

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN THE SUBTITLES OF  
“THE EXPENDABLES 4” MOVIE  
THESIS**



By:

**FRIEDHA TIANA**

**NPM 2088203005**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF WIDYA GAMA MAHAKAM  
SAMARINDA  
2025**

*AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN THE SUBTITLES OF*

*“THE EXPENDABLES 4” MOVIE*

THESIS

*Submitted in fulfilment of requirements for the Bachelor's degree of English  
Language Education Department  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education  
University of Widya Gama Mahakam*



By:

**FRIEDHA TIANA**  
**NPM 2088203005**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
UNIVERSITY OF WIDYA GAMA MAHAKAM  
SAMARINDA  
2025

**PAGE OF APPROVAL**  
**THESIS**  
**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN THE SUBTITLES OF**  
**“THE EXPENDABLES 4” MOVIE**

**Written and Submitted by**

**FRIEDHA TIANA**

**Has been defended on thesis examination**

**on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025**

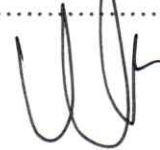
**And has fulfilled the requirements for a Bachelor's Degree in English  
Language Education Department**

**Examination Committee:**


Chairman : Dr. Arbain, M.Pd



Member : 1. Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd



2. Godefridus Bali Geroda, M.Pd



**Approved by**

Teacher Training and Education Faculty  
Dean



Dr. Nur Agus Salim, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIK. 2022.084.293

English Language Education Department  
Head,



Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd  
NIK. 2019.092.264

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Friedha Tiana was born on March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2000, Balikpapan, East Borneo. She is the second child of Mr. Djapar and Mrs. Christiana Rusi Hartini. The writer started her formal education in 2007 at SDN Inpres Karema and graduated in 2012, then continued her education at Mts Al – Chaeriyah Ma’Arif Simboro and graduated in 2015. She continued high school at SMKN 1 Rangas Mamuju the same year and graduated in 2018. She then worked as a sales attendant at the PT. DELAMI BRAND Balikpapan in 2019, but was affected by workforce reductions during the COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2019. In 2020 the author decided to pursue her education at Widya Gama Mahakam University Samarinda at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Language Education Study Program. In 2023, the author carried out "Kuliah Kerja Nyata" (KKN) in Maridan, Sepaku, North Penajam Paser, and carried out "Pengenalan Lingkungan Persekolahan" (PLP) at SMKN 6 Samarinda.

## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

The undersigned below,

Name : Friedha Tiana  
NPM : 2088203005  
Program : English Language Education  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education  
University : Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda  
Address : Jl. P. Suryanata, Gang Asbiran RT. 017

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Idiom in the Subtitles of The Expendables 4 Movie*";

1. Has never been submitted to another university for an academic degree,
2. All sources and materials used have been appropriately cited, and the author's original work and its content have never been lifted from another person's publication.
3. As the researcher, I am prepared to face any future repercussions if this thesis is shown to be the result of plagiarism.

Samarinda, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025



Friedha Tiana  
NPM. 2088203005

## ABSTRACT

**Tiana, Friedha** 2025. “*An Analysis of Idiom in the Subtitles of The Expendables 4 Movie*”. Bachelor Thesis English Education of English Department, Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda University. Advisor: (1) Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd. (2) Godefridus Bali Geroda, M.Pd. This research examines the use of idiomatic expressions in the movie subtitle of *The Expendables 4*, applying McCarthy & O’Dell’s (2010) classification. The study aims to identify the types of idioms present in the film and analyze their contextual usage. A qualitative descriptive approach was used, with data collected from the movie subtitle and analyzed based on idiom classification theories. The results indicate that *fixed statements* appear most frequently (11 instances), followed by *clichés*, *similes*, *euphemisms*, *trinomials*, *proverbs*, and *binomials* in smaller proportions. Action films like *The Expendables 4* frequently incorporate idioms to enhance dialogue intensity and strengthen character development. This study contributes to linguistic research by emphasizing the significance of idiomatic expressions in movie dialogues. The findings suggest that idioms are essential for language comprehension, particularly for non-native English speakers. The study also highlights the potential of using movie subtitles as a teaching tool for idioms in contextual learning. Future research is encouraged to explore idiom variations across different film genres and real-world communication.

**Keywords: Semantic, Idioms, *The Expendables 4*, Movie Subtitles**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratitude are sincerely expressed to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala for His blessings, guidance, and mercy, which have enabled the researcher to complete this thesis titled *"An Analysis of Idiom in the Subtitles of The Expendables 4 Movie."*

Throughout the process of writing this thesis, the researcher has received tremendous support, guidance, and encouragement from various individuals and institutions. Therefore, with great appreciation and heartfelt gratitude, the researcher would like to extend sincere thanks to:

1. Prof. Dr. Husaini Usman, M.Pd., M.T., as the Rector of Widya Gama Mahakam Samarinda University, for his leadership and support.
2. Dr. Nur Agus Salim, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, for his encouragement and facilitation.
3. Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd., as the Head of the English Education Study Program and first advisor, for her patience, valuable guidance, constructive suggestions, and motivation throughout the thesis writing process.
4. Godefridus Bali Geroda, M.Pd., as the second advisor, for his expertise, insightful feedback, and continuous support in improving the quality of this research.
5. Dr. Arbain, M.Pd., as the examiner, for his valuable critiques, evaluations, and suggestions, which helped refine this thesis.
6. Dr. Dedi Rahman Nur, M.Pd., as the first validator, for her time, knowledge, and constructive feedback in ensuring the validity of this research.

7. Mr. Agustinus Fransiskus, S.Pd., as the second validator, for his expertise and valuable input in strengthening the research findings.
8. All lecturers of the English Education Study Program, for their dedication in imparting valuable knowledge and experiences throughout the researcher's academic journey.
9. The researcher's beloved parents, Mrs. Dra. Christiana Rusi Hartini and Mr. Djapar, for their endless prayers, support, love, and sacrifices, which have been the greatest source of strength.
10. The researcher's stepmother, Mrs. Theresia Aniskasih, S.Pd., for her kindness, encouragement, and unwavering support throughout this academic journey.
11. The researcher's siblings and sisters in law, Luh Putu Bondhan, Dian Natalia Nugraheni, Beni Ben Gurion, Nina Cahyaningtyas, Lintang Maharani, Ferdin Ramadhan, Aldi Nanda Anugrah, Reza Wijayanti, Monicha Suryaning Ratri, Pedri Rahmilah and Ani for their continuous motivation, kindness, and support during this academic journey.
12. Dearest friends, Vanersy, Septiana, Fasha, Agnes, and Ivan, for their friendship, encouragement, and emotional support throughout this challenging process.
13. Fellow students of the English Education Study Program, Class of 2020, for their cooperation, support, and camaraderie throughout the years of study and thesis preparation.

14. All individuals who have contributed to the completion of this thesis, whose names may not be mentioned individually but whose support is deeply appreciated.

The researcher acknowledges that this thesis has certain limitations and is not without flaws. Therefore, she warmly welcomes any constructive criticism and suggestions for future enhancement. It is hoped that this thesis will be beneficial to readers and contribute to the advancement of knowledge, particularly in the field of English education. May Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala bless all those who have provided assistance and guidance in any way. This thesis is dedicated to everyone who has been part of this journey.

Samarinda, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2025

Researcher,



**Friedha Tiana**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL .....	i
CURRICULUM VITAE .....	ii
DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP .....	iii
ABSTRACT .....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES .....	xi
CHAPTER I .....	1
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Research Questions .....	4
1.3 Research Objectives .....	5
1.4.1 Theoretical.....	5
1.4.2 Practical.....	5
1.5 Scopes and Limitations .....	6
1.6 Operational Definition of Key Terms.....	6
1.6.1 Idiom.....	6
1.6.2 The Expendables Movie.....	6
1.6.3 Script .....	7
CHAPTER II.....	8

REVIEW OF LITERATURE .....	8
2.1    Definition of Idiom.....	8
2.2    Types of Idioms .....	10
2.3    Definition of Movie.....	15
2.4    The Expendables 4 .....	16
2.5    Previous Study.....	17
2.6    Conceptual Framework .....	20
CHAPTER III .....	23
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	23
3.1    Research Design .....	23
3.2    Research Object.....	24
3.3    Data and Source of Data.....	24
3.4    Research instrument .....	25
3.5    Data Collection Technique .....	25
3.6    Data Analysis Techniques .....	25
3.7    Triangulation .....	26
CHAPTER IV .....	30
FINDING AND DISCUSSION .....	30
4.1    Research Finding .....	30
4.1.1    Similes.....	31

4.1.2	Trinomials .....	33
4.1.3	Binomials .....	35
4.1.4	Proverbs .....	36
4.1.5	Euphemisms .....	38
4.1.6	Clichés.....	39
4.1.7	Fixed Statements .....	41
4.2	Discussion .....	43
CHAPTER V.....		46
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....		46
5.1	Conclusion.....	46
5.2	Suggestion .....	47
REFERENCES.....		51
APPENDICES .....		55

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 Data Display .....	56
Appendix 2 Expert Statements.....	68

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

According to Tanwete, C. S., & Kombinda, N. (2020), the study of language rules generally is the goal of general linguistics. Instead of focusing on particular languages, the emerging theoretical claims will address language in general. On the other hand, special linguistics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on studying language rules.

Dr. S Ramesh (2023) in his *Journal of Language and Linguistics in Society* states that language, as a complex and dynamic communication system, has a significant impact on how people interact with one another and how societies are shaped. Studying language scientifically, linguistics explores the subtleties of syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and linguistic structures.

According to Wulandari et al. (2023), there are many different linguistic applications in public spaces these days. They have caught the attention of linguists and are the primary focus of linguistic landscape research. In particular, semantics focuses on the meaning that language conveys, which is crucial to comprehending communication as a whole. Figurative language enhances communication by adding layers of meaning and richness.

Fatma Nur Sofyani (2021) states that semantics is a field of linguistics that examines word meaning in an existing language empirically. The Greek verb *semen*, which means "to signify," is the source of the word semantics. It is concerned with how words or other symbols relate to the things or ideas they are used to represent. Similarly, Ivanova (2022) mentions that semantics is a field of study within linguistics as well as a component of language. In its latter sense, semantics is a relatively recent field of study.

Liang (2016) states that semantic parsers translate natural language into logical forms, representing many significant linguistic phenomena traditionally. According to Kolchinsky & Wolpert (2018), semantic data has historically been compared to syntactic data, which quantifies different types of statistical connections between two systems without considering the meaning of those relationships. Van Fraassen (2016) explains that logical systems are examined in formal semantics from the perspective of their potential interpretations, particularly focusing on any intended interpretations. He further states that formal languages are a class of structures studied in formal semantics, as they provide reasonable reconstructions of real languages.

According to Rahman, A. (2023), an idiom is one of the terms in the study of linguistics that discusses expression patterns containing deep contextual communication between humans. Furthermore, idioms (also

known as idiomatic phrases) are a kind of colloquial language where the words in the expression have a meaning distinct from their literal meaning.

Rana Abid Thyab (2016) in Azzahra (2022) states that people must understand the circumstances or context in which idiomatic expressions are employed to understand their various forms and meanings. In other words, colloquial idioms convey meanings that are not always clear from their context and have deeper connotations. Idioms can be found in English literature, newspapers, magazines, TV series, movies, and songs (O'Dell, 2010: 6). Based on the previously provided facts, the researcher used movies as a subject for idiom research. As a popular literary work, a movie can serve as a bridge for learning idiomatic expressions since it includes audiovisuals that demonstrate how native speakers use these expressions in real-life interactions.

