perspective of a foreign student of English. She completed her task by carefully reading a

novel.<sup>3</sup> The novel itself served as the major source of information for the researcher. A thesis, as well as many articles, books, and websites on various aspects of the issue, serve as secondary sources for the project.

Tiany Daulay's second research examines a founding idiom in Avril Lavigne's album *Let Go*, and the results show that 56 idioms were discovered, with the majority of them having context.<sup>4</sup> To make the song more powerful and appealing, the composer utilized idiom to build a tale about life, particularly love. The linguistic meaning of idioms in song lyrics from the album *Let Go*. It can't be viewed word for word, but it should be comprehended as a whole given the context.

The last study by Fotovatnia and Gourdazi.<sup>5</sup> The analyzability of idiom understanding in English as a foreign language is demonstrated in this study. The students who got 90 idioms and their translation into Persian were divided into three categories: normal analyzable, aberrant analyzable, and unanalyzable, according to the findings.

Overall, this study and the prior study have some parallels and differences. The issue is idiom analysis, and the similarity is a topic. The changes are in the data sources utilized to assess idiom; prior research employed novel, music, and children as data sources. However, film is used as a data source in this study. As a

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<sup>3</sup>Julia Holmqvist, "Idiomatic Expressions In Fiction: A Textual Analysis Of The Use And Effects Of Idioms In Donna Tartt's Novel *The Secret History*," n.d., 29.

<sup>4</sup>Tiany Daulay, Umami Rasyidah, and Rivi Antoni, "Idiomatic Expression Found in Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics Album *Let Go* 2002," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Prodi Bahasa Inggris UPP* 1, no. 1 (2015).

<sup>5</sup>Zahra Fotovatnia and Mehdi Goudarzi, "Idiom Comprehension in English as a Foreign Language: Analysability in Focus," *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 98 (May 2014): 499–503.

result of the issues raised above, the researcher is interested in analyzing a film that focuses on the forms and meanings of idiomatic expressions.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### A. The Concept of Idiom

##### 1. Definition of idiom

Idioms are a colorful and intriguing part of the English language, and they are an expression that always exposes when we are talking about it. They are frequently employed in all forms of language, both spoken and written, in both casual and official settings.<sup>6</sup>

As a result, the native speaker employs the idiom in all of their everyday interactions. "You have undoubtedly met an idiom," Barbara remarked, "whenever you hear a sentence whose meaning is eluded you, even though you know the constituent terms' definitions."<sup>7</sup>

According to Spears, the majority of the languages spoken on the world contain phrases or sentences that are not literary in nature. Even if you understand every word in a sentence and fully comprehend all of the syntax, the meaning may remain unclear. This sort of phrase or statement is referred to as idiomatic. <sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, According to Seild, an idiom is a

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<sup>6</sup> *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 2004).

<sup>7</sup> B.K. Gaines, *Idiomatic American English: A Step-By-Step Workbook for Learning Everyday American Expressions* (Kodansha America, Incorporated, 2012), <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=2m6kMgEACAAJ>.

<sup>8</sup> Richard A. Spears, *NTC's Thematic Dictionary of American Idioms* (Lincolnwood, Ill: NTC Pub. Group, 1998).

group of words that, when taken collectively, have a different meaning than the separate meanings of the words.<sup>9</sup>

From all of the viewpoints, the idiom may be defined as a sentence with a pattern whose meaning fluctuates depending on its constituent pieces. In both official and casual language, idioms are often employed. Idiomatic expressions are frequently found in phrases rather than individual words. Idiomatic phrases have different meanings depending on the situation in which they are used. The meaning of an idiomatic statement is established.

## 2. Types of Idiom

The modules of this section focuses on certain sorts of idioms as defined by McCarty and O'dell:<sup>10</sup>

### a. Similes

Similes are comparisons between two objects that always involve the words as or like. To improve the vividness of your spoken and written English, as well as the persuasiveness of your analogies, utilize similes. For example:

His uncle's **as thin as a rake**. (extremely thin)

She does not want to go by vehicle with Lizzie. She drives **like a maniac!** (drives fast and badly).

### b. Binomials

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<sup>9</sup> Jennifer Seidl, *English Idioms: Exercises on Idioms*, 2. ed. of Idioms in practice. (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1996).

<sup>10</sup> Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 2010).

Binomials are idioms in which two words are connected by a conjunction (linking word), most often and. The two words are in a certain sequence. For example: **Black and white** always we said (separate and clear)

c. Proverbs

Proverbs are brief phrases that provide advice or cautions and allude to something that most people have experienced. For example:

1) Positive situations

The second speaker in this discussion employs a proverb to repeat and summarize what the first speaker says.

A: We all want to find a solution to this problem, and I'm confident we will.

B: Yes, **where there's a will there's a way** (We can do anything if we truly want to.)

2) Negative situation

The second speaker in this discussion repeats and summarizes what the first speaker says using a proverb.

a) : what a day! My vehicle broke down, and my wallet was taken.

b) : **it never rains but it pours.** (Problems always occur in pairs.)

d. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are idioms that are used to avoid uttering things that could offend or be perceived as unpleasant. The following euphemisms are used:

- 1) To discuss topics that may upset or offend others, such as death.

It was obvious he was **not long for this world**, He never lost his sense of humour, though. (I'm about to die)

- 2) When describing bodily functions, avoid using direct terms.

He is just want to spend a single cent. (go to the bathroom [in the UK, public toilets used to cost a penny.])

- 3) For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.

Because he had misplaced a secret report, my boss was **effing and blinding**. (swearing)

- 4) By the media or political institutions to tone down unpleasant situations.

For their nation, many troops have made the **supreme/ultimate sacrifice**. (dead)

e. Cliché

A cliché is a remark that is frequently made in specific everyday settings. It's a statement that most people have heard before,

therefore it's hardly unique. Clichés are commonly used in ordinary discussions and are regularly utilized in advertising slogans and headlines of newspaper.

Example form; this is not finish until **the fat lady sings**. (Until the final conclusion of anything, like as a sporting game, you never know what will happen.) The phrase refers to a long opera in which the last song is sung by a female).

f. Fixed statements

These fixed statements are frequently heard and used in regular conversations.

