

# THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS USED BY THE CHARACTERS AS FOUND IN *MEGAMIND* MOVIE

## THESIS

Submitted to the Board of Examination  
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement  
for Literary Degree at English Literature Department



by:  
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*Assalamu 'alaikum wr. Wb*

After reading and revising everything extend necessary, so we agree that the thesis entitled **“The Idiomatic Expressions Used By The Characters As Found In Megamind Movie”** can be submitted Munaqasyah exam in part fulfillment to the Requirement for the Degree of Humaniora Scholar. We submitted it in order to be received well. Thus, we hoped it can be useful for all.

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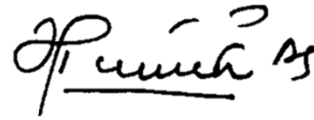
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## LETTER OF RATIFICATION

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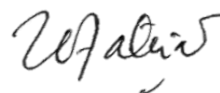
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### ORIGINAL THESIS STATEMENT

I who signed this letter:

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By signing this letter, I state that the thesis entitled "**The Idiomatic Expressions Used By The Characters As Found In *Megamind* Movie**". is my original work. If this thesis is not original or cheating from other researcher, I will be ready to be responsible and get punishment based on the role of Adab and Humanities Faculty of State Islamic University Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

Therefore, I make this statement in good health and mind.

Jambi, October 15<sup>th</sup> 2020

The writer



**Bielqis Elfath**  
**Nim: AL 160776**

## MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

So verily, with the hardship, there is relief.

(QS. Al-Insyirah:5)<sup>1</sup>

Maka sesungguhnya, bersama kesulitan ada kemudahan,

(QS. Al-Insyirah:5)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Mobile Qur'an (2020), *Qur'an and its translation*, retrieved from <http://www.ggindonesia.web.id/q1a> <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/sura/94> accepted on January 25, 2021 on 11:30 am.

<sup>2</sup> QS. Al-Insyirah:5 retrieved from <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/sura/94> accepted on January 25, 2021 on 11:30 am.

## DEDICATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*To Mother and (Alm) Father*



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Firstly, the writer would like to say *Alhamdullilahirabil'alam*, all the praise to Allah SWT the lord of all creatures, for His Blessing from the starting point of my study until now the end of my study. After that, *Shalawat* and *salam* be upon to our Prophet Muhammad SAW, hopefully we will get His *syafa'at* later at The Last Day. Secondly, I would like to express her deepest gratitude to people who helped the writer in accomplishing this thesis.

To accomplish this thesis, the writer had been given one great deal to many people. Thus, the writer would like to say thanks for their contribution, they are:

1. Prof. Dr. Suaidi, MA., Ph. D as a Rector of State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.
2. Dr. Halimah Dja'far, S.Ag, M. Fil. I as The Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty. Dr. Ali Muzakir, M. Ag; Dr. Alfian, S.Pd, M.Ed; Dr. Roudhoh, M.Pd.I. The Vices of the Dean.
3. Dian Mukhlisa, S.S., MA. The Chairwoman of English Literature Department and Chandri Febri Santi, M.Pd., The Secretary of English Literature Department.
4. All the Lecturers and staffs of Adab and Humanities Faculty, then contribution and assistant during studying in UIN of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi.

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5. Dr. Diana Rozelin, S.S., M. Hum. and Ulfatmi Azlan, S.S., M.A. as my supervisors, thank you so much for the time, opportunity, and knowledge that has been given during the completion of my thesis.

6. For my beloved parents “Marsiwan (Alm) and Fatimah” who always encouraging and supporting me all the time, for all your love and attention. I know you will always pray for my success, there are not enough words to express my gratitude for everything.

7. For my beloved sisters “Shofa Aisyah Nuthqi; Fikroh Dhia Elhaq”, and my beloved brother “Roqy Al-Muttaqy”, thank you for your helps and supports that you guys have been provided so far. I am so lucky for having you as my siblings.

8. For all my beloved friends ENGLISH LITERATURE 2016 A and B. Thank you guys for the advices, love, helps, supports, ideas, and great experiences that we have made together. I am so grateful to be the part of this family.

This thesis is still far away from perfection. I need some critics and suggestions, so that I can be better in the future. Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will give positive contributions for readers, especially for the students of English Literature Department of Adab and Humanities Faculty.