According to Fernando (1996) in Pratiwi, M.A., Rahmawati, I.N., & Rini, Y.P. (2024), idioms are expressions made up of two or more words that, taken as a whole, have a meaning distinct from the literal meanings of the constituent words. Furthermore, Anastasia Ema Gunawan & Eripuddin (2019) state that idiomatic expressions are used by people to express ideas for which there are no alternative words with the same meaning, making them essential for communication. Although dictionaries may list idioms, they typically provide translations or explanations rather than exact definitions.

Idioms can therefore be difficult for language learners to grasp, yet mastering them can significantly improve fluency and comprehension. Because they make language more expressive and unique, English learners often struggle with idioms as they are frequently used in informal speech. Idioms are commonly used in various contexts, including written texts, formal discussions, and casual conversations (Uli Arta Siska et al., 2022). Every language in the world has its own set of idioms.

Gunawan & Eripuddin (2019) emphasize that because idioms are frequently employed in casual speech, knowing them is necessary for effective communication. Misunderstanding idioms can lead to confusion and disadvantage learners in conversations. Idiom instruction must be integrated into English language classes to help students succeed in real-world communication. Teachers can introduce students to common idioms, explain their meanings and uses, and provide practice exercises to help learners incorporate them into daily language.

The learning process can be made more engaging and enjoyable by introducing idioms through interactive activities, reading materials, and listening exercises.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above the research problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of idioms are in the subtitles of “The Expendables Movie”?

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

Based on the background information provided above. The study aims to determine :

**1.3.1** To find out the kind of idioms used in the subtitles of “The Expendables Movie ”

### **1.4 Theoretical and Practical Significances**

#### **1.4.1 Theoretical**

It is believed that the study's findings would be used as a guide while teaching, particularly when it comes to idiomatic expressions.

#### **1.4.2 Practical**

It is expected that the result of this research will be useful for:

- 1) The Teacher: This resource can be used by the educator to teach idioms, as well as this movie. In English classes, The Expendables Movie will be wrapped up, particularly when it comes to teaching idiomatic expressions.
- 2) The Students: Students can learn fundamental media knowledge from this study, especially in terms of learning idioms from movies. It also exposes students to idioms found in speech from movies that are based on actual situations.
- 3) University: In terms of the university, is a source for other writers who plan to investigate "movie subtitles" from an alternative perspective, such as a study of language and values. Additionally,

it serves as a guide for other writers who want to research idiomatic expressions.

- 4) Other People and Other Researchers: Hopefully, this research will aid the researcher in understanding the idioms and their meanings in the “The Expendables” movie subtitles.

## **1.5 Scopes and Limitations**

According to the study's broad reach, the researcher restricts it to identifying the idiomatic terms that are based on McCarthy and O'Dell's theory and are used in the movie script for The Expendables. The researcher will purely analyze dialogue that contains idiomatic expressions in this study.

## **1.6 Operational Definition of Key Terms**

### **1.6.1 Idiom**

Idiom is a language that helps users to express themselves without explaining their purpose. An idiom is a phrase or term that deviates from the literal meanings of its constituent words and is called an idiom. Rather, it has a culturally acknowledged figurative connotation. Idioms are used to express concepts more imaginatively or vibrantly and are frequently peculiar to a language or culture.

### **1.6.2. The Expendables Movie**

The series is known for its intense action scenes, wherein a group of mercenaries embarks on perilous missions in each new chapter. The emphasis on classic action and friendship between the characters who frequently find themselves in dire combat situations defines the flicks.

The ensemble cast of the show, which comprises legendary action icons like Stallone, Jet Li, Jason Statham, and Arnold Schwarzenegger among others, has been acclaimed for its nostalgic appeal.

Action movie fans may recognize "The Expendables" as a Sylvester Stallone franchise. In these movies, an experienced mercenary force is assembled to go on dangerous missions worldwide. Legendary action performers like Jet Li, Jason Statham, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Stallone represent the primary protagonists. Every "The Expendables" movie has thrilling action sequences with deadly weapon usage, powerful explosions, and fierce combat. Every movie centres on the missions this crew completes, frequently against formidable and unanticipated foes. These movies also feature significant themes of sacrifice, unity, and brotherhood.

### **1.6.3. Script**

A script, sometimes referred to as a screenplay, is a written work that describes the main character's actions, dialogue, and story structure of a motion picture. It acts as the movie's blueprint, directing directors, performers, and production staff through the entire process of making a film. In conclusion, a movie script is a crucial piece of writing that guides the entire filmmaking process from inception to completion and encapsulates the spirit of the story.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Definition of Idiom

Idiom definitions are numerous, and offered by several expertise. The author has selected multiple definitions to improve readers' comprehension of idioms. The following definitions have been chosen by the author to aid in a better comprehension of idioms:

An idiom, according to Hornby (1995) in Pratiwi H, (2017) is a "sentence or phrase whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its words and which must be learned as a whole unit." When learning about idioms, we also have to learn the meaning of idioms to understand them. Meaning is the thing or idea that a sound, word, sign, etc. represents. Word meanings are arbitrary definitions that are stored in memory. For many years, idiomatic expressions have been handled like lexical elements. It has been proposed that pragmatic aspects of idioms would be used to investigate them.

However, according to Agoes, (2016) Idioms, to put it briefly, are word combinations that must be understood as a whole and cannot be understood literally. In linguistics, it usually has a significant role as metaphors and abbreviations. Like proverbs, these idioms have certain characteristics that vary from society to civilization and are influenced by the manner of thinking and living of the society from which they originated.

Furthermore, Makkai divides the idiom into two categories. According to Anggraini, (2018) in Isworo et al., (2023), these are lexemic and sememic

idioms. The focus of this study was lexemic idioms. Raflis & Jurnal, (2019) state idiom's literal meaning differs greatly from its meaning; it doesn't describe any of the constituent terms. They are commonly used in informal and formal, oral and written languages of all types. Idiomatic expression variants are frequently found in the phrase rather than the word. Idiomatic phrases also have different meanings depending on the situation in which they are used.

One can learn more about the meanings behind these diverse definitions and how idioms are used in language. According to Wang, (2017) Idioms are often considered as the essence or crystallization of language. They cannot exist without culture since they are linked to it. Furthermore, Krisandini & Sutrisno, (2022)states an idiom is a set of words with a predetermined meaning. Since idioms cannot be translated word by word, translating them into another language can be difficult and complex. This definition stresses that idiomatic expressions are non-compositional, meaning that their meanings cannot be inferred from the literal meanings of the words that make them up. This explanation is consistent with the common perception of idioms as metaphorical statements with deeper meanings than the sum of their parts. It emphasizes how crucial it is to view colloquial expressions as whole concepts with distinct meanings as opposed to just words put together. communicating complex meanings and cultural quirks.

From various opinions according to (Lundblom & Woods, 2012) in Suhodolli & Lama, (2024) idiomatic expressions play a crucial role in daily

communication, commonly found in both spoken and written formats. Their widespread presence requires a thorough method of instruction, to guarantee that learners are equipped to recognize these expressions in different situations

## **2.2 Types of Idioms**

According to McCarthy & O'Dell (2010) idioms are set expressions in language that have deeper meanings than can be derived from the word-by-word meaning. As they offer insight into the cultural and contextual intricacies of the language, they are crucial parts of vocabulary learning for English language learners.

Moreover, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010) state, that idioms are composed of word combinations whose meaning is frequently hard to deduce from the meaning of the individual words. This means that describing individual terms is not enough to understand idioms. It's now customary for music lyrics to include idioms to convey the message of the song. Idioms have a significant role in enhancing the meaning of language by creating elegant words. However, people are frequently confused by their elegant language. People must be aware of the contexts in which idiomatic expressions are employed in order to understand their many forms and meanings. Put differently, colloquial idioms convey meanings that are not always clear from their context. It carries deeper connotations.

Acquiring knowledge of idioms improves learners' comprehension of English usage and facilitates more effective communication in a variety of

social and professional contexts. Felicity O'Dell Michael McCarthy (2010) identify seven categories of idioms: fixed statement, proverb, cliché, simile, binomial, trinomials, euphemisms, and other language the units in this section address particular idiom types:

### **2.2.1 Similes**

Similes are comparisons between two objects that make use of the terms "*as*" or "*like*." They are an increasingly common form of an idiom that, by drawing sharp analogies, can enhance the colour and intensity of written and spoken English. For instance, "*As brave as a lion*", The phrase "*as brave as a lion*" refers to someone who is extraordinarily bold or courageous. It makes use of the widely held belief that lions are powerful and courageous emblems found in many different civilizations. Comparing a person to a lion implies that they have the same bravery and daring in facing difficulties or danger because lions are recognized for their valour in hunting and defending their territory.

### **2.2.2 Trinomials**

Trinomials are colloquial expressions made up of three words, sometimes connected by the conjunctions "*and*" or "*or*." These idioms provide a certain topic or notion with a rhythmic and memorable delivery. Here is a trinomial example: Healthy, wealthy, and wise: This phrase suggests that good health, wealth, and wisdom are all desirable traits. An example of a tricolon, a rhetorical device for a set of three parallel pieces with a similar length and structure, is the phrase

*"healthy, wealthy, and wise"*. In speeches, writing, and everyday language, colons are frequently used to highlight points or to provide a rhythmic, memorable impact.

### **2.2.3 Binomials**

Binomials are idiomatic expressions consisting of two words joined by a conjunction, usually *"and."* The order of the two words in a binomial is fixed and changing it would make the phrase sound unnatural or incorrect. Here is an example of binomials: Bread and butter: principal source of revenue or subsistence: This is the main sense of the phrase *"bread and butter."* It speaks of the basic or necessary ways people make a living or maintain financial stability. Take the statement, *"His job as a teacher is his bread and butter."* Components that are fundamental or required to something else can also be referred to as basic or essential. For example, "Studying grammar and vocabulary are the bread and butter of learning a new language." The expression "bread and butter" has its roots in the 18th century, when *"bread"* and *"butter"* were common foods that stood for necessities and fundamental nourishment. The term expanded in connotation to include more general references to necessities or means of subsistence.

### **2.2.4 Proverbs**

Proverbs are short sayings that offer counsel or caution and relate to experiences that the majority of people have had. As an illustration:

*"You can't judge a book by its cover."* Meaning: The phrase *"You can't judge a book by its cover"* refers to the idea that you shouldn't base judgments or conclusions about people or things exclusively on how they appear on the outside. It implies that outward manifestations can be deceitful and that genuine attributes, traits, or merits are frequently concealed or not immediately obvious. This expression means to avoid forming hasty conclusions about books based just on their covers without taking into account their substance, craftsmanship, or worth. In a metaphorical sense, it refers to circumstances, individuals, or things that may not fully reflect their genuine essence, value, or potential based on fleeting glances or first impressions.

Proverbs are useful instruments for imparting lessons and guidance clearly and memorably because they condense common wisdom and useful truths that have been passed down through the years.

### **2.2.5 Euphemisms**

Euphemisms are helpful, carefully expressed words and phrases that take the place of harsh, abrasive, or disagreeable terms. They are employed to lessen the effect of the message and make it less inflammatory or more socially acceptable. examples of euphemisms: Passed away: Used instead of *"died."* The euphemistic term "passed away" is used to describe someone's passing more kindly or kindly. It's frequently used instead of the more straightforward and clear word *"died."* The more subdued word *"passed away"* is frequently used to

honour or take into account the feelings of people who could be impacted by the death. When conveying sensitive material, using euphemisms makes it easier to understand and less likely to anger or offend other people. They are essential to preserving social harmony and polite conversation.