Example: **get your skates on!** (hurry up)

### 3. Idiomatic Expression Meaning

There are expressions in every language that cannot be understood literally and, as a result, cannot be employed with confidence. Because they don't have a predetermined, literal meaning, they are opaque or changing. Even if you understand the meaning of a large number of terms in the expression and have seen the entire sentence structure of the state, the significance of the statement may still be unclear. An idiom is a phrase or a sentence that has this sort of meaning. "Idiom is fixed combinations of words whose meaning is frequently impossible to discern from the meaning of each individual word," according to O'dell and McCharity.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> O'Dell and McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use*.

From that remark, we can deduce that learning the meaning of an idiom is difficult; it necessitates the use of a device to search for the true meaning of the phrase, after which the researcher consults an idiom dictionary to learn the true meaning of the idiom. The dictionary will come in handy for researchers who are looking for similar colloquial phrases. The great bulk of information the researcher needs may be found by looking at words spoken to input concepts into the text and tracing references to terms in the lexicon itself. McGraw-dictionary, Hill's Cambridge international dictionary, Oxford dictionary, and NCT's thematic dictionary are the four reference dictionaries that the researcher will utilize to investigate the true meaning of the phrase.

## **B. The Concept of Translation**

### **1. Definition of Translation**

Munday defines “The English term “translation”, first attested in around 1340, derives either from Old French translation or more directly from the Latin *translatio* (‘transporting’), itself coming from the participle of the verb *transferre* (‘to carry over’)”.<sup>12</sup> Actually, translation has many definitions because each expert of translation has his/her own understanding and opinion about it. Basically, translation is the change of a meaning and a sense from a source language into a target language. Larson puts forward translation contains of delivering the meaning of the

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<sup>12</sup> Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications* (Routledge, 2016).

source language into the target language.<sup>13</sup> In addition, Nida and Taber elaborate a translation in more complex definition. They note that translating means reproducing the source language as natural and equivalent as the receptor language in terms of meaning and style.<sup>14</sup> Yet, Newmark has a little different definition with Nida and Taber because he does not use the word “equivalent” but “the same”.<sup>15</sup> Newmark notes that translation replaces a written statement in one language with similar statement in another language.

## 2. Types of Translation

In an article about linguistics aspects of translation, Roman Jakobson generalizes that there are three types of translation. Those are described as follows.<sup>16</sup>

- a. Intralingual translation or “rewording” is an interpretation which uses a similar language between source language and target language.
- b. Interlingual translation or “translation proper” is an interpretation which uses a different language between source language and target language.

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<sup>13</sup> Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (University Press of America, 1998).

<sup>14</sup> Eugene Albert Nida and Charles Russell Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (BRILL, 2003).

<sup>15</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (Prentice-Hall International, 1988).

<sup>16</sup> Roman Jakobson, “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation,” in *On Linguistic Aspects of Translation* (Harvard University Press, 2013), 232–239, accessed February 22, 2022, <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.4159/harvard.9780674731615.c18/html?lang=en>.

- c. Intersemiotic translation or “transmutation” is an interpretation of verbal sign into nonverbal sign system.

### 3. Characteristics of Good Translation

Good translation is not only translating the meaning, but also the sense of the language. It aims to make the language sounds naturally after being translated into the target language. Larson elaborates that the best translation is the one which:<sup>17</sup>

- a. Uses the normal language forms of the receptor language.
- b. Communicates, as much as possible, to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language.
- c. Maintains the dynamics of the original source language text.

To sum up, translation which communicates the same message as the source language using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the receptor language is the translators’ goal.

### 4. Translating Idiomatic Expressions

Not all of the idiomatic expressions can be translated literally. If the idiomatic expressions are translated literally, the target language will sound strange and the meaning will be nonsense. According to Baker, there are four strategies of translating idioms, those are:<sup>18</sup>

- a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

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<sup>17</sup> Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation*.

<sup>18</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation* (London; New York: Routledge, 2018).



This strategy translates an idiom from the source language into the target language using an idiom with the same meaning and equivalent lexical items. For an example is an idiom “to find the needle in the haystack” means “mencari jarum di tumpukan jerami.”

- b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This strategy translates an idiom from the source language into the target language using an idiom with the same meaning but different lexical items. For example, “like father like son” means “buah jatuh tidak jauh dari pohonnya.”

- c. Translation by paraphrase.

This strategy is used when there is no match idiom in the target language or if the idiomatic expression in the target language seems inappropriate. For the example is an English idiom “don’t count your chicken before they are hatched” that means “jangan terlalu berharap pada sesuatu sebelum hal tersebut terjadi.” Another example of paraphrase comes from Newmark who claims that paraphrase is the explanation of the meaning of a segment of a text which can be done in a text that is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.<sup>19</sup>

- d. Translation by omission.

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<sup>19</sup> Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*.

Translation by omission means deleting the idiom altogether in the large text. This case can be happened because the meaning cannot be paraphrased easily and there is no close match idiom in the target language.

## **C. Theories of Equivalence**

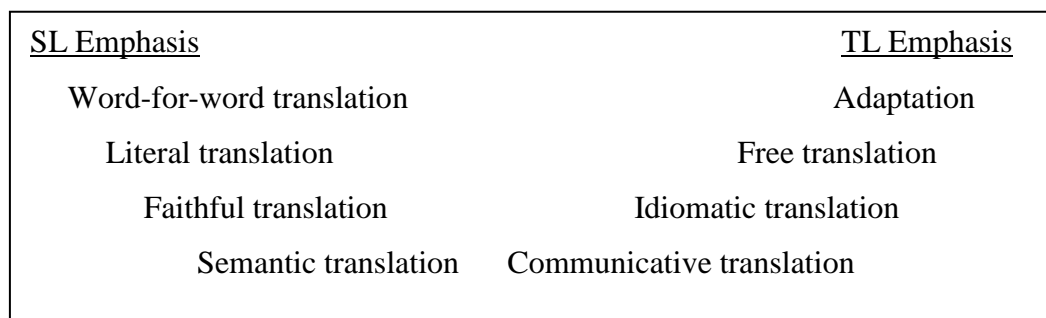
### **1. Translation Equivalence**

The equivalence of the translation is how far the relation between the source language that is translated into the target language. Nida argue that there are two types of equivalence such as formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence.<sup>20</sup> Formal equivalence translates the source language into the target language as close as possible. Therefore, in formal correspondence, translating the source language is more on word-for-word translation to minimize the corrupting message. Yet, the translation of dynamic equivalence sounds more natural than the formal correspondence. In the dynamic equivalence, the source language is translated through its meaning and its sense rather than word for word. Newmark claims that there are two equivalence translations such as semantic translation and communicative translation.<sup>21</sup> He puts it in the V diagram as shown in Figure 2.1.

