SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN *THE AVENGERS ENDGAME* MOVIE

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in English

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Karanganyar. February 16st, 2021

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

Indeed with hardship [will be] ease.

So when you have finished [your duties] then stand up [for worship].

And to your Lord direct [your] longing.

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-8)

"So do not become weak nor be sad"- Ali Imran: 139

"And do good, indeed Allah loves doers of good" - Al-Baqarah: 195

"So be patient with gracious patience" – Al-Ma'arij: 5

This final project I dedicate to:

Myself that have been struggle a lot, you did such a great job.

My precious family, the most comfort zone ever

My best friends who always become my supporting system as always.

My only one man who always supports me for nine years

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ABSTRACT

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The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify the types of idioms found in the Avengers Endgame movie, (2) to interpret the meaning of the symbol contains in the idiom expression found in the Avengers Endgame movie. In this research, I am as the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data.

The object of this research is 'The Avengers Endgame Movie' which is American fiction war movie directed by Anthony and Joe Russo. I used Makkai's classification of idioms to collect the data. In addition, I also used Roland Barthes' emiotic theory of two rates of signification to analyze the meaning of symbol contained in the idiomatic expression found in 'The Avengers Endgame Movie'. The primary data of this research are dialogues spoken by the characters of 'The Avengers Endgame Movie'.

The results of this research show that there are 68 idiomatic expressions which revealed in the movie. In those 68 idiomatic expressions there are found some idioms of lexemic categories, they are 31 idioms of phrasal verb; 11 idioms of phrasal compound; 10 idioms of tournures; and 15 idioms of pseudo-idiom. There is also found idiom of sememic categories, which is first base idiom. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are 4 subcategories of lexemic idiom and 1 subcategory of sememic idiom. From those 68 idiomatic expressions, there are 21 idiomatic expressions containing symbol. Those symbols are: Short-Hand, Hell, Sideways, Fire, Shot, Cost, Banana, Flame, Board, Pants, Cloud, Head, Eyes, Window, Slice, Freeze, Ball, Fishy, Pain, Cow, Clip. Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, all of those symbols have their denotative and connotative meanings which construct the meaning of the idiomatic expressions.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

English is well known as an international standard language. In today's era, the importance of learning English cannot be denied or ignored since English is mostly used for spoken and written language internationally. English initially came from England, yet nowadays, we as nonnative speakers should learn and master that language since English is the primary language not only in the initial country but also in many business and cultural countries such as United State, Canada, Australia as well as Indonesia.

To learn and master English well it is required for learners to practice English more. In learning English as a second language, an international student should know the components and elements of English well. Martirosyan (2010) stated that English language is very flexible, continually enriches its vocabulary by making it more colorful with idiomatic expressions. Idioms share cultural and historical information and broaden people's understanding and manipulation of language.

According to Keraf (2001:109), something called idiom is the structural pattern that deviates from general language principles, which are usually formed as a phrase, while the meaning cannot be explained logically or grammatically by focusing on the meaning of the words construct it. To understand a language especially English, we must know the meaning of the idiom in that language.

In addition idiom is a unit of words (phrases) or expressions that use constant meaning and structure. English language has many idioms. The meaning of idiom

cannot be predicted from word to word or grammatical separately and cannot be replaced. Understanding and mastering idiom will make students heard like an English native speaker. If the students do not understand it, they will often misunderstand it when they speak or listen to it. The use of idioms has a significant influence on the English language learning process because it could be one of the ways to give learners a better situation to improve their communicative skills in daily context.

Meanwhile, Idiomatic meaning is a unit of speech in which the meaning is unpredictable from the meaning of its elements. By studying and understanding idiom deeply, students will speak like a native. Moreover, idiom can make students' writing and speaking skills become more colorful since they are not only use a simple form but they also combine it using idiom. Burke (1998:5) claims that knowledge of slang and idiom is fundamental to nonnative speakers' understanding of the language that native speakers use.

It is such an essential thing for learners to understand idiom, since it is very common in spoken and written languages. Besides found in a book, idiom expressions can be found in many kinds of media such as T.V., magazine, or movie. Lindblom and Woods (2012: 203) write that idioms appear in conversation, print (magazines and newspapers), and media (movies, radio, and television).

In this research, movie becomes an object of the study. Nowadays, watching movie has been one of the lifestyles of many people from around the world. It helps increase their knowledge and imagination. Movie could become a medium to express a feeling.

Movie could be interpreted as a moving picture that conducts color, sound, and also a story. Moreover, many movies represent real life, and the story in the movie may be representing the real story from any people in the world. Many people watch movie to spend their time as an entertainment to learn. Based on Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary, movie is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema

or on television and often telling a story. Meanwhile, Corrigan (1998), as quoted by Hetami (2017:27), stated that movie has an important role as a tool to deliver a moral message to the people. In the movie, there are some genres, each of the movie or genre of course have a moral message that we can take advantage or benefit.

When people or learners watch a movie and find some idiom expressions there, they require to understand the meaning of that idioms so that they can get the plot of the movie. Burke (1998: 1) claims that there is absolutely no way a nonnative speaker of English could fully understand an American movie, T.V. show, news broadcast, or even a typical conversation without help because our language is loaded with nonstandard English, such as slang and idioms. He explains that if nonnative speakers do not understand idioms, they will never completely understand the plot of the movie. That is why students' awareness of idiom needs to be developed during their language learning. Since idioms are so common in everyday language use and idioms seem difficult for foreign language students to learn, as educators we do not need to promote the actual use of slang, idioms. Still, we do have to familiarize the nonnative speaker with this type of language.

Teaching idiom can be done through analysis of a movie. The students can enrich their knowledge of idiomatic expression by watching a movie. Movie is one of some great media for learning English language. There are five benefits of studying English language by using movie media, those are

1) It can increase listening skill;
2) It can increase speaking skill;
3) It can increase the ability on pronouncing English vocabularies correctly;
4) It can increase more new English vocabularies; and
5) Applying theory on practice,

By watching a movie the students can understand the applying of English language especially idiomatic expression on daily activities just like shown in the movie.

In his book, Biran (2006: 29) says that language in the movie has very important role and function. Without language, movie will lose its strength because language is an effective element in conveying the information. Moreover, movie often applies an idiom in it, of course each idiom that appears in the conversation have a certain meaning.

I as a researcher in this study have found a movie containing idiomatic expressions in its dialogues. That movie is Avengers: Endgame. Avengers: Endgame is a 2019 American superhero movie based on the Marvel Comics superhero team the Avengers, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It is the sequel to 2012's The Avengers, 2015's Avengers: Age of Ultron, and 2018's Avengers: Infinity War. It was directed by Anthony and Joe Russo and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely, and features an ensemble cast including Robert Downey Jr., Chris Evans, Mark Ruffalo, etc. In the movie, the surviving members of the Avengers and their allies attempt to reverse the damage caused by Thanos in Infinity War. Avengers: Endgame grossed $858.4 million in the United States and Canada, and $1.939 billion in other territories, for a worldwide total of $2.798 billion. It is the highest-grossing movie of all time. In English, Hindi, Tamil, and Telugu language screenings; 18 tickets were sold every second. In China, pre-sale tickets sold a record one million tickets in just six hours.

Therefore except of its characteristics, I choose this movie because there are many idiom expressions can be found. One example is when the character Tony says ―I gotta say I was really hoping to pull off one last one ― the idiom means that the character wants to do something for the last time to make the situation better. For students or learners who do not understand idiomatic expression well, they will find such a difficulty in translating the meaning of the dialogue above. Therefore, it is necessary for students to study idiomatic expression.

A movie should have a strong character in conveying information and meaning through the scene so that all the messages included in the movie can be accepted well. All of the pictures, sounds, gestures perform in the movie definitely contain meanings. In this research, I want to analyze the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the dialogue spoken by the movie characters, which focus on the idiomatic expressions that contain symbols by using semiotic analysis.

Semiotic (semiotics) is the science of symbols. This science considers that the social and cultural phenomenon is a symbol. Semiotic studies the systems, rules, and conventions that allow the symbols to have a meaning.

To get all the meanings expressed in the movie, analyzing and understanding the signs in the movie are not easy as we predict, but in this research I tend to use the semiotic theory offered by Rolland Barthes. Roland Barthes divides the meaning into two rates of signification: denotative (system of primary meaning) and connotative (system of secondary meaning).

Based on the explanation above, I choose Avengers Endgame movie to be analyzed which is focused on semiotic analysis of the idiomatic expressions found on the dialogs revealed by the characters in the movie. Moreover, in this movie, a lot of cultural knowledge has an impact on the statement of conversation in the movie. Due to the reason above, this study is very interesting and important to be conducted. Therefore, I tend to conduct a study entitled "Semiotic Analysis of the Idiomatic Expressions in Avengers Endgame Movie"

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Based on the background of the study I choose Semiotic Analysis of the Idiomatic Expressions in Avengers Endgame Movie as the topic based on the following reasons:

(1) In today's era, the importance of learning English especially for second language learners cannot be denied or ignored since English is mostly used for spoken and written language internationally.

(2) It is such an important thing for learners to understand idiom since it is commonly used in spoken and written language. Moreover, idiom may help learners speak like a native.

(3) Learning idiom through analyze a movie can enrich students' understanding of idiomatic expression as they are nonnative speaker. If nonnative speakers do not understand idioms, they will never be able to understand the plot of the movie completely. That is why students' awareness of idiom needs to be developed during their language learning.

(4) The study of meaning through a movie may become media for students to understand that learning idiom can be done by analyzing the symbol contained in the idiomatic expression in the movie.

1.3 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study, the research problems are formulated as follows:

(1) What types of idioms are found in the Avengers Endgame movie?

(2) What is the meaning of the symbol contains in the idiom expression found in Avengers Endgame movie?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study based on the research problems above are formulated as follows:

(1) to identify the types of idioms found in Avengers Endgame movie,

(2) to interpret the meaning of the symbol contains in the idiom expression found in Avengers Endgame movie.

1.5 Significance of the Study

From the research problems of this research, this research gives some benefits, as follows:

(1) Theoretically

The study focuses on understanding the meaning of the idiomatic expression spoken in the dialog of the movie, so the result of the study might be knowledge about the meaning of the idiomatic expressions from the movie.

(2) Practically

a. For readers

The readers can understand the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the movie, so they become more understand about the dialogue spoken by the characters in the movie. Moreover, from this research the readers can gain more examples of idiomatic expressions.

b. Other Researchers

The result of the research can be used as further information for other researchers that have related discussions about the analysis of idiomatic expression on some literary works especially movie.

c. English Teachers

This research may become a method or a way for English teachers to conduct a process of studying the English language by analyzing a literary work which in this case analyzing the idiomatic expressions that used in the movie. Furthermore, it gives some evidence about the importance of teaching idiom.

d. EFL Students

This research may give knowledge about idiomatic expressions, the types of idioms and their meanings for English Foreign Language students. Moreover, hopefully this research can give an easy guide for students or learners to understand about idiomatic expression.

(2) Pedagogically

This study may contributes on teaching reading in literary such as song lyrics, poetry, and prose. By teaching figurative language in literary works, it is guiding students slowly to improve their process of critical thinking and emotional intelligence. Idiomatic expressions can be found in many literary works with different meanings and forms, so it is essential for students to learn and master idiomatic expressions.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Many aspects can be analyzed in the movie. All the aspects are reasonable to be analyzed. In order I as the researcher can be focuser, I limit the research on the idiomatic expressions revealed on the dialogues stated by the characters of Avengers Endgame movie. Furthermore, this research uses semiotic theory offered by Rolland Barthes (1997) which focuses on analyzing the denotative and connotative meanings of the symbols in the idiomatic expressions and the myth of the symbols.

1.7 Outline of the Study

This research is composed systematically in order the readers can read and understand it easily. It is divided into five chapters and each chapter contains some sub-chapters

Chapter one is the introduction. It explains why and how I choose my topic. In this chapter I also formulate some research problems and the objectives of my research to get the result of the study. Furthermore, in order to make sure that this study is important to be conducted I also explain the significances of this study.

Chapter two covers the review of the related literature. The literature review and theoretical review examines theories and references related to values, culture, and norms that develop in the social situation under the study. Moreover, this chapter also contains theoretical framework to hold or support the theory of this research.

Chapter three is the research methodology. This chapter explains the series of ways or activities of conducting this research based on basic assumptions,

philosophical and ideological views, questions and issues faced. This 3rd chapter will explain the research methods carried out in this study.

Chapter four is findings and discussions. The first point presents in this chapter is the finding which are the data that I have gained from the analysis of the data and the second point presents about the further discussion about my findings.

Chapter five is about conclusions and suggestions. In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions based on the findings and discussions that have been discussed. This chapter also provides some suggestions that will be useful for the students in learning idiomatic expressions and the other researcher who wants to conduct the similar research.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

(1) The Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression is a unit of speech in which the meaning is unpredictable from the meaning of its elements**.** Based on Collins English dictionary, idiomatic expression is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of the constituent words. Wang and Wang (2013, p. 1691) stated that "idiom" is a phrase or a group of words approved by people and has unique form. Besides, according to O'Brien in her paper (2009), Idiomatic expression is an expression, word, or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. Every language in the world has its own idiomatic expression. In English itself, idioms play an important role in everyday life. People often hear idiomatic expression every day in a daily conversation, on television, radio, magazine, newspaper etc. Furthermore, it is such an essential thing for learners to understand idiomatic expression, since it is very common both in spoken and written languages.

(2) Semiotic Analysis

Based on Merriam-Webster English Dictionary, semiotic is a general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals especially constructed and natural languages and comprises, syntactic, semantics, and pragmatics. Meanwhile, **S**obur (2003) defines semiotics as a science or method of analysis to study signs. Signs are the tools that we use in effort to find a way in this world. Van Zoest (1993) explained that semiotic analysis examines signs, uses of signs, and everything related to signs. Talking about the use of semiotics cannot be separated from pragmatic, which is to know what is done by the sign, what is the human reaction when dealing with the sign. In other words, the problem is with production and consumption of meaning.

Semiotic analysis is a method for analyzing and giving meaning to symbols contained in a text. The text is referred to all forms and symbol systems both found in the mass media (television, print media, film, radio, advertisements) and those outside the mass media (paintings, sculptures, temples, fashion shows, etc.). By observing the signs contained in the text or message we can find out the emotional expression and cognition of the creator, both denotatively, connotatively, and mythologically.

(3) The Avengers Endgame Movie

Source: http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avengers:__Endgame

Avengers: Endgame is a 2019 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics superhero team the Avengers, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It is the sequel to 2012's *The Avengers*, 2015's *Avengers: Age of Ultron*, and 2018's *Avengers: Infinity War*, and the twenty-second film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). It was directed by Anthony and Joe Russo and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely, and features an ensemble cast including 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. In the film, the surviving members of the

Avengers and their allies attempt to reverse the damage caused by Thanos in *Infinity War*.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework used as the basis for this research. Literature review and theoretical review are part of the study of literature that examines theories and references related to values, culture, and norms that develop in the social situation under the study (Sugiyono, 2016: 398). According to Arikunto (2013:86), a preliminary study or literature review needs to be done to find out what other researchers have produced for the same research and which parts of the problem have not been solved so that the researchers become convinced that the research is necessary and should be carried out.

The theories that used in this chapter relate to the research that will be conducted. It relates to the definition of idiom, the characteristics of idiom, type of idiom, teaching Idiom expression, definition of semiotic, semiotic theory by Roland Barthes, the definition of movie, Avengers Endgame movie by Anthony and Joe Russo, and the implication of studying idiomatic expression.