Jambi, October 15<sup>th</sup> 2020  
The writer



**Bielqis Elfath**  
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## ABSTRACT

Bielqis Elfath, 2020 : *The Idiomatic Expressions Used By The Characters As Found In Megamind Movie*  
Supervisor I : Dr. Diana Rozelin, M. Hum  
Supervisor II : Ulfatmi Azlan, MA

The researcher discussed about The Idiomatic Expressions Used by The Characters as Found in *Megamind* movie. The movie has theme of heroic stories, in the dialogue it is found that the contain of idiomatic expressions, the movie storyline was good, has a good language structure and the movie contain the message that "anyone can be a hero". The purpose of this study is to determine the types of idiomatic expressions, the meaning of idiomatic expressions, and the types of idiomatic expressions that are the most dominant in used by characters such as those found in the *Megamind* movie. The theory used was Adam Makkai theory to look for types of idiomatic expressions, and the theory of Abdul Chaer to look for the meaning of idiomatic expressions. Characters are people which are represented in a dramatic or narrative work. Idioms are complex expressions whose meaning does not logically follow the individual meanings of their constituents. Idioms are divided into 2 parts, namely idioms of encoding and idioms of decoding. Idioms of decoding are divided into 2, namely sememic idioms and lexemic idioms. Lexemic Idioms are divided into 5 types, namely phrasal verbs idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, and incorporating idioms verbs. This research is qualitative research and used descriptive method. Based on the formulation of the problem, this study has revealed three findings. Consists of; **First**, there are 175 idiomatic types found, contained in 3 character characters in the *Megamind* movie which are divided into 5 types, namely, phrasal verb idioms found 54 idioms, tournure idioms found 5 idioms, irreversible binomial idioms there is no found idioms that used by each character in *Megamind* movie, phrasal compound idiom found 93 idioms and incorporating verbs idiom found 23 idioms. **Second**, there are 9 types of idiomatic meanings used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, 3 lexical meanings, 4 contextual meanings, 4 grammatical meanings, 8 conceptual meanings found, 44 associative meanings found, 35 referential meanings found, 2 non-referential meanings were found, 33 denotative meanings, and 42 connotative meanings. **Third**, the most dominant types of idiomatic expressions used are in the main character in the movie, namely the Megamind character totaling 63 types of Phrasal Compound Idioms and as many as 33 types of Phrasal Verb Idioms.

**Keywords** : *The Idiomatic Expressions, Idiomatic Meaning, Megamind Movie*

## ABSTRAK

Bielqis Elfath, 2020 : *The Idiomatic Expressions Used By The Characters As Found In Megamind Movie*  
Supervisor I : Dr. Diana Rozelin, M. Hum  
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Peneliti membahas tentang ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan para karakter yang ditemukan di film *Megamind*. Film tersebut bertemakan cerita heroik, dalam dialognya ditemukan kandungan ekspresi idiomatik, alur cerita film bagus, memiliki struktur bahasa yang baik dan film mengandung pesan bahwa "siapa pun bisa menjadi pahlawan". Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis ekspresi idiomatik, arti dari ekspresi idiomatik, dan jenis-jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang paling dominan digunakan oleh karakter seperti yang ditemukan di film *Megamind*. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori Adam Makkai untuk mencari jenis-jenis ekspresi idiomatik, dan menggunakan teori Abdul Chaer untuk mencari arti dari ekspresi idiomatik. Karakter adalah orang-orang yang direpresentasikan dalam sebuah karya dramatis atau naratif. Idiom adalah ekspresi kompleks yang maknanya tidak secara logis mengikuti makna individu dari konstituennya. Idiom dibagi menjadi 2 bagian yaitu idiom encoding dan idiom decoding. Idiom decoding dibedakan menjadi 2 yaitu idiom sememik dan idiom leksemik. Idiom leksemik terbagi menjadi 5 jenis, yaitu idiom verba frasal, idiom turnur, idiom irreversibel binomial, idiom majemuk frasa, dan idiom penggabung. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Berdasarkan rumusan masalah, penelitian ini telah mengungkap tiga temuan. Terdiri dari; **Pertama**, jenis idiomatic yang ditemukan ada 175 idiom, yang terdapat dalam 3 karakter tokoh di film *Megamind* yang terbagi menjadi 5 tipe yaitu, phrasal verb idiom ditemukan 54 idiom, tournure idiom ditemukan 5 idiom, idiom irreversibel binomial tidak ditemukan idiom yang digunakan oleh setiap karakter dalam film *Megamind*, frasa compound idiom ditemukan 93 idiom, dan incorporating verbs idiom ditemukan 23 idiom. **Kedua**, terdapat 9 jenis makna idiomatik yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film *Megamind*, makna leksikal ditemukan 3 makna, makna kontekstual ditemukan 4 makna, makna gramatikal ditemukan 4 makna, makna konseptual ditemukan 8 makna, makna assosiatif ditemukan 44 makna, makna referensial ditemukan 35 makna, non referensial ditemukan 2 makna, makna denotatif ditemukan 33 makna, dan konotatif ditemukan 42 makna. **Ketiga**, jenis ungkapan idiomatik yang paling dominan digunakan terdapat pada tokoh utama dalam film tersebut yaitu tokoh Megamind sebanyak 63 jenis Phrasal Compound Idioms dan sebanyak 33 jenis Phrasal Verb Idioms.