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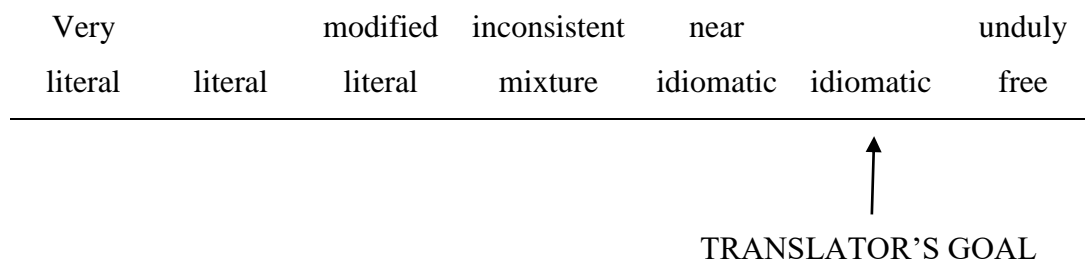
<sup>20</sup> Nida and Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*.

<sup>21</sup> Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*.



**Figure 2.1 Newmark's V Diagram**

From Figure 2.1, Newmark shows that semantic translation is translated into the source language semantically or literally. In other words, semantic translation is similar to Nida's theory of formal correspondence which translates the source language into the target language as close as possible. On the other hand, Figure 2.1 shows that Newmark tries to explain that communicative translation is the source language that is translated into the target language idiomatically. It is also similar to Nida's theory of dynamic equivalence which is translating the source language into the target language as natural as possible. Therefore, the target language will sound naturally. Almost similar to Nida's and Newmark's theories of translation equivalence, Larson defines that "translation fall on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and then may even moves on to be unduly free". The explication is illustrated in Figure 2.2.



**Figure 2.2 Larson's Types of Translation**

## D. The Concept of Movie

### 1. Definition of Movie

A film is an example of a literary work that conveys information and ideas. A film can also develop a concept or explore visual characteristics and sound texture, challenging the thoughts and emotions of its audience. According to David and Kristin, cinema has been a part of human existence since the nineteenth century, and it's difficult to envision a world without it.<sup>22</sup> They are enjoyed at cinemas, at home, in offices, in automobiles, buses, and aircraft. Because the picture is intended to provide the viewer with a unique experience and imagination. All of the new traditions of presenting fictitious stories, documenting real events, animating objects or images, and playing with pure form intended to provide viewers with experiences they couldn't receive from prior forms of media.

### 2. The Type of Movie

Bordwell and Thompson defined the types of movie or film as follow:

- a. Documentary film

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<sup>22</sup> David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction*, 10th ed. (New York, N.Y: McGraw-Hill, 2013).

A documentary film aids in the presentation of factual information about the world beyond the film. Documentaries, as a genre of cinema, promote themselves as factually reliable. There are two categories of documentary films, according to Bordwell and Thompson:

- 1) Compilation films; Images from historic sources were used to create this piece.
- 2) Direct cinema; filming an ongoing event 'as it happens' with little or no intervention from the filmmaker.

b. Fictional film

A fictitious film depicts fictional characters, places, or events. However, just because a film is fictitious does not mean it is unrelated to reality.

For one thing, not everything depicted or inferred in fiction films has to be made up; events are conceived, planned, rehearsed, shot, and refilmed in a typical fictitious film. In a fictitious film, the agents are represented or portrayed through an intermediary, but in a documentary, the agents are photographed directly.

c. Animated film

The unusual types of labor done during the production stage separate animated films from live-action films. Animation films do not continually capture outside activity in real time, instead shooting one frame at a time to produce a succession of pictures.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

### 3. Characters in Movie

Character is a crucial aspect in literature. Various characters in the narrative are created by the author based on their preferences: for example, occupations, statuses, and attitudes. Each character has a unique role in the tale. Because of the variations, the character has a variety of personalities. The following are some examples of characters in the story:

#### a. Major character

According to Nurgiyantoro, the most prominent figure in the narrative is the primary character. He or she is the most interesting character, whether as the conflict's subject or object. Major characters are constantly present in every scene and struggle, even in specific stories.<sup>24</sup>

#### b. Minor character

A minor character, according to Nurgiyantoro, is one who appears less frequently than a big one. The role of a minor character is vital, but the role of a large character will not be ideal. Conflict cannot be resolved just by the protagonist. Other characters are required to add variety to the battle.<sup>25</sup>

#### c. Round character

A round character, according to Nurgiyantoro, is a fictional figure who is presented as having a complex, multidimensional

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<sup>24</sup> Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* (UGM PRESS, 2018).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

personality. They evolve as a result of their numerous problems and disputes.<sup>26</sup>

d. Flat character

Flat character, according to Nurgiyantoro, is a basic character with only one personal trait. This character's personality and conduct are bland and monotonous, representing only one nature. When the other characters' conduct changes, the flat character's unchangeable nature is utilized as a comparison. It only has one personality, either a good or a nasty one. For instance, he is wealthy yet arrogant. If he or she is a nice person, he or she will always be a good person from the beginning to the finish of the narrative.<sup>27</sup>

**E. Avengers: End Game Movie**

Avengers: Endgame is a superhero film based on the Marvel Comics superhero team the Avengers. It was released in 2019. Marvel Studios produced the film, which was released by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. Robert Downey Jr., Chris Evans, Mark Ruffalo, Chris Hemsworth, Scarlett Johansson, Jeremy Renner, Don Cheadle, Paul Rudd, Brie Larson, Karen Gillan, Danai Gurira, Benedict Wong, Jon Favreau, Bradley Cooper, Gwyneth Paltrow, and Josh Brolin star in the film, which was directed by Anthony and Joe Russo and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely.