2.1 Reviews of the Previous Studies

The literature as a basis of this research is the result of previous studies that have relevance to this research. Previous research related to idiom meaning in a poem, idiomatic analysis in a translation, an analysis of idiomatic meaning in the movie, semiotic analysis of a movie, semiotic analysis of movie poster, and semiotic analysis of idiomatic expression in the movie. Some researches that have been conducted related to this research are:

The first study was about an analysis of lexical and contextual meanings on the idiomatic expression in the movie. This research belongs to qualitative research. Maimunah conducted this study to find out the idiomatic expression of the poem and

describe the meaning of idiom lexically and contextually found in a poem. This study focused only on the idiomatic expressions used in Jalaludin Rumi's poem. This study found that there are 46 kinds of idiomatic expressions with their lexical and contextual meanings used in Jalaludin Rumi's poems. Maimunah, as the researcher in this study suggests for students who are learning vocabulary this study can be an alternative reference because this study presents various kinds of idiomatic expressions. (Maimunah, 2013)

The similarity between Maimunah's research and this research is the same way in analyzing the idiomatic expression of literary work. While the differences between Maimunah's research and this research is her research focuses on the idiomatic expression of a poem while this research is focused on idiomatic expression of a movie. Maimunah analyzes the lexical and contextual meanings of the idiomatic expression while this research only focuses on the meanings of the symbols found in the idiomatic expression.

The second study was about the analysis of idiomatic expressions translation in a movie, this research belongs to qualitative research. This research aimed to know how the idiom expressions in School of Rock movie based on Larson's theory of translation translated. By using the theory by Larson (1984), this study analyzed the translation of idiomatic expressions with the criteria of ideal translation, which are A (accurate), C (clear) and N (natural). Pratama as a researcher found that 82. 5 % translations of the idiomatic expressions are ideal and acceptable, although there is a failure in the translation, the translation is still acceptable because the message from English culture was delivered well in Indonesian. (Pratama, 2016)

The relevance between Pratama's research and this research is the same way in analyzing the idiomatic expression of a movie. Whereas the differences between his research and this research are in Pratama's research focuses on how the idiomatic expression is translated with the criteria of ideal translation stated by Larson. In

contrast, this research analyzes the meaning of the symbol on the idiomatic expression spoken in the movie. Pratama's research only wants to reveal how acceptable the idiomatic translation of the movie. Meanwhile, this research tries to reveal not only the meaning of the idiomatic expression but also the symbols included in the idiomatic expression.

The third study was about an analysis of idiomatic expressions meaning in a movie script. This research belongs to qualitative research. This study aims to identify types of idioms found in Frozen movie script and to describe the meaning of idioms found in Frozen movie script. As the result, there are 81 idiomatic expressions found in the Frozen movie script. Those idiomatic expressions are divided into four types. The researcher used Makkai's theory to find the result of the study. (Sumartini, 2016)

The similarity between Sumartini's research and this research is the same way in analyzing the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the movie. Meanwhile the difference is Sumartini's research wants to analyze the meaning using semiotic theory, while in this research, I do not instantly find the meaning of the idiomatic expressions. However, I have to analyze the symbols contained in the idiomatic expression to know deeper the meaning of those idiomatic meanings.

The forth study was about semiotic analysis in a movie using Charles Sanders Pierce’s semiotic theory, this research belongs to qualitative reseach. In the findings section from this research, it is showed that there are nine kinds of signs that the writer found in the movie. Qualisign, sinsign, legisign, icon, index, symbol, rheme, decisign, and argument. However, the researcher only focused on analyzing the signs as the objects, which include icons, indexes, and symbols. Furthermore, there were sixteen icons, twelve indexes and nine symbols that the writer found in some scenes of the movie. Then, he purposively selected five icons, three indexes and three symbols to be analyzed. In brief, the research results show that the triadic concept of Peirce can be

used to explain the meaning of the signs contained in the John Wick 1 movie. (Pauzan, 2017)

The relevance between Pauzan's Research and this research is the same way in analyzing a movie using semiotic analysis to reveal the sign in the movie. Whereas, the difference is in Pauzan's research he only analyzed the symbols in the movie, whereas in this research I analyze the symbols in the idiomatic expressions of the movie.

The fifth study was about semiotic analysis on the movie poster. This research belongs to qualitative research. This study aims to reveal the denotative and connotative sign found in the movie poster. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Barthes's semiotics theory. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Barthes theory (1972) to build the meaning through denotation and connotation theory and how it is then bringing them into a myth. The denotative signs found in this research are from the representation of visual and verbal elements in the posters. While connotation is used to build the meaning behind each of denotative signs found in the movie posters. The myth built in the movie posters consider White people as the best race between others is pictured in the fifth the movie posters.

The relevance between Rahmasari's research and this research is the same way in using semiotic theory by Barthes Rolland that reveal the sign in a literary work. Whereas, the difference is in Rahmasari's research only analyzed the connotative and denotative meanings found in the sign of the movie poster. Whereas, in this research I do not only analyze the connotative and denotative meanings of symbols included in the movie but I try to relate it with the idiomatic expression found in the movie. (Rahmasari, 2014)

The sixth study was about semiotic analysis of idiomatic expressions found in the movie and the implication to English language skills, this research belongs to qualitative research. The relevance between Sari’s research and this research is same way in analyzing the idiomatic expression found in the movie using Barthes’s theory.

Meanwhile, the differences found in the object being study. In this research, I analyze a movie entitled Avengers Endgame. Whereas, Sari's research analyzed a movie entitled The Hunger Games: The Mockingjay Part 1. The other difference is Sari's research wanted to relate her analysis with the English language skills. (Sari, 2017).

No.	Researcher	Research Title	Similarity	Difference
1.	Siti Maimunah, (2013)	An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on the Idiomatic Expressions Found in *Jalaludin Rumi's* Poem	1) The research design is qualitative research 2) Focusing on analyzing idiomatic expression in literary work	1) Maimunah focuses on analyzing the idiomatic expression in a poem while this research I analyzing the idiomatic expression in a movie 2) Maimunah analyzed the lexical and contextual meanings of the idiomatic expression while this research focuses on the meaning of the

				symbols found in the idiomatic expression
2.	Ryan Andhika Pratama (2016)	An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Translation in *School of Rock* Movie	1) The research design is qualitative research 2) Analyzing the idiomatic expression of a movie	1) Pratama's research focuses on how the idiomatic expression is translated with the criteria of ideal translation stated by Larson
3.	Tutut Sumartini	An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Meaning in Frozen Film Script	1) The research design is qualitative research 2) Analyzing the meaning of idiomatic expressions include in the movie	1. Sumartini's research instantly classified the idiom based on Makkai's theory, while in this research, I analyze it first using semiotic theory, so that I do not instantly find the meaning of the idiomatic expressions but I have to analyze

				the symbols contained in the idiomatic expression.
2)	Alfan Asyraq Pauzan (2017)	A Semiotic Analysis of the Using Charles Sanders Peirce's Semiotic Theory	1) The research design is qualitative research 2) Focusing on analyzing a movie using semiotic analyzing to reveal the sign in the John Wick 1 Movie movie	1) Pauzan's research only analyzed the symbols contained in the movie. Whereas, in this research I analyze the symbols in the idiomatic expressions of the movie. 2) The research object of Pauzan's research is John Wick 1 Movie while this research is Avengers Endgame movie

3)	Indah Rahmasari (2014)	A Semiotic Analysis on the Help Movie Posters	1) The research design is qualitative research 2) The research uses semiotic theory by Barthes Rolland to reveal the sign or symbol	1) Rahmasari's research only analyzed the connotative and denotative meanings. Meanwhile this research is not only analyzing the connotative and denotative meanings but relating them with the idiomatic expressions found in the movie. 2) The research object in Rahmawati's research is movie poster, while this research is movie or film.
4)	Citra Dewi Arum Sari (2017)	Semiotic Analysis of Idiomatic	1) The research design is	1) Sari's research analyzed a movie entitled

		Expressions Found in The Hunger Games: The Mockingjay Part 1	qualitative research 2) Focuses on analyzing the idiomatic expression found in the movie using Barthes' theory	The Hunger Games: The Mockingjay Part 1. Meanwhile, I analyze Avengers Endgame movie 2) Sari's research wants to relate her analysis with the English language skills.

Table 2.1. The Table of Relevance

This research is different from others previous studies because this research has characteristics that have never been exist in the previous studies. Those characteristics are:

1) This study gives the new information about idiomatic expressions contains in The Avengers Endgame Movie
2) In this study I elaborated two theories to conduct my research which are idiom classification theory by Makkai and Semiotic Theory by Rolland Barthes.
3) My research used The Avengers Endgame Movie as the research object which is the most popular American superhero movie.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

Some theories become the fundamental to this research, those are: 1) Definition of idiom, 2) Types of Idiom, 3) Semiotics, 4) Semiotics by Barthes Rolland, 5) Movie, 6)

Avengers Endgame Movie directed by Anthony and Joe Russo , 7) The implication of Studying Idiomatic Expression.

2.2.1 Definition of Idiom

One of the most important aspects of language is idioms. They are frequently used in a wide variety of situations, from friendly conversations to more formal conversations and written contexts. Every language in the world has its own idiom. In English itself, idioms play an important role in everyday life. People often hear idioms every day in a daily conversation, on television, radio, magazine, newspaper etc. instead of creating a new word, people use the words that already exist and unit them in a new meaning.

Idioms have traditionally been defined as expressions whose meanings are non-compositional, that is their meanings are not the functions of the meanings of their individual parts (Chomsky, 1980 & Fraser, 1970). The figurative interpretation of shoot the breeze (to have an informal chat), for instance, cannot be determined through the analysis of its individual word meanings. Idioms are dead metaphors expressions that have lost their metaphor over time and now exist as frozen semantic units, perhaps in a special phrasal lexicon (Gibbs, 1993).

Wang and Wang (2013, p. 1691) stated that "idiom" is a phrase or a group of words approved by people and has unique form. Its meaning is different from the literal. People use idioms to make their language richer and more colorful and to convey subtle shades of meaning or intention. Idioms are often used to replace a literal word or expression, and many times the idiom better describes the full nuance of meaning. Idioms and idiomatic expressions can be more precise than the literal words, often using fewer words but saying more.

According to O'Brien in her paper (2009), Idioms are fixed expressions, the constituents of which cannot be replaced by similar words, it seems that a combination of both implicit and explicit techniques would be the best method for EFL learners. It

also seems that an inclination toward the explicit end of the continuum can be more productive because there is no regular pattern to idioms, that is, the words in an idiom cannot be changed. Of course, the emphasis on the explicit instruction of idioms should not be taken to mean that the implicit techniques are not effective. It would certainly not go amiss if material developers drew the learners' attention to the target language forms through highlighting, underlining and italicizing. This way, they would provide the grounds for implicit instruction to come about. Including tips on the etymology of the idiomatic expressions in question and having a sufficient number of exercises involving the constituent parts of the idioms in question, on the other hand, could also dramatically strengthen the acquisition of this most ubiquitous component of language. It seems that the fact that idiomatic language and proverbs are so semantically opaque can be taken into account by having them included in a problem-solving approach which would call for the explicit attention of the students.

2.2.2 Characteristics of Idiom

Idiom has its own characteristics. These characteristics of idioms help us as the learners to identify whether a phrase or expression in a sentence is idiomatic or not.

By understanding the definition of idiom, Nurakhir (2006, p. 14-19) has listed idiom characteristics into five as follows:

(1) Idioms consist of two or more words

Idioms usually consist of two or more words which are put together into phrases or sentences. Some of them may consist of two words, such as to get along (to do, to succeed), to look up (to search for a word), and to look over (to examine). However, there are idioms which consist of more than two words as to kick the bucket (to die), pass the buck (refuse to accept responsibility for something), and (to do nothing).

(2) The meaning of idiom is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words.

This means that even a foreign language learners knows all the literal meanings of words that make an idiom up, it does not guarantee that they will understand the meaning of the idiom. Consequently, they should not immediately make any prediction of meaning once they meet an idiomatic expression.

(3) The meaning of idioms cannot be predicted from their individual words.

This characteristic indicates that the meaning of idioms cannot be deduced from their literal meanings; therefore, the idiom has to be learnt as a whole. A foreign learners, then, when meeting an idiom, they should not interpret the idiom literally as the way it is written. It is because the meanings of the literal words do not fit its idiomatic meaning. It does not make sense to get the idiomatic meaning when they define each meaning literally.

(4) Idioms depart from the normal pattern of a language.

There are several idioms that have different patterns from the normal sentence patterns. In other words, they seem ill formed because they do not follow the grammatical rules of the language. The examples are:

- Trip the light fantastic (to dance),

- Blow someone to kingdom come (to kill, to destroy)

- Put paid to (to make the previous opinion finished)

The meaning of idiom is metaphorical rather than literal. It is not a result of the compositional function of its parts. Like all idiom in any language, an idiom has a

meaning that varies or different from the literal meaning of its component. In short, the literal format of the words do not give the idiom's figurative meaning.

2.2.3 Types of Idiom

a. Types of Idiom by Charles F. Hockett are as follows

(1) Anaphoric Substitutes'

In each language there are certain patterns which are most favored in the formation of new idioms. A few channels for idiom formation are either widespread or it may be universal, others are quite specific to one or a few languages. Anaphoric substitutes are almost by definition forms which turn up in each new context with a new idiomatic value.

(2) Proper Name

In all human communities, there are certain recurrent idiom-creating events called naming. People are named, places are named, sometimes certain individual animals, spirits, or vehicles are named. There are various formally prescribed ceremonial activities in connection with naming, the details of which are of interest to the anthropologist, but here we must concentrate on the purely linguistic aspect.

(3) Abbreviation.

One widespread mechanism of idiom formation is abbreviation which is the use of a part for a whole. Behind abbreviation lies the fact that, whenever any grammatical form is actually used by a speaker, some of its connections with the circumstances of use, and with the grammatical forms used with it, adhere to it, and turn up as more or less forceful connotations whenever the form is used again.

(4) English Phrasal Compounds

Type of phrasal compound the structural signal has no particular meaning save precisely that of marking the form as idiomatic. In the ordinary course of speaking, people freely produce new phrasal compounds, particularly those of the first type, though usually when there is some special meaning to be signaled.

(5) Figures of Speech

Students of rhetoric are dealing with idioms, and with patterns of idiom formation, when they talk of figures of speech. The traditional classification of figures of speech into "hyperbole," "litotes," "oxymoron," "irony," and the like, is based primarily on the literary usages of classical Greek and Roman authors. Some of these figures are found in the more recent literature of the West because of its classical heritage.

(6) Slang

It is not certain whether slang is universal or even widespread, but wherever it is found, its idiomatic nature is clear. Slang depends for its effect on the striking and far-fetched nature of its semantic overtones and its secondary associations. With constant use, the special effect of a slang expression becomes dulled. As this happens, the expression is either abandoned or retained in the "respectable" non-slang vocabulary of the language. This accounts for the short average life of most slang, and for the rapid rate of replacement.

b. Types of idiom by Makkai

According to Makkai (1976), he identifies two major types of idioms, they are:

(1) Idioms of encoding (Identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those special lexical combinations that have transparent meanings. This type of idioms could be best recognized through making a comparison

between different languages by the use of proper prepositions. For example, *at* is used instead of *with* in the English expression *drive at 70 mph* (not drive with as in French).

(2) Idioms of decoding (Non-Identifiable)

Idioms of decoding refer to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretation could not be figured out by using only independently learned linguistic conventions. They include expressions like ‘beat around the bush’ and ‘fly off the handle’. This type of idioms could be classified into lexemic and sememic. A lexemic idiom is idiom that consists of more than one word but the meaning is not the cumulative sum of the meanings of its parts. Furthermore, this type of multiword structure functions as one lexeme, while a Sememic idiom is a multiple-word structure whose meaning is derived from its constituent lexemes and it additionally has an unpredictable sememic network or to paraphrase an unpredictable pragmatic function.