### **2.2.6 Cliché**

A word or expression that has been overused to the point of losing its original efficacy or meaning is considered a cliché. Though they are frequently employed in daily life, clichés are frequently perceived as being unoriginal or unthought-out. For example: Expressing agreement: "*At the end of the day.*" "*At the End of the Day*": This expression is used to wrap up a conversation or offer a parting reflection. It is usually used to highlight the most crucial elements or the final decision after taking into account various aspects, opinions, or arguments. Clichés are helpful in swiftly expressing common events and feelings, but they frequently lack the depth and uniqueness that more creative formulations can offer.

### **2.2.7 Fixed Statements**

Phrases or sentences with a set and unchanging shape are referred to as fixed statements, set phrases, or fixed expressions. Because they are well-known and simple to understand, these idioms are frequently employed in casual conversation. For Example: Expressions of Agreement or Disagreement: *I see what you mean.* "I see what you

mean" is a phrase used to show that you have an understanding of or comprehension of the viewpoint, remark, or opinion of another person. It's a method of expressing your understanding of the point of view or meaning that the other person is attempting to get across.

Fixed statements offer ready-made expressions that are commonly understood and recognized, which facilitates effective and seamless communication. They facilitate social interactions and regular talks by helping to express common feelings and replies understandably and consistently.

### **2.3 Definition of Movie**

A distinct kind of literary work, movies use both visual and aural aspects to develop ideas, explore different textures and qualities, and transmit information. This media provides viewers with a demanding and deep experience by capturing their thoughts and feelings. Fun and enjoyment are provided by movies, which are a popular kind of entertainment around the world. Different film genres elicit different emotional reactions in viewers: some films make them laugh, some make them cry, and some frighten them. At the end of the day, movies are appealing because they can arouse a variety of emotions and offer a common cultural experience.

According to A. S. Hornby's "Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary" a "movie" is a film intended for theatrical or television release, according to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 10th

edition (2020). This extensive dictionary, acclaimed for its approachable style, offers concise definitions, sample sentences, and usage notes to assist English language learners in comprehending and correctly using vocabulary. With over 60,000 terms and phrases, the dictionary is intended to assist users in efficiently increasing their vocabulary and communication abilities in English.

#### **2.4 The Expendables 4**

The newest entry in the action-packed Expendables series is "The Expendables 4", or "Expend4bles". Under the direction of Scott Waugh, several familiar and up-and-coming action stars appear in the movie. The Expendables crew, commanded by Jason Statham's character Lee Christmas, is at the centre of the story as they attempt to avert a disastrous situation. A ship carrying nuclear missiles was taken over by terrorists, raising the possibility of a third world war. In order to eliminate the threat, the Expendables are summoned for a high-stakes confrontation. Returning actors like Dolph Lundgren as Gunner Jensen and Randy Couture as Toll Road are joined by fresh talents like Tony Jaa, Megan Fox, Curtis "50 Cent" Jackson, and Iko Uwais, who portrays Suarto Rahmat, the main antagonist. In a little part as Barney Ross, Sylvester Stallone, a pivotal character in the series, makes his farewell appearance in the franchise.

The movie keeps the trademark mix of furious action scenes and mercenary team camaraderie from the previous entries in the franchise.

The goal of "The Expendables 4" is to provide the thrilling entertainment that audiences have become accustomed to, even with the absence of some former stars like Jet Li and Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Examining idioms in a movie subtitle such as "The Expendables 4: Old Blood Meets New Blood" might prove to be quite helpful in everyday life as well as English instruction. Idioms are idioms whose meanings are not immediately clear from the individual words and are important in daily conversation. Through comprehending and evaluating the idioms employed in the screenplay, students can enhance their proficiency in the English language and acquire knowledge on how to communicate succinctly while handling intricate concepts, feelings, and cultural quirks.

Acquiring this knowledge improves a person's ability to understand and contribute to conversations by improving both language competency and cultural literacy. Idioms also frequently offer a layer of sarcasm, comedy, or emphasis, which can improve a person's capacity for effective and creative self-expression. Using popular movies such as "The Expendables 4" in the classroom helps teachers make learning relevant, approachable, and interesting. This helps pupils remember and apply idiomatic idioms in everyday circumstances.

## **2.5 Previous Study**

Idioms are a distinctive and fascinating feature of language that has attracted a lot of attention from scholars because of their cultural significance

and fixed, nonliteral interpretations. Many studies have looked into different aspects of idiomatic expression, providing information about their usage, structure, and methods of instruction.

Pragmatic Approach was conducted by R Listiyantono (2014) was published at the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta's School of Teacher Training and Education in 2014. The author of this study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Idioms that appear in character dialogue in the screenplay for *The Dark Knight Rises* serve as the research's data source. The *The Dark Knight Rises* movie script serves as one of the data sources. The outcome demonstrated that, first, the conversation in *The Dark Knight Rises* movie script may be classified into five categories: representational, commission, expressive, directive, and proclamation. Out of the 67 data, 38 idioms are associated with representatives, 1 with expressive, 4 with commissives, 16 with directives, and 8 with declarations.

Pratama & Damara (2018) states in his study titled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in *School of Rock* Movie," employed a descriptive-qualitative research approach. To address the issue of idiomatic expression translation, Ryan utilized a document analysis method as outlined by Ary, Jacobs, Kazavich, and Sorensen. He analysed the idiomatic expressions listed in both English and Indonesian subtitles using Larson's theory of ideal translation from 1984. The study found that translating idiomatic expressions in the Indonesian subtitles of the "School of Rock" movie was acceptable. According to Larson's theory of ideal translation,

82.5% of the idiomatic expressions met the criteria of being accurate, clear, and natural. Although Ryan's research focused on translation, it also aided in understanding idiomatic expressions and identifying their meanings in context.

Azzahra (2022) states in her study titled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II". The data for this qualitative descriptive study were gathered through documentation. Documents and McCarthy and O'Dell's notion of idiomatic expression served as the research instruments. The data were analyzed using five steps: read-through, code analysis, categorization and theme, and interpretation of the meaning. The analysis of the various idiomatic idioms in Frozen II was the main goal of this study.

Furthermore according to Zuhri (2022), in her study titled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Raya and the Last Dragon Movie," the researcher combined content analysis with a descriptive qualitative methodology. Because the data were gathered from conversations in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie, the researcher used documentation to gather data. Using Boartner and Gates's hypothesis, the researcher categorized the data and used many idiom dictionaries to explain meaning based on context.

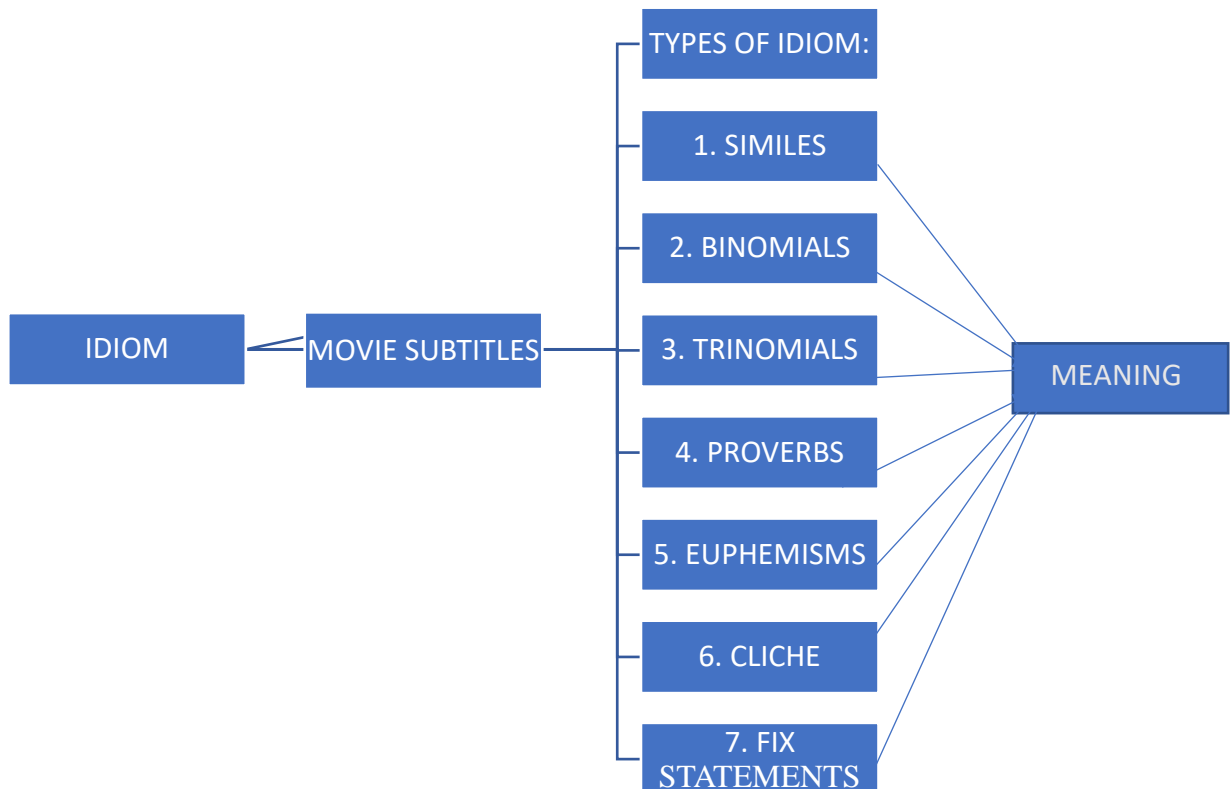
In their journal, Rosalia et al., (2018) presented their analysis of an idiom they discovered in the Guardian of the Galaxy Movie Vol. 2 script. The idiom in the script was chosen by the author using O'Dell & McCarthy's (2010) list of idiom kinds. Following the writer's idiom clustering, the results

were shown in a table to indicate the number of idiom types that were most frequently used in *Guardian of the Galaxy Movie Vol. 2*.

In conclusion, The previous studies analyzed idiomatic expressions in movies using qualitative-descriptive methods and various theoretical frameworks. The first study applied pragmatics for data analysis to classify speech acts accurately. The second study examined idiomatic expression translation in *School of Rock* using a descriptive-qualitative approach. The third study used documentation and McCarthy & O'Dell's framework, analyzing idioms in *Frozen II* through five analytical steps. Another study on *Raya and the Last Dragon* categorized idioms using Boartner and Gates's theory and idiom dictionaries. The final study also applied McCarthy & O'Dell's theory. These studies share a focus on analyzing colloquial language in films. Similarly, the researcher aims to investigate idioms in *The Expendables: Old Blood Meets the New Blood*, employing a comparable analytical approach with different data sources and theories.

## **2.6 Conceptual Framework**

In this study, the researcher uses semantics theories that focus on idiomatic expressions. There are some types of idiomatic expressions namely similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliches, and fixed statements. Also, there are so many movies can the writer use to analyse the types of idiomatic expressions. So, the writer chooses onward movies as a medium to analyse the types of idiomatic expressions.