**Kata Kunci** : *Ekspresi Idiomatik, Makna Idiomatik, Megamind Movie*

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

A human cannot live alone because they are social creatures who always communicate and share thoughts, ideas, opinions, and all kinds of other information with each other, both physically and verbally. To be able to communicate verbally human needs a “tool”, which is called language.

Language is a sound symbol system which is agreed to use by the member society in cooperative, communication, and self-identity.<sup>3</sup> Besides, language relates to all aspects of life and the nature around a society which uses.<sup>4</sup> Language has characteristic flexible and dynamic which will create a new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language just can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself.<sup>5</sup>

Language is the human way to communicate with each other in communication to express their thought, idea, suggestion, emotion, and so on. Language has an important role in daily life. Without language, people may not be able to carry out their life. Even disabled people such as deaf people still have their language for communication, it is a sign language. Which means humans to be able to communicate with others.

In daily life, people should have abilities of reading and listening to receive information and speaking and writing to give information. Knowing a language means knowing the morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meanings. Not only that, there are fixed phrases, consisting of more than one words, with meanings that cannot be inferred

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<sup>3</sup> Harimurti Kridalaksana, “*Bahasa dan Linguistik*” in Kushartanti, Untung Yuwono, and Multamia RMT Lauder. *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*, (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009).p.3.

<sup>4</sup> Harimurti Kridalaksana, “*Bahasa dan Linguistik*” in Kushartanti, Untung Yuwono, and Multamia RMT Lauder. *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*. p.4.

<sup>5</sup> Victoria Fromkin & Robert Rodman, *An Introduction to Language*, (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston Inc., 1974).p.26.

by knowing the meanings of the individual words, such as idiomatic expressions.

Idioms are used in many ways in language, including through movies where speakers must convey messages which can only be spoken with idiomatic expression. It is very interesting to study different types of idioms that were used by a group of society and categorizing the idioms into many groups. English has idiomatic expressions which English speakers used to express their feeling and conditions using idiomatic expressions.

An idiom is an expression that cannot be understood if we try to analyze the meaning of each word in isolation because its meaning is different from its logic. According to Mona Baker, an idiom is defined as frozen patterns of language that allow little or no variation in form and often carry the meanings which cannot be decided from their components.<sup>6</sup> It means that idiom cannot be translated literally from one language into another language without some changes in connotation. While according to Chaer, idioms are units of language whether in the form of words, phrases, or sentences whose meanings cannot be drawn from the general grammatical rules prevailing in the language or cannot be predicted from the lexical meaning of the elements that make up them.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, according to Stephen Grambley, an idiom is defined as a complex item that is longer than a word form but shorter than a sentence and which has a meaning that cannot be derived from the knowledge of its parts.<sup>8</sup> On the other hand, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary stated an idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.<sup>9</sup> Idiomatic expressions in formal situations can be found in lectures,

<sup>6</sup> Mona Baker, *In Other Words, A Course Book on Translation*, (London: Routledge, 1992). p.63.

<sup>7</sup> Abdul Chaer. *Linguistik Umum*. (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta. 2007). p.296.

<sup>8</sup> Stephen Grambley, Patzold K.M.s *A Survey in Modern English*, (London: Routledge, 2004).

<sup>9</sup> Cambridge University Press, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.2008).p. 714.

academics, essays, and business reports. Informal idiomatic expressions can be found in literature, music, and movies.

In this research, the movie becomes an object of the study. The movie is one of the literary works which people often watch to entertain and gain information. As with books or other printed works, the movie is a conductor of information to society. The information presented in a movie providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre of the theme, the movie always leaves a moral message to people that can absorb easily.