Furthermore, Makkai classifies lexemic idiom into six categories, they are:

(a) Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles (e.g. come across and put up with).
(b) Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons (e.g. take the bull by the horns and bite the bullet).
(c) Irreversible binominals: the structures composed of two nouns in a fixed order (e.g. friend or foe and safe and sound).
(d) Phrasal compounds: compound nouns and adjectives (e.g. stalemate and high-handed)
(e) Incorporating verbs: compound verbs (e.g. eavesdrop and brainwash).
(f) Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is ‘cranberry morph’ or in which one or more lexons are ‘banned’ (chit-chat and hangky-panky), where ‘chit’ and ‘hangky’ are two cranberry morphs.

Then, sememic idioms according to Makkai (1976: 166) is included on eight subcategories, they are:

(a) First base idioms: expressions based on ‘nationwide’ cultural institutions such as American baseball, football, etc. (e.g. step up to the plate and hit a home run).
(b) Idioms of institutionalized politeness: conventional polite expressions (e.g. Could you please…? and Would you mind + Ving).
(c) Idioms of institutionalized detachment or indirectness: conventional expressions indicating detachment or indirectness (e.g. It seems that/to V…).
(d) Idioms of proposal encoded as questions: conventional expressions of making proposals (e.g. How about…?, Would you like to…?).
(e) Idioms of institutionalized greeting: conventional expressions of greeting (e.g. How do you do?, So long, etc.).
(f) Proverbial idioms with a ‘moral’: well-recognized proverbs in a language (e.g. Don‘t count your chicken before they are hatched and Birds of a feather flock together).
(g) Familiar quotations as idioms: quotations from well-known figures or sources (e.g. Brevity is the soul of wit [from Shakespeare‘s Hamlet] and Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country [from John F. Kennedy‘s presidential inaugural address]).
(h) Idiomatic in institutionalized understatement: conventional expressions of understatement to lesson the impact of a blunt statement (e.g. I wasn‘t too crazy about it and It wasn‘t the smartest move).

2.2.4 Semiotics Theory

Sobur (2003) defines semiotics as a science or method of analysis to study signs. Signs are the tools that we use in effort to find a way in this world. Semiotics - or in Barthes's terms, semiology - basically wants to learn how humanity interpret a things. The word

‘interpret’ in this case cannot be confused with communicating. Interpret means that objects not only carry information, but also constitute a structured system of signs.

Meanwhile, Van Zoest (1993) explained that semiotics examines signs, uses of signs, and everything related to signs. Talking about the use of semiotics cannot be separated from pragmatic, which is to know what is done by the sign, what is the human reaction when dealing with the sign. In other words, the problem is with production and consumption of meaning. Semiotics can be applied in various fields including: music semiotics, written language semiotics, visual communication semiotics, cultural code semiotics, etc. The study of cartoons is included in the visual semiotics.

Semiotics comes from the Greek word *semeion* which means "sign" (Sudjiman and Van Zoest, 1992) or seme which means "interpreter of signs". Alex Sobur (2003: 95) stated that sign itself is defined as something that is based on social conventions that were built before and can be considered to represent something else. The terms semiotics is a science or method of analysis to study signs. Hasan Alwi (2011: 60) stated that Semiotics includes visual and verbal signs as well as tactile and olfactory (all signals that can be accessed and received by all our sense organs) when these kinds of signs form a code system that systematically conveys information or messages in every activity and human behavior.

Semiotic analysis is a method for analyzing and giving meaning to symbols contained in a text. The text is referred to all forms and symbol systems both found in the mass media (television, print media, film, radio, advertisements) and those outside the mass media (paintings, sculptures, temples, fashion shows, etc.). In other words, the focus of semiotics is the interpretation of the symbols in the text. According to John Fiske (2011: 60) semiotics has three main areas of study, namely: (1) The sign itself. It consists of the study of different signs, the way of those different signs convey meaning, and the way they relate to the people who use them. (2) Code or system that organized the sign. This study covers the way of various codes are developed to fulfill

the necessity of a society or culture or to exploit the communication channels available to transmit them. (3) The culture in which the code and sign are work. This study depends on the use of the codes and signs for their own existence and form. Some examples of semiotic applications among many choices of semiotic studies in the communication domain, among others: media, advertising, nonverbal signs, films, comic-cartoon-caricature, literature, and music. Semiotics for the study of mass media is not only as a theoretical framework, but at the same time it can also be a method of analysis (Sobur, 2004: 114) by observing the signs contained in a text (message) we can find out the emotional expression and cognition of the creator, both denotatively, connotatively, and mythologically.

Semiotics is the science of signs. One of the important figures in semiotics is Roland Barthes. He has written many books about semiotics, including Mythologies (1973), Element of Semiology (1977), The Fashion System (1983), and Camera Lucida (1994).

2.2.5 Semiotics Theory by Barthes Rolland

Roland Barthes is the successor of Saussure's thought. Saussure was interested in the complex way in how sentence was formed and the way sentence forms a meaning. Roland Barthes continues this thought by emphasizing the interaction between the text with the personal experience and cultural of the users. Barthes's thought is known as "order of signification", including denotation (the actual meaning according to the dictionary) and connotation (double meaning born of cultural and personal experience). Here is the point of difference between Saussure and Barthes, even though Barthes still uses the signifier-signified term that is carried by Saussure.

In Barthes's semiology, denotation is a system of level significance first, while connotation is the second level. In this case denotation it is more associated with the closure of meaning.

Barthes also sees another aspect of labeling, the "myth" that marks a society. "Myth" according to Barthes lies at the second level of signification, so after the sign-signifier-signified system is formed, the sign will become a new marker which then has a second sign and forms a new sign. Therefore, when a sign that has a connotation meaning then develops into a denotation meaning, then the meaning of the denotation will become a myth. For example: A shady and dense banyan tree has the connotation of being "sacred" because it is considered to be the dwelling of spirits. This "sacred" connotation then developed into a general assumption attached to the banyan tree symbol, so that the sacred banyan tree is no longer a connotation but turns into a denotation at the second level of meaning. At this stage, the "sacred banyan tree" is finally considered a myth.

Roland Barthes‘s semiotic model discusses about the sense of sign by using two stages of signification, that are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning)

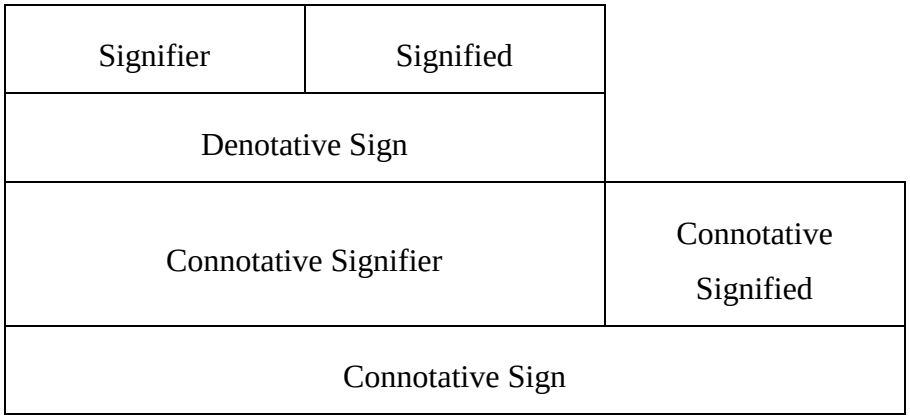

Figure 2.2.5 Semiotics Theory by Barthes Rolland

Based on that chart, the meaning takes place in two stages. In the first stage, the sign can be seen the background on signifier and signified. This stage looks at the sign denotatively. This denotative phase only analyzes the sign language.

From this understanding of language we can enter the second stage, which is to examine the sign connotatively. In this stage the meaning of the sign not only interpret based on the language but also relate it with the culture of how the sign is being form.

Discussing about denotative and connotative sign according Roland Barthes, it is clear that there is difference between both of them. Generally, denotative is the implicit meaning but according to Barthes denotative is the first-rate signification system. In this case, denotative is associated with the reticence of meaning and sensor or politician repression. In the Barthes‘s framework, connotative is identic with ideological operational, it is usually called as myth and function to express and gives justification for dominant values which is valid in the current period

2.2.6 The Definition of Movie

Based on Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary (2008), movie is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story. In the end on the twentieth century, it is impossible to neglect movie as a semi-textual genre both influenced by exerting influence on literature and literary criticism in spite of their differing form and media, are often categorized under the heading performing art because it uses actors as their major means of expression. The visualization of the action is not left merely to the imagination of the readers, but rather come to life in the performance, independent of the audience. Movie is very close to drama. The stage of a movie, though movie covers a wider and looser space. However, when discussed in term of its product, movie can be regarded as a written text, and may consequently be enjoyed and treated as a prose fiction (Hetami, 2017:28).

2.2.7 Avengers Endgame movie directed by Anthony and Joe Russo written by Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely

Source: http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avengers:__Endgame

Avengers: Endgame is a 2019 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics superhero team the Avengers, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It is the sequel to 2012's *The Avengers*, 2015's *Avengers: Age of Ultron*, and 2018's *Avengers: Infinity War*, and the twenty-second film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). It was directed by Anthony and Joe Russo and written by Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely, and features an ensemble cast including 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. In the film, the surviving members of the Avengers and their allies attempt to reverse the damage caused by Thanos in *Infinity War*. The story revisits several moments from earlier films, bringing back actors and settings from throughout the franchise as well as music from previous films. The official title was revealed in December 2018. With an estimated budget of $356 million, it is one of the most expensive films ever made.

Avengers: Endgame was widely anticipated, and Disney backed the film with Marvel's largest marketing campaign. It premiered in Los Angeles on April 22, 2019, and was theatrically released in the United States on April 26. The film received praise for its direction, acting, musical score, action sequences, visual effects, and emotional weight, with critics lauding its culmination of the 22-film story.

Avengers: Endgame grossed $858.4 million in the United States and Canada, and $1.939 billion in other territories, for a worldwide total of $2.798 billion. It is the highest-grossing film of all time, as well as the second-highest-grossing film of all time in the United States and Canada, and the fifth-highest-grossing film of all time worldwide when adjusted for inflation.

The film had a worldwide opening of $1.2 billion, the biggest of all time and nearly double *Infinity War*'s previous record of $640.5 million. It was also the fastest

film ever to eclipse the $1 billion and $1.5 billion mark, doing so in just five days and eight days respectively (less than half what it took *Infinity War*).

In late December 2018, *Endgame* was named the second-most anticipated 2019 film by IMDb behind *Captain Marvel*, the most anticipated blockbuster of 2019 according to the ticketing service Fandango, and the most anticipated overall film by Atom Tickets.

Due to the high demand when pre-sale tickets became available in the U.S. on April 2, 2019, customers on both Atom Tickets and Fandango experienced long wait times and system delays, while AMC Theatres' website and app crashed completely for several hours. The same day, Fandango announced the film became its top-selling pre-sale title for the first 24 hours, topping *Star Wars: The Force Awakens*' previous record in just six hours. Atom said the film was also the website's best-selling first-day film (outselling *Aquaman* by four times), and Regal Cinemas reported that *Endgame* had sold more tickets in its first eight hours than *Infinity War* did in its entire first week. The film grossed $120–140 million in pre-sales alone. The day prior to the film's release, Fandango announced it was its biggest pre-selling title of all time, beating *The Force Awakens*, with over 8,000 sold-out show times across the country.

In India, the film sold one million tickets in just one day for the English, Hindi, Tamil, and Telugu language screenings; 18 tickets were sold every second. In China, pre-sale tickets became available on April 12 and sold a record one million tickets in just six hours, outselling *Infinity War*'s first 24-hour total within the first hour, and made $114.5 million (RMB 770 million) just from pre-sales.

2.2.8 The Implication of Studying Idiomatic Expression

To learn and master English well, it is required for learners to practice English more. In learning English as a second language, an international student should know the components and the elements in English language well. Martirosyan (2010)

English language is very flexible, constantly enriches its vocabulary by making it more colorful with idiomatic expressions. Idioms share cultural and historical information and broaden people's understanding and manipulation of language.

According to Keraf (2001:109) something called as idiom is the structural pattern which deviates from general language principles, which usually formed as a phrase, while the meaning cannot be explained logically or grammatically by focus on the meaning of the words construct it. In order to understand a language especially English, we have to know the meaning of the idiom in that language

Idiomatic usage of language has become very common in English that it can allow the learner to speak or write fluently by using idioms. Therefore, learning of idioms can be considered as an integral part of vocabulary learning. Idioms can be added to the vocabulary being learned by including them in dialogues and stories which are created to supplement regular materials (Nation, 2001). Idioms are always something special about any language, they build up some distinctive features which differ one language from another. In order to understand a language, students must know what the idioms in that language means. Idiom helps language learners understand English culture, penetrate into customs and lifestyle of the English people, and gain a deeper insight into the English history. To conclude, it can be said that the number of idioms and their high frequency in discourse make them an important aspect of vocabulary acquisition and language learning in general.

However, learning idioms presents lots of difficulties to English learners, primarily because they don‘t know the culture and history behind English idioms. That is why they often use idioms incongruous with the situation. Indeed, English learners utilize idiomatic expressions very carefully, being afraid of using them incorrectly and being misunderstood. According to Cooper (1998), idiom study presents a special language problem for all language learners because the figurative meaning is unpredictable.

To conclude, it may state that the sheer number of idioms and their high frequency in discourse make them an important aspect of vocabulary acquisition and language learning in general. One of the approaches to defining this linguistic phenomenon stresses that an idiom is a manner of speaking that is natural to native speakers of the language. It proves that only people who are very good at speaking English can adequately and to the point use idiomatic expressions in their speech. English is a language with a vast idiomatic basis, which makes its learning very exciting and intriguing. Therefore, grasping the use of idioms is an essential part of learning English.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In conducting the analysis, I used a systematic theoretical framework. The theoretical framework of this study can be seen in the following figure**.**

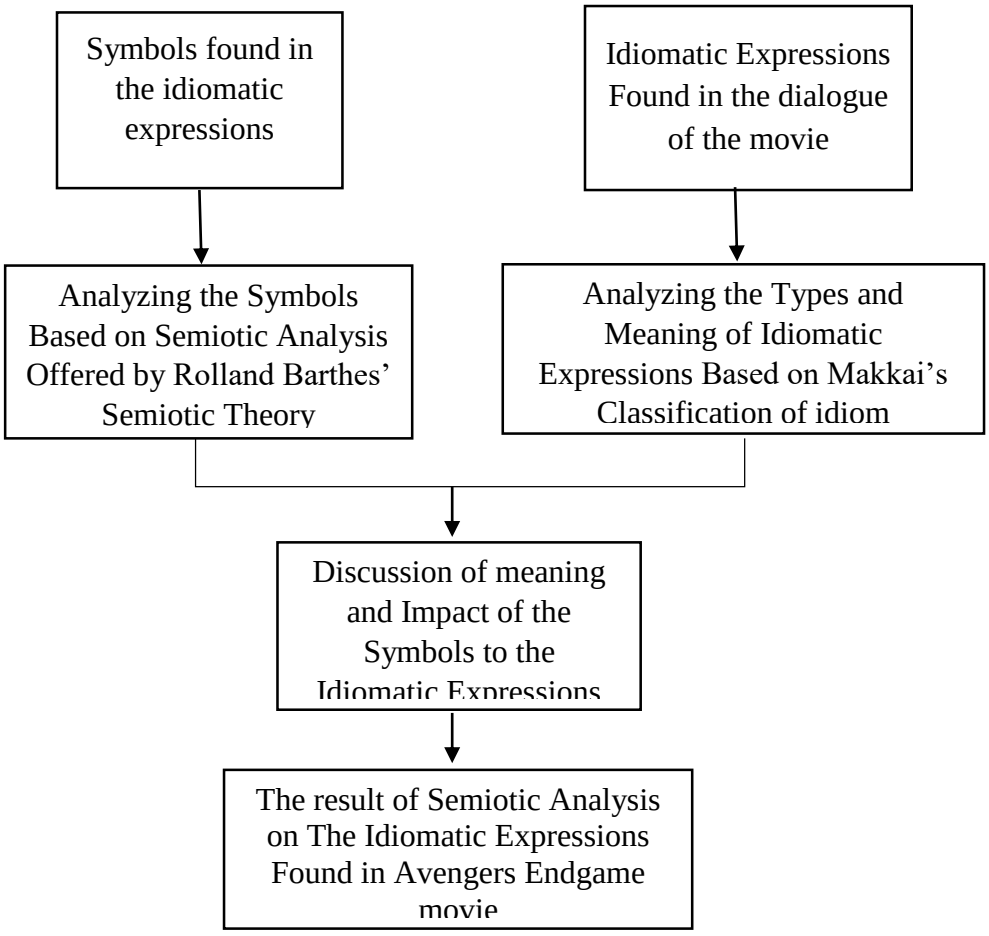

Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study focused on semiotics analysis of the idiomatic expressions found in the Avengers Endgame Movie. The semiotics analysis deals with the symbols contained in the idiomatic expression found in the dialogue. Meanwhile, the idiomatic expression meanings relate to the type of idiom based on its classification. In classifying idiomatic expression, I used idioms classification offered by Makkai. Furthermore, for analyzing the symbols I used the Semiotics theory by Barthes Rolland. The further explanations relate to those two theories have mentioned in the review of theoretical studies.