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> David Bordwell, Kristin Thompson, and Jeff Smith, *Film Art: An Introduction* (McGraw-Hill Education, 2016).

Avengers: Endgame had its world premiere on April 22, 2019, in Los Angeles, and was released on April 26 in the United States. The film got positive reviews for its directing, acting, musical soundtrack, action sequences, visual effects, and emotional impact, with critics praising the film's conclusion to the 22-picture tale. The film earned \$2.798 billion worldwide, shattering several box office records and holding the title of highest-grossing film of all time from July 2019 until March 2021.

Avengers: End Game is a superhero film about a group of super heroes that survive the baddies who killed off half of the universe's inhabitants. Super hero who has survived finding a method to vanquish the baddies in order to preserve the world and restore the population that was previously wiped off.

#### **F. Synopsis of Avenger End Game Movie**

Three weeks after Thanos used the Infinity Stones to disintegrate half of all life across the universe, Carol Danvers rescues Nebula and Tony Stark from deep space. They return to Earth and join the remaining Avengers- Natasha Romanoff, Bruce Banner, Steve Rogers, Rocket, Thor, and James Rhodes. They find an injured Thanos and intend to take the Stones to reverse his actions, but he has already destroyed them to prevent further use. An enraged Thor beheads Thanos.

Five years later, Scott Lang escapes the quantum realm and meets Romanoff and Rogers at the Avengers' compound. Only five hours have passed for Lang instead of years, and he theorizes that the quantum realm can allow time travel. The three ask Stark to help them retrieve the Stones from the past so they



can revert Thanos' actions in the present, but he rejects them out of fear of losing his daughter, Morgan. Stark relents after reflecting upon the disintegrated Peter Parker and works with Banner—who has merged his intelligence with the Hulk's strength—to stabilize travel in the quantum realm, a process that expends Pym Particles. Banner and Rocket recruit a drunken, overweight Thor in Norway, while Romanoff recruits Clint Barton, now a ruthless vigilante following the disintegration of his family.

Banner, Rogers, Lang, and Stark travel to New York City in 2012. Banner visits the Sanctum Sanctorum and convinces the Ancient One to give him the Time Stone when he tells her that Strange gave the Stone away, too. Rogers overcomes undercover Hydra agents and his 2012 self to retrieve the Mind Stone, but Lang and Stark fail to retrieve the Space Stone after Loki escapes with it. Rogers and Stark use the last of their Pym Particles to travel to S.H.I.E.L.D. headquarters in 1970 and steal an earlier version of the Space Stone as well as vials of Pym Particles from Hank Pym so they can return to the present.

Rocket and Thor travel to Asgard in 2013 to retrieve the Reality Stone from Jane Foster, and Thor obtains his former hammer, Mjolnir. Barton and Romanoff travel to Vormir in 2014 and learn from the Soul Stone's keeper, the Red Skull, that it can only be acquired by sacrificing someone they love. They fight over which of them should die until Romanoff sacrifices herself. On Morag in the same year, Nebula and Rhodes steal the Power Stone before Peter Quill can. Rhodes returns to the present with the Power Stone while Nebula is unable to return due to her cybernetic implants interfacing with those of her 2014 self.

Through this connection, the Thanos of that time captures present-day Nebula and sees her memories. He then secretly sends 2014 Nebula to the present.

With all the Infinity Stones collected in the present, Banner uses them to restore those whom Thanos disintegrated. 2014 Nebula uses the time machine to transport Thanos and his ship to the present day, and he attacks the Avengers' compound. Rogers, Thor, and Stark confront Thanos, and Rogers proves worthy to wield Mjolnir. However, Thanos overpowers them and summons his army to lay siege to Earth. Present-day Nebula convinces the 2014 version of her sister, Gamora, to turn against Thanos, and later kills the 2014 version of herself. Now restored, Stephen Strange arrives with his fellow sorcerers, the other restored Avengers, the Guardians of the Galaxy, the Ravagers, and the armies of Asgard and Wakanda. They fight Thanos' army alongside Danvers and attempt to return the Infinity Stones to the past. Thanos seizes the Stones and plans to destroy and recreate the universe. Stark steals the Stones back and disintegrates Thanos and his army before dying from the Stones' energy.

Following Stark's funeral, Thor appoints Valkyrie as the king of New Asgard and joins the Guardians of the Galaxy; Quill begins searching for 2014 Gamora. Rogers returns the Infinity Stones and Mjolnir to their original places in time. He remains in the past to marry Peggy Carter and live out the rest of his life. In the present, an elderly Rogers passes on his shield to Sam Wilson.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. The Type and The Characteristics of Research

The researcher decides to conduct qualitative research in this research. The researcher will do qualitative research to identify, characterize, analyze, and categorize various forms of idiomatic expressions in the Avenger: End Game Movie. According to Dörnyei, qualitative research entails data collecting processes that generally result in open-ended, non-numerical data that is evaluated using non-statistical methodologies.<sup>28</sup> It signifies that qualitative research is a study that generates descriptive data, speech or words, and behavior that may be witnessed by the subject.

Furthermore, this research is designed as descriptive qualitative. This study is a collection of fundamental facts presented in a descriptive manner, rather than an explanation of correlation or hypothesis testing. According to Creswell, there are some Characteristic of qualitative research, as follows:<sup>29</sup>

1. Investigating a problem and gaining a thorough understanding of a central phenomenon.
2. The literature review plays a little part but helps to explain the situation.
3. Defining the aim and study questions in broad terms, as well as specifics on the participant experience

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<sup>28</sup> Zoltan Dörnyei, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methodologies* (OUP Oxford, 2007).

<sup>29</sup> John W Creswell and John W Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches* (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 2013).

4. Collecting data based on words from a limited group of people in order to obtain the participants' perspectives.
5. Using text analysis to look for descriptions and themes in the data, as well as evaluating the results' broader importance.
6. Using fluid writing, creating frameworks and standards, and integrating the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias in the report.