The figure shows the several sorts of idioms that can be included, along with their definitions, and how they are employed in movie scripts. Idiom: The main idea of the diagram is this. Phrases or sentences that deviate from the typical meanings of their constituent parts are known as idioms. Movie Script: The context in which idioms are used. Idioms give speech and narration in film screenplays in depth, colour, and cultural context.

Different Idiom Types: Idioms are divided into various categories in this section. Movie scripts can make use of each category to increase the expressive quality of the script or to convey particular messages. Similes: "Like" or "as" comparisons (e.g., "as brave as a lion"). Binomials: Word pairs, typically connected by a conjunction ("black and white"). Trinomials: Groups of three terms that are frequently used in combination, such as "tall, dark, and

handsome". Proverbs: Quick, well-known statements that convey a lesson or a reality (e.g., "A stitch in time saves nine"). Euphemisms: Phrases or statements that are seen as too harsh or direct are replaced with milder or indirect ones (e.g., "passed away" instead of "died"). Clichés: Frequently used phrases that have lost their meaning and uniqueness (like "read between the lines"). Fixed Statements: Frequently used terms or expressions that have a set form (such as "by and large").

Meaning is branches related to every kind of idiom, suggesting that every kind of idiom has a distinct meaning that adds to the overall comprehension and context of the screenplay. The figure highlights how idioms improve movie scripts by giving the language used more depth and relatability by illustrating how idioms, their kinds, and their meanings are interconnected.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is defined as a collection of guidelines and practices or a methodical approach to issue solving. In this instance, the methodology encompasses the research design, study subject, data collection device, data collection process, and data analysis technique.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach as a research design. Creswell (2018) states qualitative research relies on text and image data, and exploration of human experiences, behaviours, and phenomena. Creswell has shaped the landscape of qualitative inquiry, emphasizing rigorous methodologies that delve deep into the subjective dimensions of research topics. Moreover, Rahman Nur & Widodo (2022) state the researcher employed the qualitative approach because it is appropriate for studying the structure of words or visual text as language, as well as for assessing visible and readable material. According to Sharan B. Merriam (2016) when collecting and evaluating data, a data collection tool that is sensitive to underlying meaning is necessary for qualitative research, which focuses on meaning in context. The best person for this job is a human, especially since the main components of qualitative research are observation, analysis, and interviews.

Furthermore, Mccune (2019) states Content Analysis entails a systematic reading of a body text, images, and symbolic matter, not

necessarily from an author's or user's perspective. Content analysis represents a cornerstone of contemporary research methodology. According to Arbain (2020), since the research focused on a recorded version of BJ's film to examine the dialogue on screen, it is content analysis.

In conclusion by this systematic approach, Content analysis is a powerful tool to investigate and interpret communicative phenomena across diverse contexts, combined with a nuanced understanding of meanings and contexts, continues to shape the way researchers approach textual and visual data analysis.

### **3.2 Research Object**

The object of this study is the subtitle of (The Expendables Movie) which contains an idiom. The object of the study is "The Expendables Movie"

### **3.3 Data and Source of Data**

The study includes the spoken words and actions performed by characters within the subtitle of Scott Waugh's film The Expendables: "Old Blood Meets New Blood." Particular attention is paid to the dialogue sentences that contain idioms. The data are taken from the movie and other sources, including the subtitle, the internet, and other materials that can support the data. "Old Blood Meets New Blood," the script for Scott Waugh's film The Expendables, is the source of the information.

### **3.4 Research instrument**

The researcher herself serves as the main tool in this research. Through viewing and taking notes, the researcher collected data from The Expendables subtitle movie. McCarthy and O'Dell's (2010) theoretical framework is used by the researcher to make it easier to analyze the idiom in subtitle for The Expendables movie.

### **3.5 Data Collection Technique**

In this study, document analysis using the documentation method is the data gathering strategy. Data retrieval is carried out by searching for information regarding colloquial terms found in The Expendables movie using document searches: The researcher is working on both the screenplay and The Expendables "Old Blood Meets New Blood" and observing the film multiple times. Furthermore, The researcher highlighted and gathered the data found in the script based on McCarthy's & O'Dell's stages of the idiom.

### **3.6 Data Analysis Techniques**

In qualitative research, data analysis is the process of first gathering and organizing the data, then applying the description, coding the data to break it down into themes, and then representing and interpreting the data through tables, figures, or discussions. The researcher used Creswell et al., (2018) Theory to guide the selection of the data for analysis in this study.

The researcher organized the data and employed a coding technique to make it easier to analysed. Furthermore, the researcher represented and

interpreted the data through the table, which in the table consists of the data numbers, timestamps, sentences, types of idiomatic expressions, context and explanations. Additionally, The code schemes is as follows :

*Code: No.01/0,0:11:40.08,0:11:41.44 /Si*

**The explanation of Coding :**

- **No.1** : Data number of the data
- **0,0:11:40.08,0:11:41.44** : Time Stamps
- **Si** : The type of idiomatic expression

The type of idiomatic expression

Si : Similes

Tr : Trinomials

Bi : Binomials

Pr : Poverbs

Eu : Euphemisms

Cl : Cliché

Fs : Fixed Statements

Furthermore, after gathered the data and put into the table the researcher explained the table and concluded the type of Idiom expression based on McCarthy & O'Dell (2010)

### **3.7 Triangulation**

Triangulation is a method for gathering data from sources that already exist. Rather than seeking to explain a phenomenon, its purpose is to help researchers better grasp what they have found. Triangulation is a method for

confirming the accuracy of data that involves using an additional source to compare or confirm the data.

According to Kelle et al., (2019) Triangulation is more of an alternative to validation which broadens, deepens, and uniformizes methodological proceedings than it is a tactic for validating processes and results. According to Denzin in Flick (2018) the greatest attention has been focused on Denzin's idea of triangulation. Triangulation was first broadly understood by Denzin to be "the combination of methodologies in the study of the same phenomena." Triangulation of technique, investigator, theory, and data remains the soundest strategy of theory formation, according to Denzin, who sought "a plan of action that will raise sociologists above the personalistic biases that stem from single methodologies."

According to Denzin in Flick (2018), triangulation consists of four components: (1) method triangulation; (2) investigator triangulation (3) triangular data sources; and (4) theoretical triangulation.

#### 1. Methodological Triangulation

Researchers employ questionnaires, observations, and interviews in qualitative research. The researchers can employ interview and observation, or observation methods, to check the truth to gain a complete picture of a particular piece of information. To verify the accuracy of the material, they can also use various informants. If there are any doubts about the data or information gathered from the study subject or informant, this triangulation step is carried out.

## 2. Investigator triangulation

Denzin proposed "triangulation of investigators." This means that to identify and reduce biases originating from the particular researcher, multiple observers or interviewers are used. This, however, does not merely entail splitting up the labour or assigning regular tasks to assistants; rather, it entails a methodical analysis of the contributions made by various researchers to the problem being studied and its findings: "The most experienced observers should be positioned closest to the data when multiple observers are being used."

## 3. Triangulating data sources

Triangulating data sources is the process of obtaining information from multiple sources and methodologies to determine the truth about it. For instance, in addition to observations and interviews, researchers may also make use of written materials, archives, historical records, official papers, private writings or notes, and images or photos. Different approaches will yield different information or proof, which will subsequently provide diverse perspectives on the phenomenon under study.

## 4. Theory of triangulation.

A thesis statement or information formula is the end product of qualitative research. To minimize the researcher's personal bias on the results or conclusions drawn, such data is further contrasted with relevant theoretical views. Furthermore, as long as researchers can delve

deeply into theoretical knowledge regarding the results of collected data analysis, theory triangulation can enhance the depth of comprehension.

To determine the degree of trust in data gathered over an extended period and through a variety of approaches, the researcher used investigator triangulation to identify and reduce biases originating from the particular researcher.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher provides and discusses the research findings in this chapter. The research problem or question, "What kinds of idioms are in the subtitle of "The Expendables Movie?" is addressed by the findings.

#### 4.1 Research Finding

From McCarthy and O'Dell's (2010) theory the research findings from the examination of idioms in the subtitle of the film The Expendables are presented in this chapter. The purpose of this research is to determine the kinds of idioms that are employed in the film's dialogue and to comprehend their definitions and usage in various contexts. Starting with the identification of idioms, their classification using the categories suggested by McCarthy and O'Dell, and the interpretation of their meanings in light of the dialogue between the characters in the film, the analysis results will be methodically given in this part. The idiom usage patterns in spoken English, especially in action movie scripts like The Expendables, will be further discussed based on these findings.

The goal of the analysis is to show how the movie's usage of idioms is reflected in conversation components. The researcher discovered that The Expendables<sup>4</sup> used 7 different types of idioms. The table below lists the idioms and their categories according to McCarthy & O'Dell's theory :

<b>NO</b>	<b>IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION CATEGORIES</b>	<b>THE FREQUENCY</b>
1	Similes	5
2	Trinomials	3
3	Binomials	1
4	Proverbs	2
5	Euphemisms	5
6	Cliché	8
7	Fixed Statements	11
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>

**Table 4.1 The frequency of Idiomatic Expressions found in  
“The Expendables” movie**

Based on McCarthy & O'Dell's (2010) hypothesis, the researcher analyzed the idiomatic expressions found in the subtitle of "The Expendables" the movie to determine the findings of this work. According to this concept, idiomatic expressions fall into seven groups.

#### **4.1.1 Similes**

Similes are comparisons between two objects that make use of the terms "*as*" or "*like*." They are an increasingly common form of an idiom that, by drawing sharp analogies, can enhance the colour and intensity of written and spoken English. For instance, "*As brave as a lion*", The phrase "*as brave as a lion*" refers to someone who is extraordinarily bold or courageous.

Extract 1 :

Christmas : What's that thing on Gunner's head?

**Barney : It looks like a sick cat**

*Code: No.01/0,0:11:40.08,0:11:41.44/Si*

The phrase "It looks like a sick cat" fits the simile structure because it uses "like" to establish a direct comparison between two things. "It" refers to whatever is on Gunner's head, while "a sick cat" is the imagery Barney uses to emphasize how messy or unappealing it appears. By making this comparison, Barney humorously suggests that the object resembles something scruffy, weak, or disheveled. Instead of simply saying "That looks terrible," Barney creates a strong visual and comedic effect by likening it to a sick cat. This comparison suggests that Gunner's hair or headwear appears unkempt, lifeless, or ragged, making the insult more vivid and exaggerated. The phrase is figurative rather than literal, as Gunner obviously does not have an actual sick cat on his head. However, the comparison enhances the humor by overstating how bad or ridiculous his hair or headwear looks.

Barney : Wow, a worldclass pervert.

**Galan :** You know what is a golden shower? **You look like the type who has had one before.**

*Code: No.12/0,0:16:06.00,0:16:07.28/Si*

In this scene, Barney sarcastically calls someone a "world-class pervert," suggesting they have a reputation for inappropriate behavior.

Galan responds with another sarcastic remark, referencing a "golden shower" (a slang term for a controversial act) and implying that the person has experienced it before. His comment is intended to tease or provoke through humor and exaggeration. The phrase "You look like the type who has had one before" is a simile because it uses "like" to draw a comparison between the person and a specific "type" of individual associated with that experience. Instead of making a direct accusation, the statement subtly implies similarity, making it an indirect way of suggesting the idea rather than stating it outright.

#### 4.1.2 Trinomials

Trinomials are colloquial expressions made up of three words, sometimes connected by the conjunctions "and" or "or." These idioms provide a certain topic or notion with a rhythmic and memorable delivery. Here is a trinomial example: Healthy, wealthy, and wise: This phrase suggests that good health, wealth, and wisdom are all desirable traits.