I then analyzed the idiomatic expression found in the movie. The first step was collecting the idiom expressions from the movie; the second step classifying the idiom using the idiom's classification by Makkai; the third step classifying the idiom that contains symbols; the fourth step finding the meaning based on Semiotic theory by Roland Barthes; and the fifth step drawing conclusions based on the analysis result. Final result of this study is the data gained from the process of analyzing the symbols found in the idiomatic expressions of Avengers Endgame movie

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a scientific way to get data with specific goals and functions (Sugiyono, 2016: 3). Meanwhile, according to Sukmadinata (2016: 52) states that the research method is a series of ways or activities of conducting research based on basic assumptions, philosophical and ideological views, questions and issues faced. A research method has a specific research design. This chapter will explain the research methods carried out in this study, which are as follows:

3.1 Research Design

The study entitled "Semiotic Analysis on the Idiomatic Expressions Found in Avengers Endgame Movie" uses qualitative research methods. Sugiyono (2016) stated that Qualitative research aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems by interpreting how subjects gain meaning from their surroundings. It means that qualitative research focuses on understanding the concept of the research.

There are 5 characteristics of qualitative research according to Alwasilah (2002: 107-109) which are understanding the meaning, understanding the particular context, identification of the phenomena, and the effect that unexpected, existing grounded theory, understanding the theory. The research here used descriptive qualitative method because the data are in the form of words rather than numbers.

The focus of this research is on the deeper meaning of messages included in the movie. Related with this research, I analyze the types of idiomatic expressions and the meaning of the symbol contained on the idiomatic expression revealed in Avengers Endgame movie with a purpose to deepen the understanding about the content of the movie. Every symbol contained on idiomatic expressions found in the dialogue spoken

by the characters of Avengers Endgame Movie is analyzed using semiotic theory of Barthes that resulted in the denotative and connotative meanings.

3.2 Collecting the Data

After the potentials and problems can be shown factually and up to date, it is necessary to gather information that can be used as material for planning certain research that is expected to overcome these problems (Sugiyono, 2016: 411). According to Ainin (2010: 121-122) through data collection, an important, valid, and reliable information or phenomenon will be obtained, so that the findings generated by a scientific study can be justified. According to Widoyoko (2012:33) collecting the data in the research is intended to get the data, explanation, fact, and accurate information. Therefore, collecting data is to find the data and get an explanation and information about the research. In collecting data, I, as the researcher use an observational method by using non-participant observation (Sudaryanto, 1988:32).

Data collection is done me by collecting all data obtained objectively and in accordance with the results of observations and documentation. Data collected includes the dialogues in the movie, the various signs or symbols found in the movie and the idiomatic expression found in the movie. Therefore, I use observations and documentation to collect data on research on analyzing a movie. To get information about analyzing a literary work, I found some articles from internet that explain about how to analyze a literary work. Moreover, I look for several books about literature. These can help me as a researcher to analyze the idiomatic expressions in "Avengers Endgame" movie.

3.2.1 Observation

Observation (observation) is a method to get information by observing objects carefully and planned. The objects can be people, activities, circumstances, objects, and others (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 93). This technique is done by observing objects

directly, carefully, and systematically (Arikunto, 2011: 30). Observation activities are accompanied by recording something that is observed by basing themselves on certain signs.

Observation techniques are not limited to people, but also other natural objects. Data collection techniques with observation are used when research is pleased with human behavior, work processes, natural phenomena and if the respondent being observed is not too large (Sugiyono, 2016: 203)

Observation in this study aims to obtain accurate data by observing the movie plot, how the characters build the story, and observing what kind of culture that gives an impact on the story.

3.2.2 Documentation

Sugiyono (2016: 329) explained that the document is a record or notes of events in the past. Documents can take the form of writings, drawings, or someone's monumental works. There are documents in the form of writing such as diaries, life history (life histories), stories, biographies, regulations, and policies. Documents in the form of drawings, such as photographs, living drawings, sketches, and others. The document is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. I use documentation to collect the data from the movie which are the idiomatic expressions include in the movie.

3.3 Research Subjects

Research subjects are objects, things or people where data for inherent variables is the problem (Arikunto, 2010: 88). Determination of research subjects is done by taking into account the existing population and then taken as a sample. According to Sugiyono (2016: 118) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If the population is large, it is impossible to study everything in the

population, it can take samples taken from that population. What is learned in that sample, the conclusion can be applied to the population. Then the sample taken from the population must be representative (represent).

In accordance with the research focus, which is the semiotic analysis of idiomatic expressions in a movie, the subject of this study is a movie entitled Avengers Endgame.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques are the most important step in research because the main purpose of research is to get data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researchers will not get data that fulfill the data standards. Data collection can use primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide the data to data collectors or researchers themselves. Secondary sources are data sources that do not directly provide data to researchers, for example, through other people or documents (Sugiyono, 2016: 308).

In this study, data collection techniques were carried out using non-test data collection techniques, which included observations and documentation. Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) state that qualitative data analysis consists of "three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification".

(1) Data Reduction

Data reduction means a summary, choosing the important things, search theme and eliminate the not important things. Data are reduced to give clear picture and to make the researcher easier to collect the following data.

(2) Data Display

Data display is information that arranges and presents the analyzed data to give an effort to draw a conclusion. Data presentations are checked to make sure in order to the result of data arranged in the relation rule, so the data can be understood clearly.

(3) Drawing conclusion

The last step is drawing conclusion. This is the result of the research that describes the whole result of the analyzing data.

3.5 Data Analysis Techniques

After the data are collected it is necessary to analyze the data. According to (Sugiyono, 2016: 335) data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be learned, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others

Analyzing data is very important part of scientific study because without doing this technique we cannot gather the data. I applied qualitative method in analyzing data. The data presented in a descriptive method that is by describing the fact about the movie. To analyze the data, I used five steps. The first step is collecting the idiom expressions from the movie, the second step is classifying the idiom using the idiom's classification by Makkai, the third step is classifying the idiom that contains of symbols, the fourth step is finding the meaning based on Semiotic theory by Roland Barthes, and the fifth step is drawing conclusions based on the analysis result.

3.6 The Table of Analysis

In this research, I focused on the semiotics analysis contains in the idiomatic expressions found in the movie. After I gained some data about the idiomatic expressions spoken by the characters in the movie, I made the table of analysis for

analyzing the data I have gained. The table analysis of this study can be seen in the following table.

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis	
			Explanations			Denotative	Connotative
	00:34:54 – 00:35:12 **Steve Roger**: The stones are in the past. We can go back and we can get them. **Natasha**: We can snap our own fingers. We can bring everybody back. **Tony Stark**: Or **screw it up worse than** he already has,right?	Screw it up	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles	screw	Make thing getting worse	A type of fastener (Jenis pengikat)	Make thing getting worse (membuat sesuatu menjadi lebih buruk)

Table 3.6. The Table Analysis

Since I used Semiotic theory by Barthes Rolland which divided the meaning of symbols into two rates of signification that is denotative (system of primary meaning) and connotative (system of secondary meaning), I did not instantly interpret the meaning

of idiomatic expression. Still, I have to interpret the symbols contained in the idiomatic expressions both in denotative and connotative way as can be seen in the table.

3.7 Trustworthiness of the Data

The trustworthiness of data is related to the validity and reliability of an instrument or measuring instrument used in a study. Validity is the degree of accuracy between the data that occur in the research object with data that can be reported by the researcher. While reliability is related to the degree of consistency and stability of the data, a data is declared reliable if the research on the same object gets consistent or the same data. To obtain valid and reliable data in the research, the object that being tested is the research instrument used, while the qualitative research-tested is the data obtained (Sugiyono, 2016: 363-365). In this research, I use triangulation to get the data validity. Sutopo (2002:75) states that tri-angulation is a technique to check the data's validation, which employs other things. I use two sources to get the data, as follows:

(1) I use document to validate the data, the document is the movie script of Avengers Endgame movie and then I analyze it.
(2) I check the data's validity by seeing the Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary, other idiom dictionaries, and other idiom books as my sources.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Research Findings

The first point presents in the research findings is the type of the idiomatic expressions that are found in the dialogue spoken by the characters of Avengers Endgame movie and the second point presents about the semiotic analysis of the symbol contained in the idiomatic expressions using Roland Barthes's semiotic theory of denotative and connotative meaning. The data in this part displayed in the form of table and explanation.

4.1.1 Idiomatic Expressions Revealed on the Dialogue Spoken by the Characters of the Avengers Endgame Movie

The data in the form of idiomatic expressions spoken by the characters in the Avengers Endgame movie displayed in a form of table. The complete data can be seen in the appendices.

There are found some idiomatic expressions based on Makkai's classification of idiom. Makkai classifies idioms into Lexemic and Sememic idioms Makkai (1972: 135-165). There are found some idioms in the subcategories of lexemic categories, they are:

1) Phrasal Verb

There are found 31 idioms of Phrasal Verb, for example:

Dialogue Using	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis

Idiomatic Expressions		Explanations			Denotative	Connotative
00:02:39 – 00:02:57 **Tony Stark:** You don't need to do that, because you're just holding the position. Come on. That was close. That's a goal. **We're now one a-piece**. **Nebula**: I would like to try again. **Tony Stark**: **We're tied up.** Feel the tension? **Nebula**: It's fun	Tied up	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		In the same rate		They are equal

Table 4.1 The Analysis of Phrasal Verbs Idiom

In this dialogue, there is found idiomatic expression “tied up” which is included on the idiom of phrasal verb subcategories. According to Makkai, phrasal verbs are idioms which structured by a verb plus one or two particles. ‘Tied’ is the verb that structured this idiomatic expression and ‘up’ is a particle that follows the verb ‘tied’ in this idiomatic expression. Other analyses of phrasal verbs idiom are presented in appendix 1 of table analysis (p. 2 until 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 until 23).

2) Phrasal Compound

There are found 11 idioms of Phrasal compound, for example:

Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis	
		Explanations			Denotative	Connotative
01:09:40-01:10:24 Raccoon: Here's the deal, Tubby You're gonna charm her and I'm gonna poke her with this thing and extract the Reality Stone.	Fancy Board	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Board	A woman	A wide and thin piece of any material	A beautiful woman

Thor: I'll be right back, okay? There's a wine cellar, **Raccoon:** Hey! Aren't you drunk enough already? **Raccoon: Who's the fancy broad?** **Thor:** It's my Mother. She dies today.						

Table 4.2 The Analysis of Phrasal Compound Idiom

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom 'the fancy board' which is included on the idiom of phrasal compound subcategories. According to Makkai, phrasal compounds are structured by compound nouns and adjectives. 'Fancy' is the adjective that structured this idiomatic expression and 'board' is a noun of this idiomatic expression. Other analyses of phrasal compound idiom are presented in appendix 1 of table analysis (p. 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22).

3) Tournures

There are found 10 idioms of Tournures, for example:

Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions Explanations	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis Denotative	 Connotative
00:19:13 – 00:19:19 Rocket Raccon: What... what did you do? **Thor: I went for the head.**	I went for the head.	Tournures: Idiom which structures each made up of a verb plus at least two lexons	Went	To cut Thanos' head	To go	To make something in a piece

Table 4.3 The Analysis of Tourtunes Idiom

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom 'I went for the head' which is included on the idiom of tourtunes subcategories. According to Makkai, tourtunes are idioms which structures each made up of a verb plus at least two lexons. 'Went' is the verb that structured this idiomatic expression, then 'the head' is the lexons of this idiomatic expression. Other analyses of Tourtunes idiom are presented in appendix 1 of table analysis (p. 3, 4, 7, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23).

4) Pseudo-Idiom

There are found 15 idioms of Pseudo-idiom, for example:

Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions Explanations	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis Denotative	 Connotative
01:16:57-01:17:07 Shield agent: We can take that off your hands. Natasha: By all means. Careful with that thing! Unless you want your mind erased. **Shield Agent:** in a fun way. We	By all means	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		To give the case willingly		To give something willingly

promise to be careful.						

Table 4.4 The Analysis of Pseudo-idiom

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom ‘by all means’ which is included on the idiom of Pseudo-idioms subcategories. According to Makkai, pseudo-idioms are compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves. The idiom ‘by all means’ is a compound word that unity becomes a new phrase/idiom and has their meaning. Other analyses of Pseudo-idiom are presented in appendix 1 of table analysis (p. 2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 22, 23).

There is also found an idiom in the subcategories of sememic category, that is:

1) First Base Idiom

First based idiom is idiom that based on nationwide cultural institutions, which in this case the idiom based on the nationwide cultural institutions of American. There is found 1 idiom in proverbial idiom with a moral, for example:

Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions	Symbol	Meaning	Semiotic Analysis	
		Explanations			Denotative	Connotative
01:41:39-01:41:43 Howard Stark: You look a little green around the gills there, Potts Tony Stark: I'm fine. Just, long hours.	You look a little green around the gills there	First base idioms: expressions based on 'nationwide' cultural institutions	Little green	Tony's face look pale	A fish	pale

Table 4.5 The Analysis of First Base Idiom

In this dialogue, 'you look a little green around the gills there' is included in the first base idiom subcategories. This idiom means 'the face looks pale'. This idiom is based on the nationwide cultural that if somebody has a pale face, it can be said as he looks like green around the gills. This idiom is said by Howard Stark when he and Tony Stark had a short conversation when they met in the past. The more detail discussion about the data which are the idiomatic expressions in Avengers Endgame movie is discussed in the discussion part in this chapter.

4.1.2 The Semiotic Analysis of the Symbol Contained in the Idiomatic Expressions Spoken by the Characters of Avengers Endgame Movie.

From the result of data in the appendix 1 named the types of idiomatic expressions page 1, it can be seen that from 68 idiomatic expressions that have been classified using

Makkai's classification of idiom, there are found 21 idiomatic expressions that contain symbols. The symbols which are found in the idiomatic expressions can be seen in the following explanation.

(1) Short-Hand

There is an idiom containing symbol "short-hand" that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol "short-hand" is "any shortened way of doing something" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression "We'd be going in short-handed, you know?" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Bruce Banner at the minute 00:13:26

Rocket Raccon : When Thanos snapped his fingers, Earth became ground zero for a power surge of ridiculously cosmic proportions. No one's ever seen anything like it... until two days ago. On this planet.
Nebula : Thanos is there.
Natasha : He used the stones again.
Hulk : Hey, hey, hey...**We'd be going in short-handed, you know?**
Natasha **:** Look, he still got the stones, so...
Capt. Marvel **:** So let's get him.

The idiomatic expression "we'd be going in short-handed" revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound Idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is "leaving to somewhere with few people".

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol "short-hand" has denotative meaning as the part of the fore limb below the forearm and wrist in a human, and the corresponding part in many other animals (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol "short-hand" will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(2) Hell

There is an idiom containing symbol “hell” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “hell” is “situation of great suffering in life” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “what the hell?” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Scoot Lang at the minute 00:23:09 – 00:24: 06.