According to the explanation above, the researcher inquiry will employ descriptive qualitative research to describe and analyze the data or outcome.

## **B. Data Resource**

Data is a crucial aspect of study since without it, the researcher will gain nothing. The researcher will collect data from two different types of data sources, namely:

1. Primary sources are original documents, relics, remains, or articles that the researcher has collected for the first time. It indicates that when the researcher obtains data directly from an object, this is referred to as primary sources. In this study, the researcher will collect data from the dialogues of the Avengers: End Game movie from script that downloaded from [subscene.cc](https://subscene.cc), which has a running time of approximately 3 hours.
2. Secondary sources are data resources that gave data to the researcher indirectly. It denotes when data is obtained from sources other than

the item. It is used to supplement and complete the researcher's data. Secondary sources for this study can include books, articles from encyclopedias or the internet, and research reviews, among other things.

### **C. Data Collection Technique**

The researcher collects this information through documentation. The technique utilized to collect the data is:

1. One time viewing of the film is required to fully appreciate the plot.
2. Downloading and reading the entire Avenger End Game movie script that has been transcribed by subscene.
3. Watching and comparing the conversation characters in the Avenger End Game movie for the second time.
4. Watching and reading the script of Avengers: End Game for the second time in order to compare the dialogue characters.
5. Identifying the idiomatic expression type.
6. Using a qualitative method to analyze the film script in order to understand how idiomatic expression in the film is constructed.

### **D. Trustworthiness**

This is one technique through which the researcher confirms and verifies the research's validity. Validity and dependability are issues that need to be

addressed, according to Daymon and Holloway, in order to assess the quality of qualitative research.<sup>30</sup>

### 1. Validity

The validity of qualitative research demonstrates that the findings are trustworthy or believable in from the standpoint of study issue. Then, in order to increase the validity of qualitative content analysis, the researcher must develop not just data collecting techniques capable of efficiently soliciting representations, but also data collection strategies capable of correctly soliciting representations. However, transparent mechanisms for coding and deriving conclusions from raw data are also required. This necessitates collaboration with research communities from the outset of the inquiry until the findings are disseminated.

The researcher use the peer debriefing or peer review approach to assess validity. Peer debriefing is a procedure that involves colleagues re-analyzing raw data and clarifying any issues the researcher may have about their interpretation.

To use this approach, the researcher enlists the help of two advisors and three friends to re-analyse this study by screening a movie and providing them with a draft copy of idioms to read at the end of the research.

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<sup>30</sup> Christine Daymon and Immy Holloway, *Qualitative Research Methods in Public Relations and Marketing Communications*, 2nd ed. (New York, NY: Routledge, 2011).

## 2. Reliability

At this point, the researcher must be certain that his findings will be consistent with the findings of other researchers. Although the research may not provide the same results if repeated, this is due to factors influenced by the researchers themselves that impact the features and backdrop of the research.

According to Daymon and Holloway, the audit trail technique can be used to address the issue statement above. All researchers should have an audit trail to validate their study methodology. From the beginning of the research through the end of the research, an audit trail was kept.<sup>31</sup>

In this scenario, the researcher records longer transcripts, extensive field notes (including how and where they were obtained), data collection, and analysis procedures so that they may be used as proof in the future.

### **E. Data Analysis Technique**

In this study, descriptive analysis and content analysis were utilized to gain an interpretation of the text, as well as content analysis for the educational viewpoint of the film. O'dell and McCarthy's idea regarding six forms of idiomatic language was used to analyze the data. The idea utilized to explain the idiomatic expressions used by characters in the film Avengers: Endgame.

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

In addition, in the research the simultaneous coding and categorizing of document content is a research procedure. According to Dr. Klaus and H., the researcher employs coding because Content analysis code, according to Krippendorff, must turn unprocessed text into analyzable representations.<sup>32</sup> And the symbol will be assigned to idioms employed in a movie script by the researcher. Then, utilizing each movie season, she would categorize it and record it in the notebook, Dr. Klaus and H. According to Krippendorff, Units are distinguished by their membership in a class or category, or by having something in common, in categorical differences.<sup>33</sup>

The researcher used the following techniques to analyze the data:

1. Watching “Avenger End Game” movies

In this stage, the researcher pays close attention to every word spoken by the movie characters in order to extract idiomatic phrases from the Avenger End Game film.

2. Reading the script

The researcher iteratively read every dialogues in the screenplay to locate the idiomatic language used in the film.

3. Recognizing idiomatic phrases in the Avengers: Endgame film

By watching the film and comparing it to the screenplay, the researcher will be able to determine the idiomatic expression used in it.

4. Using dictionaries to double-check

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<sup>32</sup> Mack Shelley and Klaus Krippendorff, “Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology.,” *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 79, no. 385 (March 1984): 240.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.



The Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, and the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs will all be used to double-check the idiomatic statement.

5. Classifying idiomatic expressions

After all, the film's screenplay had been identified, and the idioms had been classified.

6. Data visualization and interpretation

After categorizing the idioms, the next step was to show and interpret data. Some theories are being used by the researcher.

7. Drawing the conclusion

The researcher came to a conclusion after exhibiting and analysing the facts. To make it easier for readers to grasp the study's findings, the conclusion was made explicit.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Data Finding**

In this section, the writer took the data by script Avenger: End Game movie as document of sources data and finding the data appropriate on three of statement problem that mentioned on chapter one. The first is finding types of idiomatic expression according to O'Dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiom: simile, binomials, proverb, euphemism, cliché, and fixed statement which were found in Avenger: End Game movie and in order to make the idiom easy to understand the researcher presents all idioms every movie on table.

The second is finding the meaning of idiomatic expression by cross-checking in dictionaries of idiom.