Extract 2 :

Christmas : You got something I need, Marsh. I'm coming down to get it.

**Marsh** : I guess you figured out that this device right here is the only thing preventing World War III, a conflict that, while devastating for many, it'll be *insanely, insanely, insanely profitable* for somebody.

*Code: No.27/0,1:16:27.76,1:16:32.88/Tr*

The phrase "insanely, insanely, insanely" repeats the same word three times to strongly emphasize the immense profitability of war for certain individuals. This structured repetition follows a predictable pattern, making it more memorable and impactful while also creating a dramatic and exaggerated effect that highlights the extreme financial gains some will receive. Trinomials are often used to intensify a statement, and in this case, Marsh is not merely stating that the war will be profitable he is emphasizing that it will generate an extraordinary level of wealth, reinforcing this idea through deliberate repetition.

Toll Road : You're slipping, pal. You hired him. That's Galgo's son.

***Galan : I have the eyesight, the heart and the sex drive of my father.***

***Code: No.08/ 0,0:12:44.40,0:12:48.04/Tr***

In this scene, Toll Road points out a hiring mistake, revealing that Galgo's son was unknowingly recruited, suggesting the decision was unintentional or poorly thought out. In response, Galan asserts his connection to his father by claiming he has inherited three key traits: eyesight, heart, and sex drive. This statement functions as a trinomial because it presents three related characteristics in a structured and rhythmically balanced manner. The use of a fixed three-part structure makes the sentence more emphatic, engaging, and memorable, reinforcing Galan's assertion of his inherited qualities.

### 4.1.3 Binomials

Binomials are idiomatic expressions consisting of two words joined by a conjunction, usually "*and*." The order of the two words in a binomial is fixed and changing it would make the phrase sound unnatural or incorrect. For example, "Studying grammar and vocabulary are the bread and butter of learning a new language." The expression "bread and butter" has its roots in the 18th century, when "*bread*" and "*butter*" were common foods that stood for necessities and fundamental nourishment. The term expanded in connotation to include more general references to necessities or means of subsistence.

Extract 3 :

Galan : It's going to start World War III.

***Toll Road*** : Clock is ticking. Let's ***lock and load***.

***Code: No.25/0,1:07:36.60,1:07:38.32/Bi***

The phrase "*lock and load*" consists of a fixed word pair that always appears in the same order, as reversing it to "*load and lock*" would sound unnatural and incorrect. Originally a military command referring to the process of locking a weapon's bolt and loading ammunition, it has evolved into a standardized expression in action movies, video games, and combat scenarios to signify readiness for action. While "lock" and "load" have distinct meanings on their own, when used together, they form a well-recognized phrase with a specific meaning, making it a clear example of a binomial expression.

#### 4.1.4 Proverbs

Proverbs are short sayings that offer counsel or caution and relate to experiences that the majority of people have had. As an illustration: "*You can't judge a book by its cover.*" refers to the idea that you shouldn't base judgments or conclusions about people or things exclusively on how they appear on the outside. It implies that outward manifestations can be deceitful and that genuine attributes, traits, or merits are frequently concealed or not immediately obvious. This expression means to avoid forming hasty conclusions about books based just on their covers without taking into account their substance, craftsmanship, or worth.

Extract 4 :

*Easy Day* : *Snitches get stitches.* Right, Gunner?

Marsh : That's right. Snitches get stitches. I don't have to tell you how sensitive this mission is. If the Russians get wind that the US forces are not only near but inside Russian territory, it's a World War III shit show.

*Code: No.22/0,0:43:18.04,0:43:19.80/Pr*

*Easy Day* reinforces a well-known street proverb, implying that those who betray others or expose secrets will suffer consequences, often in the form of retaliation. Marsh agrees and highlights the gravity of their mission, warning that if the Russians discover U.S. forces operating within their territory, it could lead to a major conflict. The phrase "Snitches get stitches" functions as a proverb because it conveys a common social warning, emphasizing that betrayal results in

punishment. Like most proverbs, it has a fixed and recognizable structure, remaining unchanged and frequently used across social, criminal, and pop culture contexts. Originating from street culture and prison slang, the phrase has been widely adopted in movies, music, and everyday speech, further solidifying its status as a proverb.

*Toll Road* : Everybody listen up. There's an old expression. **Beware an old man in a profession where good men die young.** I'm sure Barney Ross has had a seat reserved at the big table up there for some time now. And he earned that seat. He never stopped earning it. He brought the best out in each and every one of us because he was the best of us. To Barney.  
[All] : To Barney.

*Code: No.19/0,0:27:45.80,0:27:47.12/Pr*

In this scene, Toll Road gives a speech in honor of Barney Ross, implying that he has passed away. He begins with the saying, "Beware an old man in a profession where good men die young," suggesting that Barney's survival in such a dangerous field is a testament to his exceptional skill and resilience. Toll Road then expresses that Barney has likely earned a place of honor in the afterlife, emphasizing the deep respect for his leadership and influence. He acknowledges Barney's ability to inspire greatness in his team, calling him "the best of us" before leading a toast in his memory. The phrase "Beware an old man in a profession where good men die young" is classified as a proverb because it conveys a traditional piece of wisdom, warning that anyone who has

endured in a deadly profession must be highly skilled, dangerous, or wise. Like most proverbs, it has a structured and memorable form, making it easy to recall and widely applicable beyond the immediate context.

#### 4.1.5 Euphemisms

Euphemisms are helpful, carefully expressed words and phrases that take the place of harsh, abrasive, or disagreeable terms. They are employed to lessen the effect of the message and make it less inflammatory or more socially acceptable. examples of euphemisms: Passed away: Used instead of "*died*." The euphemistic term "passed away" is used to describe someone's passing more kindly or kindly.

Extract 5 :

Marsh : Well, you didn't. It's our play, it's our call. You're out.

*Easy Day* : It was Barney's sacrifice to make, brother. Good death for the mission, it would count. And you just took it from him. *Made his sacrifice worthless*.

*Code: No.20/0,0:29:23.64,0:29:27.04/Eu*

In this scene, Marsh and Easy Day argue over Barney's sacrifice, with Marsh asserting control over the situation and telling Easy Day he is no longer involved. Easy Day, however, criticizes Marsh, emphasizing that Barney's sacrifice was meant to have a greater purpose to ensure the mission's success. Due to Marsh's actions, however, Barney's sacrifice was in vain, making it feel meaningless. The phrase "*made his sacrifice*

*worthless*" serves as a euphemism because it softens the harsh reality of death, offering a more indirect and respectful way to say "*Barney died for nothing.*" The word "*sacrifice*" gives Barney's death a noble and honorable tone, making it sound like a purposeful act rather than a senseless loss. Additionally, "*made his sacrifice worthless*" is less emotionally harsh than bluntly stating "*his death was meaningless,*" which would come across as too direct and insensitive.

Marsh : How they hanging?

Barney : *Gravity's setting in.*

*Code: No.10/0,0:13:15.92,0:13:17.32/Eu*

In this scene, Marsh casually greets Barney with "How they hanging?", an informal way of asking how he is doing. Barney replies with "Gravity's setting in," implying that he is experiencing the effects of aging, fatigue, or physical decline. His response, likely meant to be humorous or self-deprecating, suggests that as he grows older, he feels heavier, weaker, or less energetic. The phrase serves as a euphemism because it indirectly describes aging without bluntly stating "I'm getting old" or "I feel weak." Instead, it softens the reality of aging by using figurative language, making the idea sound more natural and lighthearted rather than harsh or direct.

#### **4.1.6 Clichés**

A word or expression that has been overused to the point of losing its original efficacy or meaning is considered a cliché. For example:

Expressing agreement: "*At the end of the day.*": This expression is used to wrap up a conversation or offer a parting reflection. It is usually used to highlight the most crucial elements or the final decision after taking into account various aspects, opinions, or arguments.

Extract 6 :

Christmas : Striking resemblance.

**Barney : That's brutal.**

*Code: No.04/0,0:07:34.04,0:07:35.00/Cl*

In this scene, Christmas comments on a striking resemblance, likely pointing out how someone or something closely resembles another person or object. Barney responds with "That's brutal," implying that the resemblance is harsh, unflattering, or awkward. The phrase serves as a euphemism because it softens what could be a more direct or harsh judgment. Instead of bluntly saying "That looks terrible" or "That's ugly," Barney uses "That's brutal" to make his reaction sound less offensive. The word "brutal" is used figuratively to describe something unpleasant, allowing Barney to express discomfort without directly insulting anyone. Additionally, "That's brutal" acts as a more socially acceptable and casual way to acknowledge an awkward or unfortunate situation without sounding too rude or critical.

**Christmas : Intel was off. Get creative!**

Barney : Got it. Touch and go.

*Code: No.13/0,0:18:33.04,0:18:34.12/Cl*

In this scene, Marsh casually greets Barney with "How they hanging?", an informal way of asking how he is doing. Barney replies with "Gravity's setting in," implying that he is experiencing the effects of aging, fatigue, or physical decline. His response, likely meant to be humorous or self-deprecating, suggests that as he grows older, he feels heavier, weaker, or less energetic. The phrase serves as a euphemism because it indirectly describes aging without bluntly stating "I'm getting old" or "I feel weak." Instead, it softens the reality of aging by using figurative language, making the idea sound more natural and lighthearted rather than harsh or direct.

#### 4.1.7 Fixed Statements

Phrases or sentences with a set and unchanging shape are referred to as fixed statements, set phrases, or fixed expressions. Because they are well-known and simple to understand, these idioms are frequently employed in casual conversation. For Example: Expressions of Agreement or Disagreement: *I see what you mean*. "I see what you mean" is a phrase used to show that you have an understanding of or comprehension of the viewpoint, remark, or opinion of another person. It's a method of expressing your understanding of the point of view or meaning that the other person is attempting to get across.

Extract 7 :

Galan : We'll never make it out of the blast zone. We'll never make it in time.

**Gunner** : Hey, man, you're not going down *on my watch.*

*Code: No.30/: 0,1:17:06.40,1:17:08.04/Fs*

In this scene, Galan fears they won't escape the blast zone in time and believes survival is unlikely. Gunner reassures him by saying, "You're not going down on my watch," meaning that as long as he is in charge, he will not let Galan die. This statement reflects Gunner's strong sense of duty and protection. The phrase "on my watch" is a Fixed Statement because it has a stable structure and does not change (e.g., phrases like "*under my watch*" or "*during my watch*" do not carry the same idiomatic meaning). It is commonly used to express responsibility and authority, indicating that the speaker is accountable for what happens while they are in charge. Frequently heard in military, law enforcement, and professional settings, "on my watch" reinforces a sense of leadership and control, solidifying its status as a fixed phrase.

**Christmas** : Pull up alongside him. *Time to improvise.*

Galan : I can improvise.

*Code: No.16/0,0:21:54.32,0:21:55.44/Fs*

In this scene, Christmas instructs someone to pull up alongside another person or vehicle and says, "Time to improvise," signaling the need to quickly adapt to the situation. This implies that their original plan is no longer effective, requiring them to come up with an alternative solution on the spot. Galan responds confidently with "I can improvise," showing his readiness to think and act spontaneously. The phrase "Time

to improvise" is a fixed statement because it has a stable and unchanging structure, always appearing in the same form rather than being reworded as "Improvising time is now" or "Time for an improvisation." It is also widely recognized in high-pressure or unpredictable situations, commonly used in action, military, and problem-solving contexts to indicate the necessity of quick thinking and adaptability.