Scott Lang: What the hell? Hope?
Kid! Hey, kid!
What the hell happened here?

The idiomatic expression “what the hell” revealed on that dialogue is included on Pseudo-idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “asking for information because of bad situation”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “hell” has denotative meaning as “the place where sinners suffer after death” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “hell” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(3) Sideways

There is an idiom containing symbol “sideways” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “sideways” is “something that goes not as planned or becoming a worse outcome” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “anything goes sideways” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Natasha at the minute 00:27:16 – 00:27:24.

Natasha : This channel is always active.
So, **anything goes sideways,** anyone's making trouble where they shouldn't... Comes through me.

The idiomatic expression “anything goes sideways” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “if there’s such a problem exist”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “sideways” has denotative meaning as a footpath near a road (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “sideways” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(4) Fire

There is an idiom containing symbol “fire” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “fire” is “to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire, as ceramic, metal objects, etc.” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “fire up” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Hulk at the minute 00:43:24 – 00:43:27.

Hulk : Okay, here we go.
Time travel test number one.
Scott, **fire up**...The van thing.

The idiomatic expression “fire up” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Verb idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “turning on the van.”

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “fire” has denotative meaning as a chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon or other fuel, with the production of heal and the presence of flame (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary,

2012). The more discussion about the meaning of symbol “fire” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(5) Shot

There is an idiom containing symbol “shot” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “shot” is “an opportunity or attempt” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “we got a shot” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark at the minute 00:46:10 – 00:47:04.

Tony Stark **:** Why the long face? I just want peace.
Turns out, resentment is corrosive, and I hate it.
Steve Roger : Me, too.
Tony Stark **: We got a shot** at getting these stones.
But I gotta tell you my priority is to bring back what we lost?
I hope, yes. Keep what I found? I have to, at all costs.
And, maybe not die trying will be nice.
Steve Roger : Sounds like a deal.

The idiomatic expression “we got a shot” revealed on that dialogue is included on Tournures idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “get such an opportunity”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “shot” has denotative meaning as a result of launching a projectile (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “shot” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(6) Cost

There is an idiom containing symbol “cost” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “cost” is “a negative consequence or loss that occurs or is required to occur” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “at all costs” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark at the minute 00:46:10 – 00:47:04.

Tony Stark **:** Why the long face? I just want peace.
Turns out, resentment is corrosive, and I hate it.
Steve Roger : Me, too.
Tony Stark : We got a shot at getting these stones.
But I gotta tell you my priority is to bring back what we lost?
I hope, yes. Keep what I found? I have to, **at all costs**.
And, maybe not die trying will be nice.
Steve Roger : Sounds like a deal.

The idiomatic expression “at all costs” revealed on that dialogue is included on Pseudo-Idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “a negative consequence”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “cost” has denotative meaning as amount of money, time, etc. that is required to be used (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “cost” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(7) Banana

There is an idiom containing symbol “banana” that found in the dialogue on The Avangers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “banana” is “craziness” (U-dictionary Oxford Dictionary Translate, 2016). This symbols can be seen from the

idiomatic expression “driving me banana” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thor at the minute 00:51:51 – 00:52:32

Thor : So, what's up?

Hulk : We need your help. There might be a chance we could fix everything.

Thor : Like the cable? '**Cause that's been driving me bananas** for weeks.

Hulk : Like Thanos.

Thor : Don't say that name.

Friend : Um, yeah. We don't actually say that name in here.

Hulk **:** Please take your hand off me.

The idiomatic expression “driving me banana” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Verb idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “a thing or condition that makes someone getting crazy or depressed”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “banana” has denotative meaning as long curved fruit with yellow skin” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “banana” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(8) Flame

There is an idiom containing symbol “flame” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “flame” is “a romantic partner or lover in a usually short-lived but passionate affair” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “an old flame of mine” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thor at the minute 01:03:05-01:03:25

Thor **:** About the Aether. My grandfather, many years ago, had to hide the stone from the Dark Elves.

Scary beings. So Jane... Oh, there she is. That's Jane...

She's... **an old flame of mine.** She... she stuck her hand inside a rock this one time...

The idiomatic expression “an old flame of mine” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “a girl friend or a lover”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “flame” has denotative meaning as the visible part of fire (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “flame” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(9) Board

There is an idiom containing symbol “board” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “board” is “a group of people who officially administer a palace or company” (Collins English Dictionary, 2014). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “fancy board” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thor at the minute 01:09:40-01:10:24

Raccoon **:** Here's the deal, Tubby. You're gonna charm her and I'm gonna poke her with this thing and extract the Reality Stone and get gone, lickety-split.

Thor **:** I'll be right back, okay? There's a wine cellar, that's just down there. My father used to fish with a barrel of ale. I'll see if the cellar has a couple of...

Raccoon **:** Hey! Aren't you drunk enough already?

…….

Raccoon **: Who's the fancy broad?**

Thor **:** It's my Mother. She dies today.

The idiomatic expression “fancy board” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “a beautiful mistress”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “board” has denotative meaning as “a piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and a length greatly exceeding its width” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1828). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “cloud” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(10) Pants

There is an idiom containing symbol “pants” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “pants” is “a beautiful inferior” (Collins English Dictionary, 2014). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “Pretty pants” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Rocket Raccoon at the minute 01:10:45-01:11:24

Raccoon **:** You think you're the only one who lost people? What do you think we're doing here? I lost the only Family I ever had. Quill, Groot, Drax, the chick with the antenna, all gone.
Now, I get you miss your Mom. But she's gone. Really gone. And there are plenty of people who are only kinda gone. But you can help them. So is it too much to ask that you brush the crumbs outta your beard, make schmoopy talk to **Pretty Pants**, and when she's not looking**,** suck out the Infinity Stone and help me get my family back?

Thor **:** Okay.

Raccoon : Are you crying?

Thor : No...

Raccoon : Get it together!

Thor : You can do this. You can do this.

Raccoon : All right?

Thor : Yes, I can.

The idiomatic expression “Pretty pants” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “a beautiful inferior”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “pants” has denotative meaning as “an outer garment covering each leg separately and usually extending from the waist to the ankle” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1828) .The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “pants” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(11) Cloud

There is an idiom containing symbol “cloud” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “cloud” is “to make less acute or perspective” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “Ronan’s obsession clouds his judgment” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thanos at the minute 01:14:46-01:14:59.

Thanos **:** Ronan's located the Power Stone.
I'm dispatching you to his ship.

Gamora : He won't like that.

Thanos **:** His alternative is death, then. **Ronan's obsession clouds his judgement**

The idiomatic expression “Ronan’s obsession clouds his judgment” revealed on that dialogue that is included on Tournures idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “cover his judgment”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “cloud” has denotative meaning as “a visible mass of water droplets suspended in the air” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “cloud” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(12) Head

There is an idiom containing symbol “head” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “head” is “movement a head or forward” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “head to the lobby” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Steve Roger at the minute 01:18:06-01:18:13.

Iron Man **:** All right, Cap.
I got our scepter in the elevator just passing the 80th floor.
Capt. America **:** On it. **Head to the lobby**.
Iron Man **:** Alright. I'll see you there.

The idiomatic expression “head to the lobby” revealed on that dialogue is included on Pseudo-Idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “prepare to go to the lobby”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “head” has denotative meaning as a part of body of an animal or human which contains the brain, mouth and main sense (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “head” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(13) Eyes

There is ian diom containing symbol “eyes” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “eyes” is “to observe carefully or appraisingly” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “I've got eyes on the prize” where revealed on the dialogue stated by Iron Man at the minute 01:19:39-01-19:44.

Iron Man **:** Thumbelina, do you copy?

I've got eyes on the prize. It is go-time.

Scott Lang : Bombs away

The idiomatic expression “I’ve got eyes on the prize” revealed on that dialogue is included on Tournures and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “looking to something carefully”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “eyes” has denotative meaning as “an organ through which animal see; the visual sense” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “eyes” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(14) Window

There is an idiom containing symbol “window” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “window” is “a period of time when something is available” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “window’s closing” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Iron Man at the minute 01:20:45-01:20:58.

Scott Lang : You promise me you won't die?

Tony Stark **:** You're only giving me a mild cardiac dysrythmia.

That doesn't sound mild.

Do it, Lang! **Window's closing**. Pull my pin!

Scott Lang **:** Here goes!

The idiomatic expression “window’s closing” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “the time is up”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “window” has denotative meaning as “an opening, usually covered by one or more panes of clear glass” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “window” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(15) Slice

There is an idiom containing symbol “slice” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “slice” is “to move with a cutting action” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1828). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “I'm gonna grab a quick slice” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark at the minute 01:21:14-01:21:17.

Tony Stark **:** Good job. Meet me in the alley. **I'm gonna grab a quick slice**.

The idiomatic expression “quick slice” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “shortcut to run away”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “slice” has denotative meaning as “a thin flat piece cut from something” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “slice” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(16) Freeze

There is an idiom containing symbol “freeze” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “freeze” is “to stop become motionless” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “freeze the image” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thanos at the minute 01:27:26-01:27:43.

Thanos **:** Memories, for Infinity Stones.

Tony Stark : And these stones have been in a lot of different places throughout history. Our history. So, not a lot of convenient spots to just drop in.

Steve Roger : Which means we have to pick our targets.

Steve Roger : Correct.

Thanos **: Freeze image**

The idiomatic expression “freeze image” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Verb and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “to stop the image”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “freeze” has denotative meaning as to drop to a temperature below zero degree Celcius (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “freeze” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(17) Ball

There is an idiom containing symbol “ball” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “ball” is “to make mistake” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “I dropped the ball” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark at the minute 01:37:27-01:37:31.

Scott Lang **:** You never wanted a time heist, you went on board with the time heist...

Tony Stark : **I dropped the ball.**

Scott Lang : You ruined the time heist.

Tony Stark **:** Is that what I did?

Scott Lang : Yeah!

The idiomatic expression “I dropped the ball” revealed on that dialogue is included on Tournures idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “to fail in someone’s responsibilities or duties”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “ball” has denotative meaning as “a solid hollow sphere” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “ball” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(18) Fishy

There is an idiom containing symbol “fishy” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “fishy” is “suspicious; inspiring doubt” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “they looked fishy” which revealed on the dialogue stated by The Officer at the minute 01:43:44-02:43:53.

Policeman : And you've never seen these 2 men before?

Officer : No, I've got an eye for this. **The 2 of them looked fishy**.

Policeman : Can you describe them?

Officer : Well, one of them had a hippie beard.

Policeman : Hippie? Like Bee Gees or Mungo Jerry?

Officer : Definitely Mungo Jerry.

The idiomatic expression “they looked fishy” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Verb idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “people who looked suspicious”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “fishy” has denotative meaning as “as of, from, or similar to fish” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “fish” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(19) Pain

There is an idiom containing symbol “pain” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “pain” is “an annoying thing or person” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “You're a pain in my ass” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Clint at the minute 01:51:43-01:52:16.

Natasha **:** I don't judge people on their worst mistakes.

Clint **:** Maybe you should.

Natasha **:** You didn't.

Clint **: You're a pain in my ass**

Natasha **:** You know that?

Clint : Okay. You win.

The idiomatic expression “you’re the pain in my ass” revealed on that dialogue is included on Pseudo-Idiom and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “an annoying person”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “pain” has denotative meaning as “an ache or bodily suffering” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “pain” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(20) Cow

There is an idiom containing symbol “holy cow” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “cow” is “an exclamation of surprise” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “holy cow” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Peter Parker at the minute 02:19:44-02:19:56.

Peter Parker **: Holy cow.** You will not believe what's been going on.
Do you remember when we were in space? And I got all dusty? I must've passed out 'cause I woke up, and you were gone. But Doctor Strange was there, right?
He was like, "It's been five years. Come on, they need us!"

The idiomatic expression “holy cow” revealed on that dialogue is included on Phrasal Compound and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “Peter Parker being surprised with the condition.”

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “cow” has denotative meaning as “an adult female of the species *Bos Taurus* that has calved” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s

Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “cow” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

(21) Clip

There is an idiom containing symbol “clip” that found in the dialogue of The Avengers Endgame Movie.

The connotative meaning of the symbol “clip” is “to trot or move rapidly especially over a long distance” (Collin English Dictionary, 2014). This symbol can be seen from the idiomatic expression “clip all the branches” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Steve Roger at the minute 02:43:06-02:43:20

Bruce **:** Remember... You have to return the stones at the exact moment you got them. Or you're gonna open up a bunch of nasty alternative realities.

Steve Roger : Don't worry, Bruce. **Clip all the branches**.

The idiomatic expression “clip all the branches” revealed on that dialogue is included on Tournures and the meaning of this idiomatic expression is “to have a long journey through the past”.

Based on the Semiotic analysis, symbol “clip” has denotative meaning as “an something which clips or grasps” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). The more discussions about the meaning of symbol “clip” will be discussed in the discussion part of this chapter.

4.2 Discussions

The first point presents in the discussion is the explanation about the type of the idiomatic expressions that are found in the dialogue spoken by the characters of Avengers Endgame movie and the second point presents the explanation the semiotic

analysis of the symbol contained in the idiomatic expressions using Roland Barthes's semiotic theory of denotative and connotative meaning. The data in this part displayed in the form of explanation and figures.

4.2.1 Idiomatic Expressions Revealed in the Dialogues Spoken by the Characters in the Avengers Endgame Movie

In classifying the data of the idiomatic expressions in *The Avengers Endgame* movie, I used idiom classification offered by Makkai. Makkai (1972) classified idiom into two, which are encoding and decoding. Here, I focused on decoding idiom that consists of more than one word but the meaning is not the cumulative sum of the meaning of its parts. Decoding idiom has two subcategories; they are lexemic and sememic. In lexemic it still has six categories they are phrasal verb, tournures, irreversible binominals, phrasal compound, incorporating verb, and pseudo-idiom. In comparison, sememic is a multiple-word structure whose meaning is derived from its constituent lexemes. It has eight subcategories; those are first base idioms; idioms of institutionalized politeness; idioms of institutionalized detachment or indirectness; idioms of proposal encoded as questions; idioms of institutionalized greeting; proverbial idioms with a 'moral', familiar quotations as idioms; and idiomaticity in institutionalized understatement.

From the data displayed in the appendices, I am as the researcher found that there are 68 idiomatic expressions which revealed in the movie. In those 68 idiomatic expressions which reveal in the dialogue, there are found some idioms in the subcategories of lexemic categories. They are 31 idioms in phrasal verb subcategories; 11 idioms in phrasal compound subcategories; and 10 idioms in tournures subcategories; 15 idioms in pseudo-idiom subcategories. There is also found an idiom in the subcategory of sememic categories, which is first base idiom. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that there are 4 subcategories of lexemic idiom and 1 subcategory of sememic idiom.

In this part, I am as a researcher will explain some idiomatic expressions that are found based on Makkai's classification of idiom.

1) Lexemic idiom

In this research, there are found 4 subcategories of lexemic categories revealed in *Avengers Endgame* Movie; they are Phrasal Verb; Phrasal Compound; Tournures; and Pseudo-Idiom.

a) Phrasal Verb

The Idiom in phrasal verb subcategories become the idiom that commonly used in the dialogues of *Avengers Endgame* movie. There are found 33 idioms that include in phrasal verb subcategories in this movie. For example, there is idiomatic expression "tied up" on the dialogue between Tony Stark and Nebula at the minute 00:02:39 – 00:02:57

Tony Stark	**:** You don't need to do that, because you're just holding the position. Come on. That was close. That's a goal. **We're now one a-piece**.
Nebula	: I would like to try again.
Tony Stark	: **We're tied up.** Feel the tension?
Nebula	: It's fun

In this dialogue, there is found an idiomatic expression "tied up" which is included on the idiom of phrasal verb subcategories. According to Makkai, phrasal verbs are idioms which structured by a verb plus one or two particles. 'Tied' is the verb that structured this idiomatic expression and 'up' is a particle that follows the verb 'tied' in this idiomatic expression.