**1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions**

Based on the first statement of problems of the study, the writer finds out the types of idiomatic expression in three scripts of movies appropriate with the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy the types of idiomatic expression found as follow:

**Table 4.1**

**Type of Idiomatic Expressions in Avenger: End Game movie**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Type of Idiomatic Expression</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Idiomatic Expression</b>
<b>1.</b>	Binomials	<b>Two</b>	Font and center

			Rise and shine
<b>2.</b>	Proverb	<b>Five</b>	Watch out Watch it! Take a break Take a breath All over it
<b>3.</b>	Euphemisms	<b>Two</b>	Clear my throat Run for the hills
<b>4.</b>	Clichés	<b>Five</b>	Making fun of me Blown away A moot point Hit it Stake my heart and hope to die
<b>5.</b>	Fixed statement	<b>Two</b>	Take it easy! Give me a second
<b>6.</b>	Similes	<b>One</b>	Like a hippie

In the movie that showing in 2019, the data shows there are 17 idiomatic expressions with 6 different types of idiomatic expression found in these movies and they are 2 idiom of binomial type, 5 idioms of proverb type, 2 idioms of euphemisms type, 5 idioms of clichés, 2 idioms of fixed statement, and 1 idiom of similes.

## **2. The Meaning of Idiomatic Expression**

Based on the second statement problems of this study, the writer analyzed the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in three season

movies of “Avenger: End Game movie”. The meaning of idiomatic expression found as follow:

- a. Watch out : be careful.
- b. Making fun of me : to mock or direct insult at someone or something
- c. Clear my throat : to make coughing sound in order to attract attention
- d. Blown away : be extremely impressed.
- e. A moot point : a matter or no importance
- f. Take it easy! : to be (more) calm.
- g. Watch it! : be more careful
- h. Run for the hills : to clear out or depart quickly
- i. Give me a second : To allow someone of brief period of time in which to do.
- j. Front and centre : In the most prominent position
- k. Take a break : to stop doing something
- l. Rise and shine : wake up
- m. Take a breath : to inhale and then exhale
- n. Stake my heart and hope to die : to say that you promise that you will do something. Or that what you are saying true.
- o. All over it : actively doing or working something
- p. Hit it : begin doing something
- q. Like a hippie : weird person

### 3. Types Of Idiomatic Expression Mostly Found

To know the types of idiomatic expressions mostly found in the movies refers to the theories conveyed by O'Dell and McCarthy, and the data is calculated and showed in the table on percentages which the formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Number of data

N=Number of total data

The data can see in the table as follows:

**Table 4.2**

#### **Number of Idiomatic Expressions**

NO	Type of idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	Simile	One
2.	Binomial	Two
3.	Proverb	Five
4.	Euphemism	Two
5.	Cliché	Five
6.	Fixed statement	Two
Total		Seventeen

From the table above shows that there are 17 (seventeen) idiomatic expressions which appropriate with the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy. In

the movie found 2 idiom of binomial, 5 idioms of a proverb, 2 idioms of euphemism, 5 idioms of clichés, 2 idioms of a fixed statement, and 1 idiom of similes.

To know the percentages of the data, as follows:

$$\text{Simile idiom : } \frac{1}{17} \times 100\% = 5,9\%$$

$$\text{Binomial idiom : } \frac{2}{17} \times 100\% = 11,7\%$$

$$\text{Proverb idiom : } \frac{5}{17} \times 100\% = 29,4\%$$

$$\text{Euphemism idiom : } \frac{2}{17} \times 100\% = 11,7\%$$

$$\text{Clichés idiom : } \frac{5}{17} \times 100\% = 29,4\%$$

$$\text{Fixed statement idiom : } \frac{2}{17} \times 100\% = 11,7\%$$

From the above details, it is clear that from six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appears in the movies, that is proverb and cliché idiomatic expression.

#### **4. How the Idiomatic Expressions are Translated into Indonesian**

This part discusses about the answer of the second research problem, which is the strategy of translating the idiomatic expressions used in the Avenger: End Game movie. The data is analyzed based on Baker's theory in translating idiomatic expressions. Baker claims that there are four strategies in the idiomatic expressions translation. The strategies are paraphrase; omission; using an idiom of similar meaning and

form; and using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.<sup>34</sup>

However, there are five names who are categorized as “proper names” based on Hockett’s theory of the types of idiom. The strategy in translating a label is not covered by Baker’s theory of translating idiomatic expressions. Thus, the researcher added Newmark’s theory of translating label in analyzing the strategy of translating the idiomatic expressions. In the beginning of this chapter, it has been mentioned that there are 17 idiomatic expressions found in the *Avenger: End Game* movie.<sup>35</sup> Yet, there are several expressions that are only translated once. There is an idiomatic expression that is spoken four times but only being translated once.

Therefore, the findings show that there are only 17 translations of the idiomatic expressions. However, based on the Baker’s theory in translating idiomatic expressions, paraphrase gets the highest percentage. Paraphrase gets the first rank which is 57.5%. Moreover, using an idiom of similar meaning and form gets the second rank which is 17.5%. Then, it is followed by omission which gets the percentage of 2.6%. The least percentage, 0.4%, is obtained by the strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Besides, Newmark’s theory in translating label gets the percentage of 21.4%. In addition, there are three idiomatic expressions which do not have any change between the languages in target language into source language. Those expressions get the percentage of

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<sup>34</sup> Baker, *In Other Words*.

<sup>35</sup> Charles Francis Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistics* (Macmillan, 1960).

0.6%. Moreover, Larson's theory of good translation is also used after analyzing the strategy of translation based on Baker's theory.<sup>36</sup> The use of Larson's theory of good translation aims to evaluate the quality of the translation. According to Larson, there are three characteristics of good or ideal translation.<sup>37</sup> They are: 1) using the normal language of the target language; 2) communicating as much as possible to the target language; and 3) maintaining the dynamic of the source language. In this research, the researcher evaluates whether the translations are acceptable or not. The translation is categorized as acceptable translation if it has at least two of the three characteristics.

**Table 4.3**  
**Acceptability of Translations**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Categories of Translation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Acceptable	16	94.2%
2.	Unacceptable	1	5.8%
TOTAL			100%

a. Paraphrase

The most commonly used strategy in translating the idiomatic expressions is paraphrase which gets 57.5%. This strategy is used when there is no equivalent meaning found in the target language. According to Newmark, paraphrase is the explanation of the meaning of a segment of a text and can be done in a text that is poorly written, or has important

<sup>36</sup> Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation*.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.



implications and omissions.<sup>38</sup> Translating idiomatic expressions by paraphrase can be identified in each type of idiom found in the movie except abbreviation and proper names. The findings of paraphrase are discussed further in the following sections.