## 4.2 Discussion

Several studies have analyzed idiomatic expressions in movies and literature, including *Raya and The Last Dragon* (Ad'hani, 2022), *Guardian of the Galaxy Vol.2* (Rosalia et al., 2018), *Frozen II* (Azzahra, 2022), *School of Rock* (Pratama & Damara, 2018), and *The Dark Knight Rises* (Lityantono, 2014). These studies vary in categories of idioms analyzed, findings, and methodological approaches, providing different perspectives on the role of idiomatic expressions in language use.

The classification of idiomatic expressions differs across studies. This study and Azzahra (2022) followed McCarthy & O'Dell's (2010) framework, categorizing idioms into fixed statements, clichés, similes, euphemisms, trinomials, proverbs, and binomials. In contrast, Ad'hani (2022) applied Boartner and Gates's theory, identifying lexemic idioms (verbal, nominal, adverbial, adjectival) and phraseological idioms. Rosalia et al. (2018) also used McCarthy & O'Dell's classification but found only similes, binomials, and fixed statements in *Guardian of the Galaxy Vol.2*. Meanwhile, Lityantono (2014) categorized idioms based on speech act

classifications (representative, commissive, expressive, directive, declaration) rather than traditional idiomatic types. Pratama & Damara (2018) took a different approach, focusing on translation challenges rather than categorization.

The studies reveal variations in idiom frequency and usage across different movies. The researcher found fixed statements (11 occurrences) as the most frequent, followed by clichés (7), similes and euphemisms (5 each), trinomials (4), proverbs (2), and binomials (1). Azzahra (2022) reported similar results in *Frozen II*, where fixed statements (15 occurrences) dominated, followed by proverbs (6), clichés (4), euphemisms (4), and similes (2). In *Guardian of the Galaxy Vol.2*, Rosalia et al. (2018) found fixed statements (9) as the most common idiom type, aligning with Tiana's and Azzahra's findings.

Conversely, *Raya and The Last Dragon* (Ad'hani, 2022) reported lexemic idioms (48 occurrences) as the dominant type, with no proverbs or frozen idioms found. *The Dark Knight Rises* (Lityantono, 2014) revealed representative idioms (56.7%) as the most frequent, indicating a different functional focus. Lastly, *School of Rock* (Pratama & Damara, 2018) emphasized the difficulty of translating idioms into Indonesian, rather than frequency analysis.

Most studies used qualitative descriptive analysis with a documentation method. This study and Azzahra (2022) systematically coded idioms and presented data in tables. Ad'hani (2022) also applied

content analysis, classifying idioms based on Boartner and Gates's theory. Rosalia et al. (2018) and Lityantono (2014) used movie script analysis, but the latter focused on speech act classifications rather than idiom types. Pratama & Damara (2018) adopted a comparative translation analysis, examining how idioms were adapted in English and Indonesian subtitles.

In conclusion, the studies demonstrate fixed statements as the most dominant idiom type, particularly in the research study, Azzahra (2022), and Rosalia et al. (2018). Meanwhile, Ad'hani (2022) and Lityantono (2014) emphasized different idiom frameworks, focusing on lexemic idioms and speech acts, respectively. Pratama & Damara (2018) contributed to the discussion by highlighting translation difficulties rather than idiom categorization. These differences show that idiom usage depends on the theoretical framework, research focus, and movie genre, affecting how idiomatic expressions are identified and analyzed.

To ensure the accuracy of the analysis, the researcher conducted data triangulation by seeking validation from the validator specializing in idiomatic expressions and semantics. The experts reviewed and assessed the findings, confirming that the idiom classification based on McCarthy & O'Dell's framework was consistent with the theory, with only slight adjustments. This validation process was implemented to reduce subjectivity in the analysis and improve the research's reliability.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study examined idiomatic expressions in *The Expendables 4* movie subtitle using McCarthy & O'Dell's (2010) classification, categorizing them into fixed statements, clichés, similes, euphemisms, trinomials, proverbs, and binomials. The results showed that fixed statements appeared most frequently (11 instances), followed by clichés (8), similes (5), euphemisms (5), trinomials (3), proverbs (2), and binomials (1). These findings suggest that action movie dialogues heavily incorporate fixed statements and clichés to enhance clarity, intensity, and engagement. Additionally, euphemisms and similes contribute to making the dialogue more expressive, either by softening strong statements or creating vivid descriptions.

The study confirms that idiomatic expressions play a significant role in shaping movie dialogues, particularly in action films, where fixed statements and clichés are dominant. While previous research has explored idioms across various genres, this study reinforces the idea that idiom usage is influenced by context, genre, and the intended audience impact. Further research should investigate idiom variations across different movie genres and real-life conversations to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their communicative functions.

This study has important implications in linguistics, language education, communication, and film studies, particularly in understanding idiomatic expressions in audiovisual media. In linguistics, the research enhances idiomatic analysis based on McCarthy & O'Dell's framework, showing that fixed statements and clichés dominate *The Expendables 4*, reflecting communication patterns in action films. This can serve as a reference for further research on idiom variations across movie genres or comparisons with everyday speech.

In language education, the findings support the integration of idioms into English language teaching (EFL/ESL) by using movie subtitles to help learners understand idioms in real-life contexts. Educators can develop more effective teaching strategies by analyzing the frequency and function of idioms in films. In communication, recognizing idioms from action films can improve individuals' ability to interpret figurative language, particularly in informal speech and pop culture. Additionally, this study emphasizes the need for appropriate idiom usage in different social and professional settings.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

This suggestion seeks to expand the understanding of idiomatic expressions in film dialogues, improve the quality of education and research on idiomatic language in cinematic contexts, and encourage the advancement of analytical methods through collaboration among linguists, educators, and language experts.

**a. For Future Researchers**

Future research should expand the study of idiomatic expressions by comparing different movie genres to determine how idiom usage varies across contexts. Additionally, conducting a comparative study between movie dialogues and real-life conversations would provide deeper insights into the differences between idioms used naturally and those used for dramatic effect. Further investigation could also explore the impact of idiomatic expressions on audience understanding and engagement, particularly for non-native English speakers. Implementing quantitative methods to analyze the frequency and function of idioms across different media can offer a more comprehensive perspective on idiomatic usage.

**b. For Educators**

Teachers should integrate idiomatic expressions into English language instruction by using authentic materials such as movie subtitles to illustrate how idioms function in real-world communication. Incorporating contextualized idiom instruction can help students develop a more natural and fluent understanding of English. Additionally, providing activities that contrast idioms with their literal meanings can improve students' comprehension and critical thinking abilities.

**c. For Learners**

Students should actively engage with idiomatic expressions by examining their meanings, usage, and connotations through various forms of media, including movies, TV shows, and books. They should practice incorporating idioms into both spoken and written language to improve fluency and expressiveness. Furthermore, learners should focus on understanding idioms in context rather than memorizing them in isolation, as their meaning is often influenced by cultural and situational factors.

**d. For Everyday Use**

A strong understanding of idiomatic expressions can significantly enhance everyday communication, workplace interactions, and cross-cultural understanding. Individuals should be aware of when and where to use idioms appropriately, as some may be more suitable in informal rather than formal settings. Engaging with idioms through movies, conversations, and reading materials can help people become more proficient in interpreting figurative language, leading to more effective and natural communication.

These recommendations emphasize the importance of idiomatic expressions in language learning, research, and daily communication, highlighting their role in enhancing both linguistic skills and cultural awareness.

## REFERENCES

- Agoes, F. (2016). An Analysis of Translation of Idioms Used in Conan Doyle's Novel "A Study in Scarlet." In *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan* (Vol. 2).
- Anastasia Ema Gunawan & Eripuddin. (2019). An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele's Lyrics Song 1), Eripuddin 2). *Journal of English Education*, 5.
- Arbain. (2020). Translating Subtitles of Becoming Jane Film: A Pragmatic Approach. *Langkawi Journal of The Association for Arabic and English*, 6(1), 17–28. <https://doi.org/10.31332/lkw>
- Azzahra, C. (2022). *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II* Clarisa Azzahra.
- Fatma Nur Sofyani. (2021). *Semantics Analysis On Idiom Types And Their Contextual Meaning Found In Klaus Movie Thesis*.
- Felicity O'Dell Michael McCarthy. (2010). *Cambridge English Idioms in Use Advanced*.
- Felicity O'Dell Michael McCarthy. (2017). *English Idioms in Use Intermediate*([www.majazionline.ir](http://www.majazionline.ir)).
- Flick, U. (2018). *Doing Triangulation and Mixed Methods* (Uwe Flick & Mila Steele, Eds.; 2nd Edition). SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Isworo, D. N., Kusumo, P., & Yosephin, M. (2023). *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Used by Content Creators on Tiktok*.

- Ivanova, S. (2022). Review of Mel'čuk, Igor & Milićević, Jasmina. 2020 An Advanced Introduction to Semantics. A Meaning-Text Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. In *Russian Journal of Linguistics* (Vol. 26, Issue 4, pp. 1136–1142). RUDN UNiversity. <https://doi.org/10.22363/2687-0088-32324>
- John W. Creswell, & • J. David Creswell. (2018). *Research design : qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches / John W. Creswell, PhD, Department of Family Medicine, University of Michigan, and J. David Creswell, PhD, Department of Psychology, Carnegie Mellon University.* (5th ed.).
- Kelle, U., Kühberger, C., & Bernhard, R. (2019). How to use mixed-methods and triangulation designs: An introduction to history education research. *History Education Research Journal*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.18546/herj.16.1.02>
- Kolchinsky, A., & Wolpert, D. H. (2018). Semantic information, autonomous agency and non-equilibrium statistical physics. *Interface Focus*, 8(6). <https://doi.org/10.1098/rsfs.2018.0041>
- Krisandini, M. T. K., & Sutrisno, A. (2022). The Translation of Idioms from English into Indonesian: The Case of J.K. Rowling's <em>Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince</em>. *Lexicon*, 8(1), 24. <https://doi.org/10.22146/lexicon.v8i1.65904>
- Liang, P. (2016). *Learning Executable Semantic Parsers for Natural Language Understanding*. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1603.06677>

- Pratama, R. A., & Damara, G. (2018). An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie. *Eltr Journal*, 2(1), 46–55. <https://doi.org/10.37147/eltr.v2i1.95>
- Pratiwi H, I. (2017). *Strategies in Translating Indonesian Idiom into English in Okky Madasari's Bound*.
- R Listiyantono. (2014). *The Use of Idioms in 'The Dark Knight Rises' Movie Script (Pragmatics Approach) School Of Teacher Training and Education*.
- Raflis, R. C., & Jurnal, J. (2019). Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP> An Analysis of Idiom Using in “The Rising of The Shield Hero.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, 3(1). <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP>
- Roger, J. V., & Ariyaningsih, N. N. D. (2023). An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Presented in the New Songs of the Album Positions by Ariana Grande. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 12(1), 8. <https://doi.org/10.25077/vj.12.1.8-14.2023>
- Suhodolli, M., & Lama, A. (2024). Teaching English Idioms: A Focus on Cultural Adaptation and Contextual Learning in Kosovo - Case Study: Public International Business College in Mitrovica, Kosovo. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 14(6), 585–595. <https://doi.org/10.36941/jesr-2024-0195>
- Uli Arta Siska, S., Fitriyaningsih, A., Aulia Utami, M., & Nur Febriyanti, A. (2022). *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Ilmu Pendidikan dan Multidisiplin V (SNIPMD*

V) 2022 *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expressions in The Movie Finding Nemo*. <https://quizlet.com/6326389/finding->

Van Fraassen, B. C. (2016). *Formal Semantics and Logic* (Brandon P. Hopkins, Ed.). Nousoul Digital Publishers.