This idiomatic expression 'tied up can be seen in the dialogue between Tony Stark and Nebula. This idiomatic expression appeared when they were playing some

games to entertain them. From the context of their dialogue, the meaning of this idiom is ‘they are equal or in the same rate’. The meaning of this phrasal verb cannot be seen from the meaning that constructs it so that it can be categorized as an idiom.

b) Phrasal Compound

From 68 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, there are 13 idioms of phrasal compound subcategories found in *Avengers Endgame* movie. For the example, there is a phrase “fancy board” which revealed on the dialogue spoken by Rocket Racoon at the minute **01:09:40-01:10:24**

Raccoon **:** Here's the deal, Tubby you're gonna charm her and I'm gonna poke her with this thing and extract the Reality Stone and get gone, lickety-split.

Thor **:** I'll be right back, okay? There's a wine cellar, that's just down there. My father used to fish with a barrel of ale. I'll see if the cellar has a couple of...

Raccoon : Hey! Aren't you drunk enough already?

……. Who's the fancy broad?

Thor: It's my Mother. She dies today.

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom ‘the fancy board’ which is included on the idiom of phrasal compound subcategories. According to Makkai, phrasal compound is structured by compound nouns and adjectives. ‘Fancy’ is the adjective that structured this idiomatic expression and ‘board’ is a noun of this idiomatic expression.

This idiomatic expression ‘the fancy board’ can be seen in the dialogues between Thor and Rocket Raccoon. This idiomatic expression appears when they were on a process in making a deal and suddenly they saw Thor’s mother in the palace. From the context of those dialogues, the meaning of this idiom is ‘a group of people who officially administer a palace’. The meaning of this phrasal verb cannot be seen from the meaning that constructs it so that it can be categorized as an idiom.

c) Tournures

From 68 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, there are 7 idioms of tournures subcategories found in *Avengers Endgame* movie. For the example, there is a clause "I went for the head" which revealed on the dialogue spoken by Rocket Racoon and Thor at the minute **00:19:05 – 00:19:19**

Nebula : My father is many things. A liar is not one of them.

Tahnos : Thank you, Daughter. Perhaps I treated you too harshly...

Raccoon : What... what did you do?

Thor : **I went for the head**.

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom 'I went for the head' which included on the idiom of tourtunes subcategories. According to Makkai, tourtunes are idioms which structures each made up of a verb plus at least two lexons. 'Went' is the verb that structured this idiomatic expression, then 'the head' is the lexons of this idiomatic expression.

This idiomatic expression 'I went for the head' can be seen in the dialogues between Thor and Rocket Raccoon. This idiomatic expression appeared when Thor attacked Thanos's head. From the context of those dialogues, the meaning of this idiom is 'to make something in a piece'. The meaning of this combination of two lexons cannot be seen from the meaning of each word construct it so that it can be categorized into idiom.

d) Pseudo-idioms

From 68 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, there are 15 idioms of pseudo-idiom subcategories found in *Avengers Endgame* movie. For the example, there is "By all means" which revealed on the dialogue spoken by Natasha and Shield Agent at the minute 01:16:57- 01:17:07

Shield agent **:** We can take that off your hands.

Natasha **: By all means**. Careful with that thing! Unless you want your mind erased.

Shield Agent **:** In a fun way. We promise to be careful.

In this dialogue, there is found an idiom 'by all means' which is included on the idiom of pseudo-idioms subcategories. According to Makkai, pseudo-idioms are compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves. The idiom 'by all means' are compound words that unity becomes a new phrase/idiom and has their meaning.

This idiomatic expression 'by all means' can be seen in the dialogues spoken by Natasha. This idiomatic expression appears when Natasha gave the Loky's Sword to the Shield Agent. From the context of those dialogues, the meaning of this idiom is 'to give something willingly.'

2) Sememic

The sememic idiom is a multiple-word structure whose meaning is derived from its constituent lexemes, and it additionally has an unpredictable sememic network or to paraphrase an unpredictable pragmatic function (Makkai, 1976). The examples of sememic idioms include sayings and proverbs, e.g. don't put all the eggs in one basket and no pain, no gain.

There is found one subcategory of sememic idiom used in dialogues on The Avengers Endgame Movie that is First Base Idiom.

a) First base idiom

According to Makkai (1976: 166), first base idiom is expressions based on 'nationwide' cultural institutions such as American baseball, football, etc. (e.g. step up to the plate and hit a home run).

First base idiom subcategories become the rarely used idiom in this movie. There is found only one first base idiom subcategory from 68 idiomatic expressions

revealed on The Avengers Endgame Movie. For the example, there is an idiomatic expression “You look a little green around the gills there” which revealed on the dialogue spoken by Howard stark at the minute 01:41:25-01:41:43

Howard Stark : I'm looking for Dr. Zola. Have you seen him?
Tony Stark : Yeah, no, Dr. Zol... No, I haven't seen a soul.
Howard Stark : Do I know you?
Tony Stark : No, sir. I'm, a...visitor from MIT.
Howard Stark : Huh. MIT. Got a name?
Tony Stark : Howard.
Howard Stark : Well that'll be easy to remember. Howard...
Tony Stark : ...Potts.
Howard Stark : Well, I'm Howard Stark.
Tony Stark : Hi. Shit. Now, don't pull it.
Howard Stark : Yeah...**You look a little green around the gills there.**
Tony Stark : I'm fine. Just long hours.
Howard Stark : Wanna get some air??..... Hello, Potts?
- Tony Stark : Yeah. That would be swell

In this dialogue, there is found a statement ‘you look a little green around the gills there’ that included in first base idiom subcategories. This idiom means ‘the face look pale’. This idiom is based on the nationwide cultural that if somebody has a pale face can be said as they look like green around the gills. This idiom is said by Howard Stark when he and Tony Stark had a short conversation when they met in the past.

4.2.2 The Semiotic Analysis of the Symbol Contained in the Idiomatic Expressions Spoken by the Characters of Avengers Endgame Movie.

The result of analyzing the idiomatic expressions on the movie found that from 68 idiomatic expressions found in the dialogue, there are found 21 idiomatic expressions containing symbols, those symbols are as follows:

1) Short-Hand

There is an idiom containing symbol "short-hand" that found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "short-hand" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "we'd be going in short-handed" which revealed on the dialogue between Nebula, Hulk, Rocket Raccoon, and Captain Marvel when they planned to go to the past to find the stones, the symbol "short-hand" has a meaning as "shortened way of doing something" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of significations, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Short-hand</td><td>part of the fore limb</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Short-hand</td><td>shortened way of doing something</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.1 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Short-hand"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (short-hand) and signified (part of the fore limb). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign

which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression “we’d be going in short-handed”, the concept of “part of the fore limb” is signified by denotative sign “short-hand”. In the same time, denotative sign “short-hand” is also connotative sign which signified “shortened way of doing something”.

2) Hell

There is an idiom containing symbol “hell” that found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “hell” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “what the hell” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Scott Lang when he came from the past to the future, the symbol “hell” has a meaning as “situation of great suffering in life” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes’s semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of significations, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Hell</td><td>place where sinners suffer after death</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Hell</td><td>situation of great suffering in life</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.2 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Hell”

From Roland Barthes’ sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (hell) and signified (place where a sinner suffers after death). In the same time, denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes’s concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression “what the hell?” the concept of “place where a sinner suffers after death” is signified by denotative sign

"hell". In the same time, denotative sign "hell" is also connotative sign which signified "situation of great suffering in life".

3) Sideways

In the idiomatic expression "anything goes sideways" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Natasha when she gave an advice to the Avengers, the symbol "sideways" has a meaning as "to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire, as ceramic, metal objects, etc." (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012).Based on There is an idiom containing symbol "sideways" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "sideways" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of significations, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Sideways	**footpath near a road**	
Denotation		
Sideways		**something that goes not as planned or becoming a worse outcome**
Connotation		

Figure 4.3 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Sideways"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (sideways) and signified (footpath near a road). In the same time, denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "anything goes sideways" the concept of "footpath near a road" is signified by denotative sign "sideways". In the

same time, denotative sign “sideways” is also connotative sign which signified “something that goes not as planned or becoming a worse outcome”.

4) Fire

There is an idiom containing symbol “fire” that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “fire” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “fire up” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Bruce when he asked Rocket Raccoon to turn on the van, the symbol “fire” has a meaning as “to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire, as ceramic, metal objects, etc.” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012).

Based on Roland Barthes’s semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Fire</td><td>chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fire</td><td>to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.4 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Fire”

From Roland Barthes’ sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (fire) and signified (chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes’s concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also

contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression “fire up” the concept of “chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon” is signified by denotative sign “fire”. In the same time, denotative sign “fire” is also connotative sign which signified “to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire”.

5) Shot

There is an idiom containing symbol “shot” that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “shot” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “we got a shot” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark when he talked to Steve Roger about their plan, the symbol “shot” has a meaning as “an opportunity or attempt” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012).

Based on Roland Barthes’s semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Shot</td><td>a result of launching a projectile</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Shot</td><td>an opportunity or attempt</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.5 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Shot”

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (shot) and signified (a result of launching a projectile). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "we got a shot" the concept of "a result of launching a projectile" is signified by denotative sign "shot". In the same time, denotative sign "shot" is also connotative sign which signified "an opportunity or attempt".

6) Cost

There is an idiom containing symbol "cost" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "cost" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "at all costs" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Steve Roger when he talked to Tony Stark about their plan, the symbol "cost" has a meaning as "a negative consequence or loss that occurs or is required to occur" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Cost</td><td>amount of money, time</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Cost</td><td>a negative consequence</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.6 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Cost"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (cost) and signified (amount of money, time). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "at all costs" the concept of "amount of money, time" is signified by denotative sign "cost". In the same time, denotative sign "cost" is also connotative sign which signified "a negative consequence."

7) Banana

There is an idiom containing symbol "banana" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "banana" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "driving me banana" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thor when Bruce and Rocket Raccoon visited him, the symbol "banana" has a meaning as "a craziness" (U-dictionary Oxford Dictionary Translate, 2016).

Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

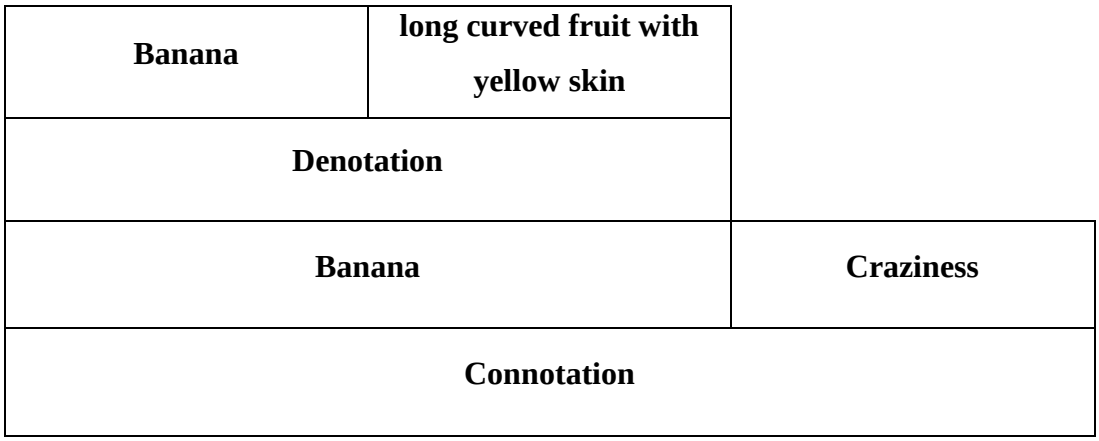

Figure 4.7 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Banana"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (banana) and signified (long curved fruit with yellow skin). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "driving me banana" the concept of "long curved fruit with yellow skin" is signified by denotative sign "banana". In the same time, denotative sign "banana" is also connotative sign which signified "craziness".

8) Flame

There is an idiom containing symbol "flame" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "banana" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "an old flame of mine" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thor when he explained his idea to the other Avengers, the symbol "flame" has a meaning as "a romantic partner or lover in a usually short-lived but passionate affair" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Flame	**visible part of fire**	
Denotation		
Flame		**a romantic partner or lover**

Connotation

Figure 4.8 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Flame"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (flame) and signified (the visible part of fire). In the same time denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "an old flame of mine" the concept of "the visible part of fire" is signified by denotative sign "flame". In the same time, denotative sign "flame" is also connotative sign which signified "a romantic partner or lover".

9) Board

There is an idiom containing symbol "board" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "board" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "fancy board" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Rocket Raccoon when he saw Thor's mother, the symbol "board" has a meaning as "a group of people who officially administer a palace or company" (Collins English Dictionary, 2014).

Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Board	**A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness**
Denotation	

Board	people who officially administer a palace
Connotation	

Figure 4.9 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Board"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (board) and signified (A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69). In the idiomatic expression "fancy board" the concept of "a piece of sawed lumber of little thickness" is signified by denotative sign "board". In the same time, denotative sign "board" is also connotative sign which signified "people who officially administer a palace".

10) Pants

There is an idiom containing symbol "pants" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "pants" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "pretty pants" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Rocket Raccoon when he made a plan with Thor, the symbol "pants" has a meaning as "a beautiful inferior" (Collins English Dictionary, 2014). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Pants	an outer garment

Denotation	
Pants	**Beautiful inferior**
Connotation	

Figure 4.10 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Pants"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (pants) and signified (an outer garment). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "pretty pants" the concept of "an outer garment" is signified by denotative sign "pants". In the same time, denotative sign "pants" is also connotative sign which signified "beautiful inferior".

11) Cloud

There is an idiom containing symbol "cloud" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "cloud" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "his obsession clouds his judgment" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thanos when he saw the Avengers' plan, the symbol "cloud" has a meaning as "to or perspective" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Cloud	visible mass of water droplets	

Denotation	
Cloud	**make less acute**
Connotation	

Figure 4.11 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Cloud"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (clouds) and signified (visible mass of water droplets). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "his obsession clouds his judgment" the concept of "visible mass of water droplet" is signified by denotative sign "cloud". In the same time, denotative sign "cloud" is also connotative sign which signified "make less acute".

12) Head

There is an idiom containing symbol "head" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "head" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "head to the lobby" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Steve Roger when he wanted to go to the lobby to see Tony Stark and Scott Lang, the symbol "head" has a meaning as "movement a head or forward" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Head	**part of body**	
Denotation		
Head		**movement a head or forward**
Connotation		

Figure 4.12 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Head"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (head) and signified (part of body). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "head to the lobby" the concept of "part of body" is signified by denotative sign "head". In the same time, denotative sign "head" is also connotative sign which signified "movement a head or forward".

13) Eyes

There is an idiom containing symbol "eyes" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "eyes" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "I've got an eye on the prize" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark when he did his plan with Scott Lang, the symbol "eyes" has a meaning as "to observe carefully or appraisingly" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Eyes	part of body to see
Denotation	
Eyes	**observe carefully**
Connotation	

Figure 4.13 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Eyes"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (eye) and signified (part of body to see). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "I've got an eye on the prize" the concept of "part of body to see" is signified by denotative sign "eyes". In the same time, denotative sign "eyes" is also connotative sign which signified "observe carefully".

14) Window

There is an idiom containing symbol "window" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "window" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "window's closing" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark when he did his plan with Scott Lang, the symbol "window" has a meaning as "a period of time when something is available" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Window	**an opening by clear glass**
Denotation	
Window	**a period of time**
Connotation	

Figure 4.14 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Window"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (window) and signified (an opening by clear glass). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "window's closing" the concept of "an opening by clear glass" is signified by denotative sign "window". In the same time, denotative sign "window" is also connotative sign which signified "a period of time".