<p><b>Excerpt from 00:00:51,300 → 00:00:54,068</b>  Stark : What is going on inside their head?  [Apa yang terjadi dalam kepalanya?]</p>
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Figure 4.1

Figure 4.1 shows the translation of English idiomatic expression (source language) into Indonesian (target language) is categorized as a phrasal verb. “Going on” is translated by paraphrase because there is no idiomatic form identified in the translation. The translator paraphrases the meaning of “going on” as “something that is happening.” Although there is no idiomatic form is used, the translation has all the characteristics of an ideal translation. Thus, the translation is categorized as an acceptable translation.

<p><b>Excerpt from 00:08:17,155 → 00:08:20,325</b>  Capt : We're already been in it forever.  [Kita tak bisa naik itu selamanya.]</p>
---

Figure 4.2

The idiomatic expression in Figure 4.2 is categorized as hyperbole. There is no idiomatic expression found in the

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<sup>38</sup> Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*.

translation because the translator translates the meaning by paraphrasing. The meaning in the subtitle is not suitable with the source language and becomes non-sense. The meaning should be “kita hamper berada di sini selamanya.” The translation does not have the categories of an ideal translation. Therefore, the translation is categorized as an unacceptable translation.

**Excerpt from 00:11:24,120 →00:11:26,767**

Black Widow : What the heck is that?

[Apa itu?]

Figure 4.3

The expression “what the heck” is included as a slang which refers to an impolite word. In translating the source language into the target language, the translator omits the words and paraphrases the meaning. It is suitable and does not change the sense of the expression. The translation has two categories of an ideal translation, namely the normal language and communicates. Therefore, it is included as an acceptable translation.

b. Omission

The findings show that translating idiom by omission gets the percentage of 2.6%. According to Baker, omission can be done because there is no close match in the target language,

its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. Translating idiomatic expressions by omission can be identified in slang, proper names.<sup>39</sup>

**Excerpt from 00:31:49,120 → 00:31:50,879**

Hulk : What the?

[ - ]

Figure 4.4

English phrasal compounds, and figures of speech. Yet, omission is mostly used in the translation of slang and proper names. The words “what the” is included as a slang which refers to impolite word. Similar to the words “what the heck” in Figure 4.4, this words aim to express disappointment, anger, or something unpleasant feeling. In the movie, Joy said “what the” to express her disappointment of the situation she was facing. Since this movie is suitable for everyone, especially children, the translator omits the word because its impolite meaning. Besides, the omission does not change the sense of the meaning. Therefore, it is categorized as “acceptable translation.”

**Excerpt from 00:12:30,799 → 00:12:32,656**

Peter : That shouldn't make it change.

Stark : Oh. Change it back, Pete.

[Kembalikan lagi seperti semula.]

Figure 4.5

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<sup>39</sup> Baker, *In Other Words*.

In Figure 4.5, the translator omits the word “Pete” that is known as a vocative. Although the word “Pete” is omitted, the omission does not make any specific changes in the meaning of the target language. Besides, the translation is still clear and natural. Thus, this translation is categorized as an acceptable translation.

#### c. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

Using an Idiom of similar meaning and form is one of the Baker’s strategies of translating idiom.<sup>40</sup> This strategy is used by applying an idiom in the target language which has similar meaning and consists of equivalent lexical items. Based on the data, translating idiomatic expressions by using an idiom of similar meaning and form only gets the percentage of 17.5%.

Here is the case:

**Excerpt from 00:35:36,133 → 00:35:40,512**

Wanda : It just plays in Strange’s head over and over again like a million times.

[Memori ini akan diingat Strange berjuta-juta kali.]

Figure 4.6

The figure of speech in Figure 4.6 is identified as a hyperbole. Hyperbole uses the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. The example above shows the hyperbole is translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form. The translator uses the hyperbole in the target language whose

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

meaning and form are similar to the SL. The translation uses the normal language forms of TL, communicates, and maintains the dynamic of the source language. Therefore, this translation is classified as an acceptable translation.

d. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Using an Idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form only gets the percentage of 0.4%. This strategy is used by applying an idiom in the target language which has similar meaning but consists of different lexical items.<sup>41</sup> Here is the case:

**Excerpt from 00:45:29,243 → 00:45:30,461**

Thor : Luck isn't going to help us now.

[Ciuman tak akan membantu.]

Figure 4.7

The figure of speech in Figure 4.7 is categorized as a personification. Abrams states that personification is used to show an inanimate object which is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings.<sup>42</sup> The translator uses an idiom of similar meaning but different form of lexical items to translate the source language into the target language. Yet, the idiom uses in the target language is not suitable with from the source language. It will be better if the translator translates the source language as “keberuntungan tidak akan membantu kita saat ini.” In other

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> M. H. Abrams and Geoffrey Harpham, *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (Cengage Learning, 2014).

words, the translation does not maintain the dynamic of the SL and does not use the normal language of target language. Thus, it is categorized as an unacceptable translation.

The second research question deals with the strategy in translating idiomatic expressions found in the movie. Baker's theory of translating idiom is used to categorize the strategies of translating the idiom. There are four categories of translating idioms according to Baker.<sup>43</sup> The strategies are paraphrase, omission, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, and using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The translator mostly uses the paraphrase strategy in translating the idioms. This case can happen because English phrasal compounds are the most commonly used type of idioms in the movie. Thus, paraphrase is predominantly used in translating English phrasal compounds. Then, the second strategy is the use of an idiom of similar meaning and form. Then, it is followed by omission. The last strategy is "using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form." In addition, the acceptability of the translation is evaluated using Larson's theory of ideal translation. The findings showed that most of the translations were acceptable. On the contrary, there were 4.9% of unacceptable translations.

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<sup>43</sup> Baker, *In Other Words*.