Wang, Y. (2017). On Cultural Connotations of English Idioms. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 121, 156–159.

Wulandari, I. et al. (2023). *A linguistics landscape of an Indonesian metropolitan spot: A glimpse over Braga*. 2023. <https://doi.org/10.33019/berumpun.v4i2.93>

## **APPENDICES**

## Appendix 1 Data Display

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
1	[Christmas] : Come on, Gina, you're not looking at the big picture. [Gina] : <i>What's the big picture?</i>	0,0:04:03.20, 0:04:05.00	CI	<i>What's the big picture?</i> The statement is overused in a variety of contexts, including corporate meetings, self-improvement seminars, and strategic conversations. This makes it seem cliched and monotonous. The phrase is widely used in business, politics, and daily conversations to encourage a focus on broader goals rather than small details. While it once had meaningful impact, its frequent use in speeches, meetings, and discussions has made it predictable and generic. Instead of offering real insight, it is now often just a filler phrase with little originality.
2	Gina : You don't want competition. <i>Christmas</i> : Gina, please, <i>calm down</i> . That's what your problem is.	0,0:04:17.68, 0:04:18.83	Fs	<i>calm down</i> They facilitate social interactions and regular talks by helping to express common feelings and replies understandably and consistently.
3	Christmas : Seriously? Barney : Yeah, seriously. <i>Christmas</i> : <i>A silly little trinket</i> .	0,0:06:30.16, 0:06:31.52	CI	<i>A silly little trinket</i> Trinomials are colloquial expressions made up of <b>three words</b> , sometimes connected by the conjunctions " <i>and</i> " or " <i>or</i> ." These idioms provide a certain topic or notion with a rhythmic and memorable delivery.
4	Christmas : Striking resemblance. <i>Barney</i> : <i>That's brutal</i> .	0,0:07:34.04, 0:07:35.00	CI	<i>That's brutal</i> . Widely used in various contexts, this phrase is typically employed to describe something severe, painful, or intense.

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
				However, it is often used informally, even in situations that are not genuinely " <i>brutal.</i> "
5	<i>Rahmat : What's up, General?</i> [screaming]	0,0:11:24.04, 0:11:25.24	Fs	" <i>What's up, General?</i> " belongs to the Fixed Statement category because it is a standardized phrase with a consistent structure that retains its meaning and function in all contexts. Frequently used as an informal greeting, the phrase serves as a casual way to say " <i>Hello</i> " or " <i>How are you?</i> " and acts as a fixed expression that people regularly use without altering its wording.
6	Christmas : What's that thing on Gunner's head? <i>Barney : It looks like a sick cat</i>	0,0:11:40.08, 0:11:41.44	Si	<i>It looks like a sick cat.</i> Similes are comparisons between two objects that make use of the terms " <i>as</i> " or " <i>like.</i> " He comparison someone's hair with animal
7	[Barney] : It looks like a sick cat. <i>Christmas : Cats are cute. That looks like tumbleweed.</i> [chuckles]	0,0:11:42.64, 0:11:45.72	Si	" <i>That looks like tumbleweed.</i> " is classified as a Simile because it makes a direct comparison between something and <i>tumbleweed</i> by using the word " <i>like,</i> " which is a defining characteristic of similes.
8	Toll Road : You're slipping, pal. You hired him. That's Galgo's son. <i>Galan : I have the eyesight, the heart and the sex drive of my father.</i>	0,0:12:44.40, 0:12:48.04	Tr	Includes three connected attributes " <i>eyesight,</i> " " <i>heart,</i> " and " <i>sex drive</i> " which all represent personal traits passed down from the father. colloquial expressions made up of three words, sometimes connected by the conjunctions " <i>and</i> " or " <i>or.</i> "

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
9	Galan : It's supposed to mean a little something. <i>Marsh</i> : All right, <i>cut the bullshit</i> . All eyes on me.	0,0:13:02.68, 0:13:05.28	Cl	<i>"Cut the bullshit."</i> is classified as a <b>Cliché</b> because it is a frequently used phrase in informal conversations, making it a common expression that has gradually lost its originality and effectiveness.
10	Marsh : How they hanging? Barney : <i>Gravity's setting in</i> .	0,0:13:15.92, 0:13:17.32	Eu	Euphemisms are helpful, carefully expressed words and phrases that take the place of harsh, abrasive, or disagreeable terms <i>"Gravity's setting in"</i> is considered a Euphemism because it subtly and politely implies aging or physical decline instead of expressing it in a direct or harsh manner.
11	Toll Road : He's just being Christmas. <i>Easy Day</i> : <i>Copy that</i> .	: 0,0:14:24.16, 0:14:25.28	Fs	Phrases or sentences with a set and unchanging shape are referred to as fixed statements, set phrases, or fixed expressions. Because they are well-known and simple to understand, these idioms are frequently employed in casual conversation. <i>Copy that</i> is a phrase used to show that you have an understanding of or comprehension of the viewpoint, remark, or opinion of another person. It's a method of expressing your understanding of the point of view or meaning that the other person is attempting to get across
12	Barney : Wow, a worldclass pervert. Galan : You know what is a golden shower? <i>You look like the type who has had one before</i> .	0,0:16:07.76, 0:16:09.76	Si	<i>"You look like the type who has had one before."</i> is classified as a <b>Simile</b> because it employs "like" to directly compare the person to a specific category of individuals who have previously experienced something similar.
13	<i>Christmas</i> : Intel was off. <i>Get creative!</i>	0,0:18:33.04, 0:18:34.12	Cl	<i>"Get creative!"</i> is classified as a Cliché because it is a frequently used phrase that has turned into a common and somewhat generic

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	Barney : Got it. Touch and go.			expression, particularly in motivational, business, and problem-solving discussions. This expression is used to wrap up a conversation or offer a parting reflection. It is usually used to highlight the most crucial elements or the final decision after taking into account various aspects, opinions, or arguments
14	Barney : Rahmat's got the detonators. Gunner, you got eyes on them? <b>Gunner : Like crystal in headlights.</b>	0,0:19:41.44, 0:19:43.24	Si	<b>"Like crystal in headlights."</b> is classified as a Simile because it employs <b>"like"</b> to draw a direct comparison between "crystal" and an object illuminated by headlights, producing a striking visual effect.
15	Christmas : Looks like we're making our entrance. <b>Galan : Hold on to your huevos.</b>	0,0:20:07.28, 0:20:08.64	Fs	<b>"Hold on to your huevos"</b> maintains a Fixed Structure the phrase consistently follows the same wording and is rarely modified (e.g., people wouldn't say <b>"Hold your huevos on."</b> ).
16	<b>Christmas</b> : Pull up alongside him. <b>Time to improvise.</b> Galan : I can improvise.	0,0:21:54.32, 0:21:55.44	Fs	<b>"Time to improvise."</b> is classified as a Fixed Statement because it is a standardized phrase with a stable structure and meaning, frequently used in particular scenarios.
17	<b>Toll Road : Only easy day was yesterday.</b> Easy Day : Yep.	0,0:23:09.24, 0:23:10.72	Cl	<b>"Only easy day was yesterday."</b> is classified as a Cliché because it is a widely recognized and often repeated phrase, especially in military and motivational settings, making it a familiar and expected expression.
18	Galan : Get in, losers! We're going shopping!	0,0:24:07.68, 0:24:08.88	Fs	Maintains a Fixed Structure the phrase is consistently used in the same wording and sequence, without variations like <b>"In the hole,</b>

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	<p><b>Toll Road</b> : You might want to watch your six!  <b>Fire in the hole</b>, fellas!</p>			<p><i>fire" or "Fire inside the hole."</i>They facilitate social interactions and regular talks by helping to express common feelings and replies understandably and consistently.</p>
19	<p><b>Toll Road</b> : Everybody listen up. There's an old expression. <b>Beware an old man in a profession where good men die young</b>. I'm sure Barney Ross has had a seat reserved at the big table up there for some time now. And he earned that seat. He never stopped earning it. He brought the best out in each and every one of us because he was the best of us. To Barney.  [all] To Barney.</p>	<p>0,0:27:45.80,  0:27:47.12</p>	Pr	<p><b>Beware an old man in a profession where good men die young</b> falls into because Proverbs are short sayings that offer counsel or caution and relate to experiences that the majority of people have had.</p>
20	<p>Marsh : Well, you didn't.  It's our play, it's our call. You're out.  <b>Easy Day</b> : It was Barney's sacrifice to make, brother. Good death for the mission, it would</p>	<p>0,0:29:23.64,  0:29:27.04</p>	Eu	<p><b>Made his sacrifice worthless</b>. Euphemisms are helpful, carefully expressed words and phrases that take the place of harsh, abrasive, or disagreeable terms, employs a courteous or respectful tone The word "<b>sacrifice</b>" sounds more dignified than simply saying that someone died in vain because it connotes a noble or heroic deed.</p>

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	count. And you just took it from him. <i>Made his sacrifice worthless.</i>			
21	<p><i>Gunner</i> : Hey. <i>Nothing Barney did was worthless.</i> You understand? Nothing!</p> <p>Toll Road : Hey. Easy, cowboy.</p>	0,0:29:23.64, 0:29:27.04	Eu	Euphemisms are helpful, carefully expressed words and phrases that take the place of harsh, abrasive, or disagreeable terms. " <b>Nothing Barney did was worthless.</b> " is classified as a <b>Euphemism</b> because it provides a gentler, more indirect way of conveying a potentially difficult or sensitive truth, likely alluding to Barney's death or sacrifices without explicitly mentioning them.
22	<p><i>Easy Day</i> : <i>Snitches get stitches.</i> Right, Gunner?</p> <p>Marsh : That's right. Snitches get stitches. I don't have to tell you how sensitive this mission is. If the Russians get wind that the US forces are not only near but inside Russian territory, it's a World War III shit show.</p>	0,0:43:18.04, 0:43:19.80	Pr	" <b>Snitches get stitches</b> " is classified as a <b>Proverb</b> because it is a well-recognized, established phrase that delivers a cautionary message about the repercussions of betrayal.
23	Christmas : [Christmas laughing]A man who made a mistake letting you live. But I'm here to remedy that.	0,0:56:51.44, 0:56:54.12	Eu	" <b>Put you in an early grave</b> " is classified as a Euphemism because it conveys the idea of causing someone's death in a more indirect and less severe manner instead of stating it explicitly.