15) Slice

There is an idiom containing symbol "slice" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "slice" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "quick slice" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark when he did his plan with Scott Lang, the symbol "slice" has a meaning as "to move with a cutting action" (Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1828). Based on Roland Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of

signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Slice</td><td>thin flat piece</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Slice</td><td>to move with a cutting action</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.15 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Slice"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (slice) and signified (thin flat piece). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "quick slice" the concept of "a thin flat piece" is signified by denotative sign "slice". In the same time, denotative sign "slice" is also connotative sign which signified "to move with a cutting action".

16) Freeze

There is an idiom containing symbol "freeze" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "freeze" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "freeze the image" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Thanos when he saw The Avengers' plan on the monitor, the symbol "freeze" has a meaning as "to stop become motionless" (Oxford Advanced Learner's

Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Freeze</td><td>drop to a temperature below zero degree</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Freeze</td><td>to stop</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.16 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Freeze"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (freeze) and signified (drop to a temperature below zero degree). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "freeze the image" the concept of "drop to a temperature below zero degree" is signified by denotative sign "freeze". In the same time, denotative sign "freeze" is also connotative sign which signified "to stop".

17) Ball

There is an idiom containing symbol "ball" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "ball" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "dropped the ball" which revealed on the dialogue stated by Tony Stark when he talked to Scott Lang the symbol "ball" has a meaning as "to make mistake" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland

Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

Ball	**solid hollow sphere**
Denotation	
Ball	**make mistake**
Connotation	

Figure 4.17 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Ball"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (ball) and signified (solid hollow sphere). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have dditional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "dropped the ball" the concept of "solid hollow sphere" is signified by denotative sign "ball". In the same time, denotative sign "ball" is also connotative sign which signified "make mistake".

18) Fishy

There is an idiom containing symbol "fishy" that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol "fishy" has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression "they looked fishy" which revealed on the dialogue stated by The Officer when she was suspecting Tony Stark and Steve Roger the symbol "fishy" has a meaning as "suspicious; inspiring doubt" (Oxford Advanced Learner's

Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes's Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Fishy</td><td>similar to fish</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Fishy</td><td>suspicious</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.18 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Fishy"

From Roland Barthes' sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (fishy) and signified (similar to fish). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes's concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression "they looked fishy" the concept of "similar to fish" is signified by denotative sign "fishy". In the same time, denotative sign "fishy" is also connotative sign which signified "suspicious".

19) Pain

There is an idiom containing symbol “pain” that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “pain” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “you’re the pain of my ass” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Clint when he had such a debate with Natasha the symbol “pain” has a meaning as “an annoying thing or person” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes’s Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Pain</td><td>an ache</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Pain</td><td>an annoying person</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.19 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Pain”

From Roland Barthes’ sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (pain) and signified (an ache). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes’s concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression “you’re the pain of my ass” the concept of “an ache” is signified by denotative sign “pain”. In the same time, denotative sign “pain” is also connotative sign which signified “an annoying person”.

20) Cow

There is an idiom containing symbol “cow” that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “cow” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “holy cow” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Peter Parker when he met Tony Stark after a long time they were apart the symbol “cow” has a meaning as “an exclamation of surprise” (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2012). Based on Roland Barthes’s Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Cow</td><td>adult female of the species Bos Taurus</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Cow</td><td>an exclamation of surprise</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.20 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Cow”

Roland Barthes’ sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (cow) and signified (adult female of the species *Bos Taurus*). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes’s concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression “holy cow” the concept of “adult female of the species *Bos Taurus*” is signified by denotative sign “cow”. In the same time, denotative sign “cow” is also connotative sign which signified “an exclamation of surprise”.

21) Clip

There is an idiom containing symbol “clip” that was found in the dialogue on The Avengers Endgame Movie. From the finding data, it was found that symbol “clip” has different meaning in the dialogue where the symbol exists.

In the idiomatic expression “clip all the branches” which revealed on the dialogue stated by Steve Roger when he tried to return the Stones the symbol “clip” has a meaning as “to trot or move rapidly especially over a long distance” (Collin English Dictionary, 2014). Based on Roland Barthes’s Semiotic theory, the sense of symbol can be discussed using two rates of signification, they are looking for denotative (implicit meaning) and connotative meaning (explicit meaning).

<table>
<tr><td>Clip</td><td>something which clips</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Denotation</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Clip</td><td>move rapidly</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Connotation</td></tr>
</table>

Figure 4.21 Barthes’s Sign Map of Symbol “Clip”

From Roland Barthes’ sign map above, it can be seen that denotative consists of signifier (clip) and signified (something which clips). In the same time the denotative sign is also connotative sign. In Roland Barthes’s concept, connotative sign does not only have additional meaning but also contains two parts of denotative sign which bases it (Sobur, 2006:69).

In the idiomatic expression “clip all the branches” the concept of “something which clips” is signified by denotative sign “clip”. In the same time, denotative sign “clip” is also connotative sign which signified “move rapidly”.

In line with the findings stated by “Sari” (2017) in the previous studies. In Sari’s research she found that idiomatic expression of phrasal verb idiom and pseudo-idiom are dominating the idiomatic expressions contained in the movie. From the statement I have mentioned it can be said that the idiom of phrasal verb is mostly used in the movie’s dialogue spoken by the characters in the movie. Moreover, this research has similarity with Rahmasari” (2014) in her research finding that using the theory by Rolland Barthes to analyze the semiotic analysis can build the messages behind the symbols contained in the movie.

In some of previous studies they got their findings by analyzing various literary worsuch as in a poem by Maimunah (2013). Whereas, I limit my findings on the idiomatic expressions revealed on the dialogues stated by the characters of Avengers Endgame movie. Furthermore, this research uses semiotic theory offered by Rolland Barthes (1997) which focuses on analyzing the denotative and connotative meanings of the symbols in the idiomatic expressions and the myth of the symbols

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions based on the findings and discussions that have been discussed. This chapter also provides some suggestions that will be useful for the students in learning idiomatic expressions.

5.1 Conclusions

After finding the types, form categories and the meaning of idiomatic expressions in 'The Avengers Endgame Movie', I draw some conclusions written in some points as follows:

(1) The first conclusion deals with the types of idiomatic expressions revealed on the dialogue spoken by the characters of The Avengers Endgame Movie. There are found 4 subcategories of lexemic idiom and 1 subcategory of sememic idiom based on Makkai's theory. They are 31 phrasal verbs; 11 phrasal compound and 10 tournures; 15 pseudo-idiom in the category of lexemic idiom, and 1 first based idiom in the category of sememic idiom.

(2) The second conclusion deals with the meaning of symbol contained on the idiomatic expressions revealed on the dialogue spoken by the characters of 'The Avengers Endgame Movie'. From 68 idiomatic expressions revealed on the dialogue, there are 21 idiomatic expressions contained symbol, they are: Short-Hand, Hell, Sideways, Fire, Shot, Cost, Banana, flame, Board, Pants, Cloud, Head, Eyes, Window, Slice, Freeze, Ball, Fishy, Pain, Cow, Clip. The meaning of those symbols contained on idiomatic expressions are different from those real meaning.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the data analysis and conclusions, some suggestions can be presented as follows:

(1) For the next researchers

For the other or future researchers, this research can be one of the sources to the next research in the future. The researchers who have an idea to analyze the same topic like this research can conduct a similar research with other semiotic analysis such as semiotic analysis on movie poster, advertisement, etc. I am as the researcher would like to give some suggestions related to the study. Analyzing idiomatic expressions in the movie is not easy comparing to analyzing other literary works because idioms as figurative language is not talking about the true context which does not need further interpretation. It is essential to apply our deep interpretation and imagination to produce the most suitable or appropriate meaning of the idiom and make the results still worth to read.

(2) For pedagogical implication

Idiomatic expressions can be found in many literary works such as novel, song, poetry with different meanings and forms, so it is essential for students to learn and master idiomatic expressions so that they know how to use idiomatic expressions in a correct way. Moreover, English students should learn about idiomatic expressions, so they are not confused when they find some idiomatic expressions in listening tracks or reading texts. Understanding idioms in a right context also help students to improve their reading comprehension. Furthermore, their speaking skill will improve and sounds natural.

This study also contributes on teaching reading in literary such as song lyrics, poetry, and prose. By teaching figurative language in literary works, it is guiding students slowly to improve their process of critical thinking and emotional intelligence

because writers of literary works often use figurative language to bring ideas, feelings, and emotions that are not easily understood.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE TYPES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expressions	Idiomatic Expressions	Kinds of Idiomatic Expressions	Symbol	Meaning of the Idiom	Semiotic Analysis	
			Explanations			Denotative	Connotative
1	00:02:39 – 00:02:57 **Tony Stark:** You don't need to do that, because you're just holding the position. Come on. That was close. That's a goal. **We're now one a-piece**. **Nebula**: I would like to try again. **Tony Stark**: **We're tied up.** Feel the tension? **Nebula**: It's fun	- We're now one a-piece. - Tied up	- Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives - Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		- They are united - They are equal		- Be one - In the same rate
2	**Tony Stark**: We're 1,000 light years from the nearest 7-11. **Oxygen will run out** tomorrow morning. That'll be it. And Pep, I... I know I said no more surprises, but I gotta say I was really hoping **to pull off one last one**	- Run out - Pull off	- Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles - Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a		- The oxygen has been used at all - Do something for the last time		- Finished - To remove by pulling

			verb plus one or two particles				
3	**00:09:39 – 00:10:12** **Natasha**: It's been 23 days since Thanos came to Earth. World governments are in pieces. The parts that are still working are trying to take a census, And it looks like he did... He did exactly what he said he was gonna do. **Thanos wiped out** ...fifty percent of all living creatures. **Tony Stark**: Where is he now? Where? **Steve Rogers**: We don't know. He just opened a portal and **walked through**.	- Wiped out - Walked through	- Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles - Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		- To destroy - To go		- Destroy - Go or lose
4	**00:13:26 - 00:13:52** **Rocket Raccon**: When Thanos snapped his fingers, **Earth became ground zero for a power surge** of ridiculously	- ground zero for a power surge	- Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or	- Ground zero	- The earth have no energy	- Empty land that have nothing on it	- The world is dead because of something

	cosmic proportions. No one's ever seen anything like it... until two days ago. On this planet. **Nebula**: Thanos is there. Natasha: He used the stones again. **Hulk**: Hey, hey, hey...**We'd be going inshort-handed, you know?** **Natasha:** Look, he still got the stones, so... **Capt. Marvel:** So let's get him.	- Short-handed	have no meaning by themselves. - Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	- Hand	- Leaving to somewhere with few people	- Part of fore limb	- Any shorten way of doing something
5	**00:15:15 – 00:15:24** **Rocket Raccon**: Who here hasn't been to space? You **better not throw up on my ship.** **Nebula:** Approaching jump in 3.. 2.. 1	- Throw up	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		- Vomiting		-Vomiting
6	**00:19:13 – 00:19:19** **Rocket Raccon:** What... what did you do? **Thor: I went for the head.**	I went for the head.	Tournures: Idiom which structures each made up of a verb plus at least two lexons	Went	To cut Thanos' head	To go	To make something in a piece

7	00:23:09 – 00:24: 06 **Scott Lang**: What the hell? Hope? Kid! Hey, kid! **What the hell** happened here?	What the hell?	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.	Hell	Asking for information of bad situation	The place where sinners suffers after death	Situation of great suffering in life
8	00:27:16 – 00:27:24 **Natasha**: This channel is always active. So, **anything goes sideways..** Anyone's making trouble where they shouldn't... Comes through me.	Anything goes sideways	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Sideways	If there's such a problem exist	A footpath near a road	Something that goes not as planned
9	00:34:54 – 00:35:12 **Steve Roger**: The stones are in the past. We can go back and we can get them. **Natasha**: We can snap our own fingers. We can bring everybody back. **Tony Stark**: Or **screw it up worse than** he already has, right? **Steve Roger:** I don't believe we would.	Screw it up	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles	Screw	Make thing getting worse	A type of fastener	Make thing getting worse

10	00:37:17 – 00:37:36 **Bruce**: Five years ago **we got our asses beat.** Except it was worse for me. Because I lost twice. First, Hulk lost. Then Banner lost. **Natasha:** No one blamed you, Bruce. **Bruce:** I did. For years I've been treating the Hulk like he's some kind of disease, **something to get rid of,** But then I started looking at him as the cure.	- We got our asses beat - Get rid of	- Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons - Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		- They become a loser - Bruce frees himself of Hulk	-	- They become a loser - Something that must be removed
11	00:38:43 – 00: **Steve Roger**: About we were saying... **Hulk**: Right. The whole time travel do-over? Guys, it's outside of my area of expertise. **Natasha**: Well, **you pulled this off.** I remember a time when that seemed pretty impossible, too.	Pull off	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		Cannot do anything for the situation		Give up

12	00:39:36 – 00:39:45 **Tony Stark:** Look at a mod inspiration, let me see **what checks out**. So, recommend one last sim before we pack it in for the night.	Check out	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		Result		Result
13	00:41:51 – 00:42:23 **Tony Stark**: What you reading? Potts: Just a book on composting. **Tony Stark**: What's new with composting? Potts: Just .... **Tony Stark**: **I figured it out,** by the way. You know, just so we're talking about the same thing... Time travel. **Potts**: What? Wow. That's... Amazing, and.... terrifying.	Figure out	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		Get the answer		Find such a solution
14	00:43:24 – 00:43:27 **Hulk**: Okay, here we go. Time travel test number one. Scott, **fire up**...The van thing.	Fire up	Phrasal verb: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Fire	Turn on the van	A chemical reaction that produce a flame	Making thing on

15	00:43:47 – 00:43:57 **Natasha**: you're joking, right? **Hulk**: We're talking about time travel here. Either it's all a joke, or none of it is. We're good! **Get your helmet on.**	Get on	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		Ask to wear the helmet		To commence an action
16	00:46:10 – 00:47:04 **Tony Stark: Why the long face?** I just want peace. Turns out, resentment is corrosive, and I hate it. **Steve Roger**: Me, too. **Tony Stark: We got a shot** at getting these stones, but I gotta tell you my priority is to bring back what we lost? I hope, yes. Keep what I found? I have to, **at all costs**. And, maybe not die trying will be nice. **Steve Roger**: Sounds like a deal.	- Why the long face? - We got a shot - At all cost	- Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives - Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons - Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or	- Shot - Cost	- Getting gloomy because the time machine doesn't run well - Get such an opportunity - A risk that must be faced	- The result of launching a projectile - Amount of money, time, etc that required to be used	- Gloomy/depress face - Get an opportunity - Negative consequence

			have no meaning by themselves.				
17	00:48:22 – 00:48:31 **Nebula:** Rodent, careful on re-entry. There's an idiot on the landing zone. **Scott Lang**: Oh, God! **War Machine: What's up** regular-sized man?	What's up?	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		Asking for information		Asking for information
18	00:51:02 – 00:51:24 **Friend**: Thor, he's back. That kid on the TV who's called me a dickhead again. **Thor**: Noobmaster. **Friend:** Yeah, Noobmaster69. **Thor**: Noobmaster. Hey, it's Thor again. You know, the God of Thunder? Listen, buddy. If you don't log off this game immediately I'm gonna fly home to your house, come down to that basement you're hiding in**, rip off your arms then shove them up your butt!**	Rip off	Phrasal verb: Idiom which structures each consisting of a verb plus one or two particles		To remove by pulling Noobmaster's hand		To remove by pulling

19	00:51:51 – 00:52:32 **Thor**: So, what's up? **Hulk**: We need your help. There might be a chance we could fix everything. **Thor**: , like the cable? **'Cause that's been driving me bananas** for weeks. **Hulk**: Like Thanos. **Thor**: Don't say that name. **Friend**: Um, yeah. We don't actually say that name in here. **Hulk: Please take your hand off me**.	- Driving me bananas - Take off	- Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles - Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	- Banana	- Being stressed or depressed because of the his problem - To discharge Hulk's hand	- A long curve fruit with yellow skin	- craziness - To discharge
20	**01:03:05-01:03:25** **Thor:** About the Aether. My grandfather, many years ago, had to hide the stone from the Dark Elves. Scary beings. So Jane... Oh, there she is. That's Jane... She's... **an old flame of mine.** She... she stuck her hand inside a rock this one time...	An old flame of mine.	- Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Flame	His ex-girlfriend	Visible part of fire	A romantic partner