## B. Data Analysis

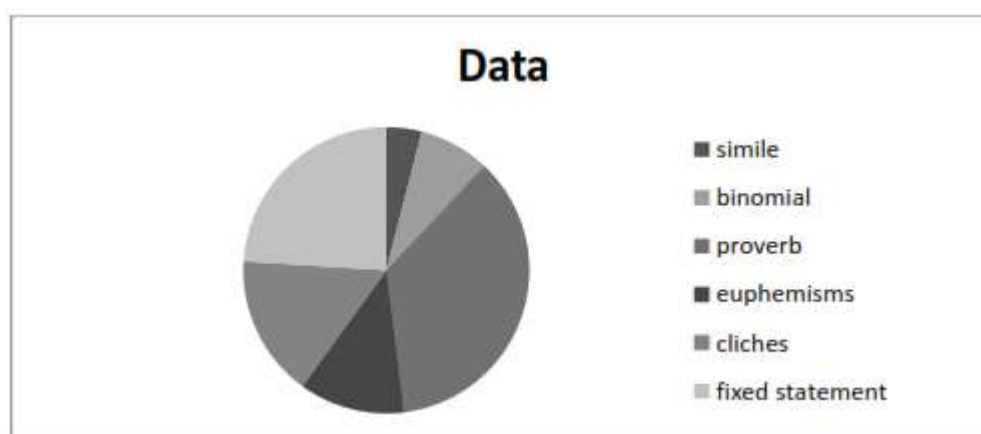
In this part, the research would like to analysis all the data that have been found in Avenger: End Game movies by using O'Dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiomatic expression. The six types of idiomatic expression are simile, binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, and fixed statement.<sup>44</sup> The researcher presents the idiomatic expression that used by character in Avenger: End Game movie Movies by showing a screen shoot of movie on every idiom that appears.

## C. Discussion

The last sub-chapter included in chapter four is discussion. The researcher has aim at initiating the discussion of finding. To give better description, the result obtained from analysis sub-chapter can be seen in the percentages types of idiomatic expression according to O'Dell and McCarthy theory as follow:<sup>45</sup>

**Graphic 4.1**

**Percentage of Theories**



From the above details, it is clear that from six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appear, that is proverb and

<sup>44</sup> O'Dell and McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use*.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

clichés idiomatic expression. It is clearly shown in the table and the percentages that from 17 (seventeen) idiomatic expressions 29,4% of them contain proverb and clichés types. These because proverb type that indicates and refer to the advice and warning idiom and clichés type that refer to comment which is often widely used in every conversation.

This result will be different from the next study of analysis idiomatic expression. Because the types of idiomatic expression in the movie is not certain.it can be simile, binomial, euphemisms, clichés or fixed statement that often appears. But the result of this study doing in three movies of Avenger: End Game movie is a fact.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

From the study done by the writer, it is known that in the movies especially *Avenger: End Game* movies there are phrase that contain of idiomatic expression. Based on the data analyzed on the study, the idiomatic expressions that are found have a certain type of idiom and connotative meaning. The conclusion of them as follows:

- a. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of idiomatic expression in *Avenger: End Game* movies. Here, the researcher found out 25 idiomatic expressions that are in three seasons of these movies. Based on McCarty and O'Dell, there are six types of idiomatic expression either it is simile, binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, or fixed statement. From those types, in movie *Avenger: End Game* movie found the types of idiom as follows : there are 2 idiomatic expression of binomial, 5 idiomatic expression of proverb, 2 idiomatic expression of euphemism, 5 idiomatic expression of cliché, 2 idiomatic expression of fixed statement, and 1 idiomatic expression of similes.
- b. The second research question deals with the strategy in translating idiomatic expressions found in the movie. Baker's theory of translating idiom is used to categorize the strategies of translating the idiom. There are four categories of translating idioms according to Baker. The strategies are paraphrase, omission, using an idiom of similar meaning

and form, and using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The translator mostly uses the paraphrase strategy in translating the idioms. This case can happen because English phrasal compounds are the most commonly used type of idioms in the movie. Thus, paraphrase is predominantly used in translating English phrasal compounds. Then, the second strategy is the use of an idiom of similar meaning and form. Then, it is followed by omission. The last strategy is “using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.” In addition, the acceptability of the translation is evaluated using Larson’s theory of ideal translation. The findings showed that most of the translations were acceptable. On the contrary, there were 5.9% of unacceptable translations.

### **B. Suggestion**

Based on conclusion above the researcher gives some suggestions for other researchers, teachers and student. The suggestions are:

- a. For other researchers, the researcher suggests to conduct this topic in different aspect such as translating an idiom with different strategy in order to know the best target language in Indonesian.
- b. For teachers, the researcher suggests to use Avenger: End Game movie as teaching aid for teaching about variety of language and intercultural communication.
- c. For students, the researcher suggests to watch this movie in order to enrich vocabulary especially about idiomatic expressions.

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# **APPENDIXES**

## RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

### Type of Idiomatic Expressions in Avenger: End Game movie

NO.	Type of Idiomatic Expression	Frequency	Idiomatic Expression
1.	Binomials	Two	Font and center Rise and shine
2.	Proverb	Five	Watch out Watch it! Take a break Take a breath All over it
3.	Euphemisms	Two	Clear my throat Run for the hills
4.	Clichés	Five	Making fun of me Blown away A moot point Hit it Stake my heart and hope to die
5.	Fixed statement	Two	Take it easy! Give me a second
6.	Similes	One	Like a hippie

### **Number of Idiomatic Expressions**

NO	Type of idiomatic expression	Frequency
1.	Simile	One
2.	Binomial	Two
3.	Proverb	Five
4.	Euphemism	Two
5.	Cliché	Five
6.	Fixed statement	Two
Total		Seventeen

## RESEARCH DOCUMENTATION









## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Writer has name Fachrul Effendi was born in Rumbia, Central Lampung on February 19, 1999. The first son of the couple from Mr. Ahmad Juyak and Mrs. Susi Widayani. The writer has a younger sister, named Fadillah Rachmawati. Currently the writer lives in the village of Dono Arum, Kec. Seputih Agung, Kab. Lampung Tengah, Lampung. The writer has completed his study of the Elementary School in SDN 2 Fajar Asri in 2009. Then he continued his study in Junior High School at SMPN 1 Seputih Agung and graduated in 2012. Meanwhile, Senior High School was taken at SMAN 1 Seputih Agung, and completed in 2017. Then in 2017 the writer continued his study at IAIN METRO by majoring in English Education Department.