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	<p><b>Rahmat</b> : Ah. Look who's still trying to be a hero. How nice of you to come aboard.</p> <p>If you're hoping for a redo of the mess in Libya, you're too late, I'm afraid. My men are on their way to hunt you down. So I guess it's up to me to <i>put you in an early grave</i>. Just like I did your friend in Libya.</p>			
24	<p><b>Toll Road</b> : This thing's wired to go in 27 minutes. It's tamperproof. Got mercury switches. The only way we're shutting this bad boy down is to find the remote kill switch.</p> <p>That's the last line of defense. Now, it's <i>short range</i>, so whoever has that on their person is on this fucking boat.</p> <p>Christmas : Rahmat.</p>	0,1:07:17.72, 1:07:18.84	Fs	<p><b>"Short range"</b> is classified as a Fixed Statement because it is a frequently used phrase with a fixed structure and a well-defined meaning that remains consistent across various contexts.</p>

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
25	Galan : It's going to start World War III. <i>Toll Road</i> : Clock is ticking. Let's <b><i>lock and load.</i></b>	0,1:07:36.60, 1:07:38.32	Bi	<b><i>"Lock and load"</i></b> is classified as a Binomial because it is a fixed pair of words connected by "and," always appearing in the same order and conveying a widely recognized meaning.
26	Christmas : Hey, Marsh. I guess you won't be needing that anymore. <i>Marsh</i> : All right, Christmas! <b><i>You're like genital warts! Always showing up where you're not wanted and refusing to go away!</i></b>	0,1:16:08.24, 1:16:09.56  0,1:16:09.84, 1:16:13.72	Si	<b><i>"You're like genital warts! Always showing up where you're not wanted and refusing to go away!"</i></b> is classified as a Simile because it highlights three interconnected actions or traits in a structured order to reinforce a point.
27	Christmas : You got something I need, Marsh. I'm coming down to get it. <i>Marsh</i> : I guess you figured out that this device right here is the only thing preventing World War III, a conflict that, while devastating for many, it'll be <b><i>insanely, insanely, insanely profitable</i></b> for somebody.	0,1:16:27.76, 1:16:32.88	Tr	<b><i>"Insanely, insanely, insanely profitable"</i></b> is classified as a Trinomial because it reiterates a key word three times in a set order to reinforce a concept.

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
28	<p><i>Marsh</i> : I guess you figured out that this device right here is the only thing preventing World War III, a conflict that, while devastating for many, it'll be insanely, insanely, insanely profitable for somebody.</p> <p>And that somebody is gonna be me.</p> <p>And the Expendables will take all the blame!</p> <p>So, enjoy the show!</p> <p><b><i>Kill them all!</i></b></p> <p>Take cover!</p> <p>Lash : Everybody get down!</p>	0,1:16:43.64, 1:16:44.80	CI	Because " <b><i>Kill them all!</i></b> " is a frequently used and predictable phrase that has become unoriginal due to overuse, it falls into the Cliché category.
29	<p><i>Marsh</i> : I guess you figured out that this device right here is the only thing preventing World War III, a conflict that, while devastating for many, it'll be insanely, insanely, insanely profitable for somebody.</p> <p>And that somebody is gonna be me.</p>	0,1:16:44.80, 1:16:46.16	Fs	<b>"Take cover"</b> is classified as a Fixed Statement because it is a set command with a consistent structure and meaning, frequently used in military and emergency contexts.

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	And the Expendables will take all the blame! So, enjoy the show! Kill them all! <b>Take cover!</b> Lash : Everybody get down!			
30	Galan : We'll never make it out of the blast zone. We'll never make it in time. Gunner : Hey, man, you're not going down <b>on my watch.</b>	0,1:17:06.40, 1:17:08.04	Fs	" <b>On my watch</b> " is classified as a Fixed Statement because it is a standardized phrase with a consistent structure and meaning, often used to indicate responsibility or authority over a situation. Stable and Unchanging Structure, the phrase maintains a fixed form and is not typically altered (e.g., expressions like " <b>During my watch</b> " or " <b>Under my watch</b> " do not carry the same idiomatic meaning).
31	Gina : What? <b>Christmas</b> : Never mind. [scoffs] Let's go. Mission first! I gotta turn this ship around. <b>Make my sacrifice count!</b>	0,1:19:20.80, 1:19:22.68	Cl	Because " <b>Make my sacrifice count!</b> " is a frequently used and expected phrase that has become less original due to its repeated use in heroic and dramatic situations, it is classified as a Cliché.
32	<b>Marsh</b> : Barney tried to expose me 25 years ago, and he failed. But you, you're a good	0,1:24:17.56, 1:24:20.52	Fs	" <b>This is above and beyond.</b> " is classified as a <b>Fixed Statement</b> because it is a standardized phrase with a stable structure and meaning, often used to describe outstanding effort or

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
	<p>soldier. You're a very good soldier. But this, I mean, <i>this is above and beyond</i>. This This is next level. Barney would be proud of you.</p> <p>Christmas : Well, you can tell him yourself. Because you're about to join him.</p>			<p>accomplishment. It's a method of expressing your understanding of the point of view or meaning that the other person is attempting to get across.</p>
33	<p><i>Marsh</i> : Barney tried to expose me 25 years ago, and he failed. But you, you're a good soldier. You're a very good soldier. But this, I mean, this is above and beyond. This <i>This is next level</i>. Barney would be proud of you.</p> <p>Christmas : Well, you can tell him yourself. Because you're about to join him.</p>	<p>0,1:24:20.52, 1:24:23.32</p>	Fs	<p><i>"This is next level"</i> is classified as a Fixed Statement because it is a standardized phrase with a stable structure and meaning, frequently used to describe something highly advanced, remarkable, or outstanding. It's a method of expressing your understanding of the point of view or meaning that the other person is attempting to get across</p>
34	<p>Barney : If I didn't take that job, they'd all be alive. So, it was personal. You understand.</p> <p>Whew.</p> <p><i>Christmas : I need a drink.</i></p>	<p>0,1:26:41.72, 1:26:42.92</p>	Eu	<p><i>"I need a drink."</i> is classified as a Euphemism because it subtly conveys the desire for alcohol, typically as a way to handle stress or emotions, without directly mentioning it. When conveying sensitive material, using euphemisms makes it easier to understand and less likely to anger or offend other people.</p>

NO	Dialogue	Time Stamps	Types	Explanation Indicator of Idiom
35	<p><i>Galan</i> : Barney Ross, back from the dead.  Only you could walk away from a blazing inferno with not a scratch on you.</p> <p><i>You are like a mythical bird raising up from the ashes.</i></p> <p>I don't know how you do it.  Barney : Just a moment.</p>	0,1:27:56.64, 1:27:59.88	Si	<p><i>"You are like a mythical bird rising up from the ashes."</i> is classified as a Simile because it uses "like" to draw a direct comparison between a person's resilience or recovery and a legendary bird, such as a phoenix.</p> <p>Similes are comparisons between two objects that make use of the terms "as" or "like." They are an increasingly common form of an idiom that, by drawing sharp analogies, can enhance the colour and intensity of written and spoken English.</p>

## Appendix 2 Expert Statements

### VALIDATOR STATEMENT SHEET

The undersigned below:

Name : Friedha Tiana  
NPM : 2088203005  
Program : English Language Education Program

As a researcher conducting a study "*An Analysis Idiom in the Transcript of "The Expendables 4" movie*", have compiled and analyzed data regarding Idiom present in Transcript's dialogues. To ensure the accuracy and credibility of this classification, the researcher sought the expert to validate the research findings. The validator has thoroughly examined the dataset and provided their assessment based on established criteria.

The validator has reviewed the Idiom classification according to McCarthy & O'Dell (2010) and confirmed the following:

1. Type of Idiom : Simile, Trinomials, Binomials, Proverbs, Cliches, Euphemisms, Fixed Statement

Validator confirmation:

Name : Dr. Dedi Rahman Nur, M.Pd  
Institution/Department : Widyagama Mahakam Samarinda

Based on this validation, the data set has been:

- Valid
- Valid with improvements
  - Context
  - Classification Appropriateness
- Not valid

This statement is made to be used appropriate.

Samarinda, 26 February 2025

Investigator



Dr. Dedi Rahman Nur, M.Pd  
NIDN.118108402

## VALIDATOR STATEMENT SHEET

The undersigned below:

Name : Friedha Tiana  
NPM : 2088203005  
Program : English Language Education Program

As a researcher conducting a study “*An Analysis of Idiom in the Subtitles of “The Expendables 4” movie*”, have compiled and analyzed data regarding Idiom present in Subtitle’s dialogues. To ensure the accuracy and credibility of this classification, the researcher sought the expert to validate the research findings. The validator has thoroughly examined the dataset and provided their assessment based on established criteria.

The validator has reviewed the Idiom classification according to McCarthy & O’Dell (2010) and confirmed the following:

1. Type of Idiom : Simile, Trinomials, Binomials, Proverbs, Cliches, Euphemisms, Fixed Statement

Validator confirmation:

Name : Agustinus Fransiskus S.Pd

Institution/Department : Mulawarman University

Based on this validation, the data set has been:

- Valid
- Valid with improvements
  - Context
  - Classification Appropriateness
- Not valid

This statement is made to be used appropriate.

Samarinda, 26 February 2025

Investigator,



Agustinus Fransiskus

NIM. 2305088012



**LEMBAR REVISI SEMINAR PROPOSAL  
UNIVERSITAS WIDYA GAMA MAHAKAM SAMARINDA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

*Email: skip@uwgm.ac.id*

NAMA : FRIEDHA TIANA  
NPM : 2088203005  
PROGRAM STUDI : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
JUDUL SKRIPSI : An analysis of Idiom in the transcript of "THE EXPANDABLES"  
Movie

No	Nama Dosen dan Jabatan	Catatan Revisi	Tanda Tangan
1	Pembimbing I Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Typing Improvement</li><li>• Fixing citation error</li></ul>	
2	Pembimbing II Godefridus, M.Pd	Focus only <b>one</b> research purpose	
3	Penguji I Dr. Arbain, M.Pd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Typing Improvement</li><li>• Simplify the title</li><li>• Determining the use of transcripts as a research instrument</li><li>• Fixing citations error</li></ul>	

Mengetahui  
Ketua Program Studi  
  
Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd  
NID. 2019.092.264

NB:  
Lembar revisi tidak boleh menggunakan tulisan tangan  
kecuali tanda tangan Dosen Pembimbing dan Penguji.



**LEMBAR REVISI SKRIPSI**  
**UNIVERSITAS WIDYA GAMA MAHAKAM**  
**SAMARINDA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
*Email: fkip@uwgm.ac.id*

NAMA : FRIEDHA TIANA

NPM : 2088203005

PROGRAM STUDI : BAHASA INGGRIS

JUDUL SKRIPSI : AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN THE SUBTITLES OF "THE EXPENDABLES 4" MOVIE

No	Nama Dosen dan Jabatan	Catatan Revisi	Tanda Tangan
1	Pembimbing I Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd		
2	Pembimbing II Godefridus Bali Geroda, M.Pd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Typing Error</li><li>- Remove comparison sentences in abstract</li></ul>	
3	Penguji I Dr. Arbain, M.Pd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Changing Research Instruments : Subtitle</li><li>- Remove comparison sentences in abstract</li></ul>	

**Mengetahui**  
**Ketua Program Studi**

Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd  
NIK. 2019.092.264

**NB: Lembar revisi tidak boleh menggunakan tulisan tangan kecuali tanda tangan Dosen Pembimbing dan Penguji.**

**THESIS PROPOSAL**

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN THE SCRIPT OF “THE EXPENDABLES  
MOVIE BY SCOTT WAUGH : OLD BLOOD MEETS NEW BLOOD”**

**Written and Submitted by**

**FRIEDHA TIANA**

**Has been approved on the thesis proposal**

**Examination Committee:**

**Advisor I**



Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd  
NIDN.1126129201

**Advisor II**



Godefridus Bali Geroda, M.Pd  
NIDN. 1128108802

**Head of  
English Language Education Department**



Widi Syahtia Pane, M.Pd  
NIK. 2019.092.264