21	**01:05:03-01:05:11** **Natasha:** Guys, if you pick the right year, there are three stones in New York. **Hulk: Shut the front door!**	Shut the front door!	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		Asking for the truth		Asking for the truth
22	**01:06:07-01:06: 22** **Steve Roger:** Be careful. **Look out for each other.** This is the fight of our lives. And we're gonna win. Whatever it takes. Good luck.	Look out	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		Taking care of each other		Taking care of each other
23	**01:09:40-01:10:24** **Raccoon:** Here's the deal, Tubby You're gonna charm her and I'm gonna poke her with this thing and extract the Reality Stone and get gone, lickety-split. **Thor:** I'll be right back, okay? There's a wine cellar, that's just down there. My father used to fish with a barrel of ale.	Fancy board	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	board	A Beautiful woman	A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and a length greatly exceeding its width	A group of people who administered in a palace

	I'll see if the cellar has a couple of... **Raccoon:** hey! Aren't you drunk enough already? **…….** **Raccoon: Who's the fancy broad?** **Thor:** It's my Mother. She dies today.						
24	**01:10:45-01:11:24** **Raccoon:** You think you're the only one who lost people? What do you think we're doing here? I lost the only Family I ever had. Quill, Groot, Drax, the chick with the antenna, all gone. Now, I get you miss your Mom. But she's gone. Really gone. And there are plenty of people who are only kinda gone. But you can help them. So is it too much to ask that you brush the crumbs outta your beard, make schmoopy talk to **Pretty Pants**, and when she's not	Pretty Pants	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Pants	His girl friend	An outer garment covering each leg separately	A beautiful inferior

	looking**, suck out** the Infinity Stone and help me get my family back? **Thor:** Okay.						
25	**01:11:25-01:11:39** Raccoon: Are you crying? **Thor:** No...Yes I am crying! **Raccoon: Get it together!** You can do this. You can do this. All right? **Thor:** Yes, I can.	Get it together	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		Keep being strong and face the problem		Keep being strong and face the problem
26	**Natasha:** Guys, chop-chop. Come on. We're on the clock. **War Machine:** All that, is really helpful.	On the clock	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.	Clock	The time has come	Thing to keep track of time	Describing time or period
27	**01:13:02-01:13:16** **War Machine:** Okay, so, uhh... We just wait around for this Quill guy to show up and then he leads us to the Power Stone, is that it? **Nebula: Let's take cover** We're not the only ones in	Take cover	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		Hiding to avoid the enemy		Hiding

	2014 looking for the stones.						
28	**01:14:46-01:14:59** **Thanos:** Ronan's located the Power Stone. I'm dispatching you to his ship. **Gamora**: He won't like that. **Thanos:** His alternative is death, then. **Ronan's obsession** **clouds his judgement**	Ronan's obsession clouds his judgement	Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	Clouds	Cover his judgment	A visible mass of water droplet suspended in the air	To make less acute or prespective
29	**01:16:07-01:16:16** **Iron Man: Got to hustle,** Cap. Things look like **they're just about wrapped up here**. **Capt. America:** Got it. I'm approaching the elevator now.	- Got to hustle, - They're just about wrapped up here.	- Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves. - Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		- To be hurry - Almost done		- To be hurry - To be hurry

30	**01:16:20-01:16:31** **Loky**: **If it's all the same to you**, I'll have that drink now. **Iron Man**: All right. Good one. No standing around. By the way, feel free to clean up	If it's all the same to you	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		If it doesn't mind for Iron Man		Asking for a favour
31	**01:16:57- 01:17:07** **Shield agent: We can take that off your hands.** **Natasha: By all means**. Careful with that thing! Unless you want your mind erased. **Shield Agent:** in a fun way. We promise to be careful.	- Take off - By all means	- Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles - Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		- To depart - To give the case willingly		- To move something to other place - To give something willingly
32	**01:18:06-01:18:13** **Iron Man:** All right, Cap. I got our scepter in the elevator just passing the 80th floor. **Capt. America:** On it. **Head to the lobby**.	Head to the lobby	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.	Head	Going to the Lobby	Part of body that contain brain, mouth and main sense	Movement a head or forward

	Iron Man: Alright. I'll see you there.						
33	**01:19:39-01-19:44** **Iron Man:** Thumbelina, do you copy? **I've got eyes on the prize** It is go-time. **Scott Lang**: Bombs away.	I've got eyes on the prize	Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	Eyes	Pay attention to the prize	An organ to see; visual sense	To observe carefully
34	**01:20:07-01:20:42** **Mr. Secretary**: May I ask you where you're going? Thor: To lunch and then Asgard. I'm sorry, you are? **Iron Man**:Pierce. He's the man, one of the folks behind Nick Fury. **Mr. Secretary:** My friends call me Mr. Secretary. I'm gonna have to ask you to turn that prisoner over to me. **Thor**: Loki will be answering to Odin himself.	- Hand over - Got a lot of pull	- Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives - Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	- Hand	- Shield Agent try to take the case from Thor - Has a high position	- The part of fore limb below the wrist in human	- To take something from someone - Have a lot of authorities

	Iron Man: Oh, he's gonna answer to us. Odin can have what's left. **Mr. Secretary:** And I'm gonna need that case. That's been SHIELD property for over 70 years. **Shield Agent**: **Hand over** the case, Stark. **Mr.Secretary**: I need the case. **Iron Man:** I know you **got a lotta pull**. I'm just saying... **Mr. Secretary**: Okay. Then give me the case.						
35	**01:20:45-01:20:58** **Scott Lang**: You promise me you won't die? **Tony Stark:** You're only giving me a mild cardiac dysrythmia. That doesn't sound mild. Do it, Lang! **Window's closing**. Pull my pin! **Scott Lang:** Here goes!	Window's closing	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Window	The time is up	An opening, usually cowered by panes of clear glass	A period of time when something is coming

36	**01:21:14-01:21:17** **Tony Stark:** Good job. Meet me in the alley. **I'm gonna grab a quick slice.**	I'm gonna grab a quick slice	Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives	Slice	Try to find a shortcut to run away	A thin flat piece	To move with cutting action
37	**01:21:50-01-21:51** **Tony Stark:** That wasn't supposed to happen, was it? **Oh, we blew it.**	We blew it	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		Being Failed		Being failed
38	**01:21:54-01:22:16** **Capt. Amerika:** Tony, what's going on? Tell me you found that cube. **Oh, you gotta be shitting me.** **Capt Amerika 2: I have eyes on Loki.** 14th floor. **Capt America:** I'm not Loki.And I don't wanna hurt you.	- You gotta shitting me - Have an eyes on	- Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves. - Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	- Eyes	- Seriously - Pay attention to Captain America	- An organ to see	- Seriously - Pay attention to someone
39	**01:24:31-01:25:01** **Bruce:** once we're done with the stones, we can return each one into its own timeline at the	Leaving out	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		Forgetting important thing		Forgetting something

	moment it was taken. So, chronologically...In that reality.... it never left. **Ancient One:** Yes, but you're the most important part. In order to return the stones, you have to survive. **Bruce:** We will. I will. I promise. **Ancient One:** I can't risk this reality on a promise.						
40	**01:27:26-01:27:43** **Thanos:** memories, for Infinity Stones. **Tony Stark**: And these stones have been in a lot of different places throughout history. Our history. So, not a lot of convenient spots to just drop in. **Steve Roger**: Which means we have to pick our targets. **Steve Roger**: Correct. **Thanos: Freeze image**.	Freeze image	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	Freeze	To stop the image	To lower temperature below zero degree	To stop become motionless

41	**01:28:50-01:28:59** **Rene Russo**: What are you doing? **Thor**: Ahh! **Rene Russo: You're better off leaving** the sneaking to your brother. **Thor**: Yeah, I was simply just going for a walk, and uh...	You're better off leaving	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		Be in better position		Be happier and more favorable position
42	**01:37:27-01:37:31** **Scott Lang:** You never wanted a time heist, you went on board with the time heist... **Tony Stark**: **I dropped the ball.** Scott Lang: You ruined the time heist. **Tony Stark:** Is that what I did? **Scott Lang**: Yeah!	I dropped the ball	- Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	Ball	Feel guilty	A solid or hollow sphere	Make a mistake
43	**01:41:39-01:41:43** **Howard Stark: You look a little green around the gills there, Potts** **Tony Stark**: I'm fine. Just, long hours.	You look a little green around the gills there	First base idioms: expressions based on 'nationwide' cultural institutions	Little green	Tony's face look pale	A fish	Pale

44	**01:43:44-02:43:53** **Policeman**: And you've never seen these 2 men before? **Officer**: No, I've got an eye for this. **The 2 of them looked fishy**. **Policeman**: Can you describe them? **Officer**: Well, one of them had a hippie beard. **Policeman**: Hippie? Like Bee Gees or Mungo Jerry? **Officer**: Definitely Mungo Jerry.	Looked fishy	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	Fishy	People who look suspicious	Similar to fish	Suspicious
45	**01:45:11-01:45:27** **Howard Stark:** Let me ask you a question. When your kid was born... were you nervous? **Tony Stark:** Wildly. Yeah. **Howard Stark:** Did you feel qualified? Like you had any idea how to successfully operate that thing?	I literally pieced it together	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	Piece	Take the moral value of life	A part of a larger whole	Learning

	Tony Stark: I literally pieced it together as I went along,						
46	**01:51:43-01:52:16** **Natasha:** I don't judge people on their worst mistakes. **Clint:** Maybe you should. **Natasha:** You didn't. **Clint: You're a pain in my ass** **Natasha:** you know that? **Clint**: Okay. You win.	You're a pain in my ass	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.	Pain	An annoying girl	An ache or bodily suffering	Annoying thing or person
47	**01:59:38-02:00:11** **Tony Stark**: Good to go, yeah? **Hulk**: Let's do it. **Tony Stark**: remember everyone **Thanos snapped away** 44 five years ago and just bringing them back to now, today. Don't change anything from the last five years. **Hulk**: Got it.	- Snapped away - Do me a favour	- Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles - Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons		- To make something disappear - Asking for help or something		- To make something disappear - Asking for help or something

	Tony Stark: Friday, **do me a favour** bantu aku and activate protocol 8. **Friday**: Yes, boss						
48	**02:01:46-02:00:57** **Thor: Take it off. Take it off!** **Capt America**: No, wait. Bruce, are you okay? **Iron Man**: Talk to me, Banner. **Bruce Banner**: I'm okay. I'm okay.	Take off	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles		To discharge the glove		To remove or discharge
49	**02:19:44-02:19:56** **Peter Parker: Holy cow.** You will not believe what's been going on. Do you remember when we were in space? And I got all dusty? **I must've passed out** 'cause I woke up, and you were gone. But Doctor Strange was there, right? He was like, "It's been five years. Come on, they need us!"	- Holy cow - Passed out	- Phrasal compound: idiom which is composed by noun and adjectives - Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	- Holy cow	- Peter Parker being surprised with the condition - Become unconscious	- An adult female of the species Boss Taurus that has calved	- An exclamation of surprise e.g. oh my god - Become unconscious

50	**02:36:04-02:36:21** **Tony Stark**: If you told me ten years ago that we weren't alone, let alone, you know, to this extent, I mean, I wouldn't have been surprised. But come on, you know? That epic forces of darkness and light that have come into play. And, **for better or worse** that's the reality Morgan's gonna have to find a way to grow up in.	For better or worse	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		Whatever the result		Whatever the result
51	**02:41:25-01:41:34** **Valkyrie**: What will you do? **Thor**: I'm not sure. For the first time in a thousand years, I... I have no path. I do have a ride, though. **Rocket Raccon: Move it or lose it, hair bag**.	Move it or lose it	Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is cranberry morph or have no meaning by themselves.		Raccoon asked Thor to be hurry		Be hurry
52	**02:43:06-02:43:20** **Bruce: Remember...** You have to return the stones at the exact moment you got	Clip all the branches	Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons	Clip	Everything is going to be okay	Something which clips or grasps	To move rapidly especially over a long distance.

	them. Or you're gonna open up a bunch of nasty alternative realities. **Steve Roger**: Don't worry, Bruce. **Clip all the branches**.		.				
53	**02:44:51-02:44:55** **Black Panther:** Where is he? **Bruce:** I don't know. **He blew right by his time stamp**. He should be here.	He blew right by his time stamp	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	Blew	Captain America past the dead line	The act of striking or hitting	Past the deadline
54	**02:46:02-02:46:34** **Steve Roger**: Well, after I put the stones back, I thought... Maybe I'll try some of that life Tony was...telling me to get. **Black Panther**: How did that work out for you? **Steve Roger:** It was beautiful. **Black Panther**: I'm happy for you. Truly. **Steve Roger**: Thank you. **Black Panther: Only thing bumming me out** is	Bumming out	Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles	Bum	Black Panther feeling worry	The buttocks	Feel worried

	the fact I have to live in a world without Captain America.						

APPENDIX 2: THE SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF THE SYMBOL IN THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

1. **Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Short-hand"**

Short-hand	**part of the fore limb**	
Denotation		
Short-hand		**shortened way of doing something**
Connotation		

2. **Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Hell"**

Hell	**place where sinners suffer after death**	
Denotation		
Hell		**situation of great suffering in life**
Connotation		

3. **Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Sideways**

Sideways	**footpath near a road**
Denotation	

Sideways	**something that goes not as planned or becoming a worse outcome**
Connotation	

4. Figure 4.4 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Fire" "

Fire	**chemical reaction involving the bonding of oxygen with carbon**	
Denotation		
Fire		**to heat as with fire, but without setting on fire**
Connotation		

5. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Shot"

Shot	**a result of launching a projectile**	
Denotation		
Shot		**an opportunity or attempt**
Connotation		

6. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Cost"

Cost	**amount of money, time**	
Denotation		

Cost	a negative consequence
Connotation	

7. Figure of Sign Map of Symbol "Banana"

Banana	long curved fruit with yellow skin
Denotation	
Banana	Craziness
Connotation	

8. Figure 4.8 Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Flame"

Flame	visible part of fire
Denotation	
Flame	a romantic partner or lover
Connotation	

9. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Board"

Board	A piece of sawed lumber of little thickness
Denotation	
Board	people who officially administer a palace

Connotation

10. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Pants"

Pants	an outer garment	
Denotation		
Pants		Beautiful inferior
Connotation		

11. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Cloud"

Cloud	visible mass of water droplets	
Denotation		
Cloud		make less acute
Connotation		

12. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Head"

Head	part of body	
Denotation		
Head		movement a head or forward
Connotation		

13. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Eyes"

Eyes	**part of body to see**	
Denotation		
Eyes		**observe carefully**
Connotation		

14. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Window"

Window	**an opening by clear glass**	
Denotation		
Window		**a period of time**
Connotation		

15. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Slice"

Slice	**thin flat piece**	
Denotation		
Slice		**to move with a cutting action**
Connotation		

16. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of S "Freeze"

Freeze	**drop to a temperature below zero degree**	
Denotation		
Freeze		**to stop**
Connotation		

17. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Ball"

Ball	**solid hollow sphere**	
Denotation		
Ball		**make mistake**
Connotation		

18. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Fishy"

Fishy	**similar to fish**	
Denotation		
Fishy		**suspicious**

Connotation

19. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Pain"

Pain	an ache	
Denotation		
Pain		an annoying person
Connotation		

20. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Cow"

Cow	adult female of the species *Bos Taurus*	
Denotation		
Cow		an exclamation of surprise
Connotation		

21. Figure of Barthes's Sign Map of Symbol "Clip"

Clip		**something which clips**	
	Denotation		
	Clip		**move rapidly**
	Connotation		