Besides, understanding a movie can be easier than reading a written text like a book. Based on this reason, the movie is strategically used as a communication tool for many people. Many of the English idioms that a person may hear spoken in America came from the movies. In watching a movie, a lot of people hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms is unpredictable from the grammatical rule. Moreover, the aim of the idioms in the movie can be accomplished only because words have a certain meaning.

Presently the production of the movie is dominated by the United States and even from the beginning until now. Since American movies are made in English, large numbers of globally popular movies are subsequently in English. Although the movies are produced in a foreign language, Indonesians enjoy English movie it has been evident that their enjoyment continues to increase. This is shown by their positive response toward English language movies which are popular in movie theatres, television broadcasts, and as recordings for home viewing circulated through various media in Indonesia.

One of the most successful Hollywood movies to have earned millions of dollars globally is the *Megamind* movie. The *Megamind* movie by The Dream Works Animation 3-D continues the action of attracting viewers in the second week of its screening *Megamind* managed to reap almost US \$ 90 million and was at the top of the list of best-selling movies. This thesis

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proposal focused on “The idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie”.

Because of that, the researcher chooses this title for the thesis studied as a material because the idiomatic expression is one of figurative language that the meaning difficult to understand for the common viewers. Also, the researcher often found movies containing idiomatic expressions in their dialog, so the researcher was interested in describes the types of idiomatic expressions and the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in this movie.

Moreover, the researcher chooses this movie because the storyline was good, acceptable to all ages, the message can be received with good viewers, have a good language structure, and this movie like the heroic themed stories in general, this movie also has two opposing characters, namely hero and villain who act as *Megamind* and *Metroman*, but in contrast to the general description of the heroic-themed story, this movie offers something new and fresh in accordance to its tagline which reads "*superhero movie will never be the same*".

Heroes who are idolized are not always heroes and instead, villain hated characters end up being heroes. This movie displays the message that "*anyone can be a hero*". This hero-themed movie shows something new and different, and also this movie gives quite a lot of idiomatic expressions. So, based on the reason above, the writer analyzed this movie and takes a title for research “**The idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie**”.

## B. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher makes the formulation of the problems are arranged as follows:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie?
2. What are the meanings of the idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie?

3. Which one is the most dominant type of idiomatic expression used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie?

### C. Limitation of the problems

In this research, the researcher focused on the types of idiomatic expressions in which three characters will be analyzed, they are *Megamind*, *Metroman*, and *Minion*. They are chosen as characters to be analyzed because there are many idioms can be found in each of their conversation in the movie, and also the researcher focused on the meanings even the most dominant types of the idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie.

### D. Purpose of the research

The purpose of the research are:

1. To find out the types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie.
2. To find out the meanings of the idiomatic expressions used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie.
3. To find out the most dominant type of idiomatic expression used by the characters as found in *Megamind* movie.

### E. Significance of the research

The significances of this study are that the researcher addresses as follows:

1. *Theoretically: The result of the study is hoped:*
  - a. Giving new knowledge about the idiomatic expression that arose in the movie, because the idiom is about an agreement in society.
  - b. Offering insights for other institutes and build upon existing academic research and literature.
  - c. Giving a stimulus for the young researchers in doing various and deeper researches about English literature.

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2. *Practically: The result of the study is hoped to be as follow:*

- a. Reference in the English Literature Department.
- b. Contribution to the readers to increase knowledge particularly in understanding idiom language by knowing the theory and the meaning. Moreover, they can apply their knowledge and comprehension in the appropriate daily conversation, especially on an informal occasion.
- c. Reference for other researchers to do some related researches in deeper, further, and better techniques.

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## CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Idiomatic Expression

Idioms are words whose meaning cannot be seen either in lexical or grammatical and the meaning of idiom did not follow the form of the meaning of the individual words of which it is composed. One of the most important aspects of language is idioms. Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that are used by English speakers.

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

The idiomatic expressions are accepted as common usage in everyday speech and writing. While idioms are colorful expressions, people do not understand and neglect them. Less knowledge of idioms will make a language awkward and stilled in usage. In vocabulary studies, idioms have been approached from different perspectives.

After reading some materials and references, the researcher knows that there are some theories of an idiom that were proposed by some linguists. Here, the researcher presents some perspectives to reach an agreement on the definition of an idiom. According to Mantyla, an idiom is an expression that contains more than one word, and whose meaning is different from the sum of the literal meanings of its components.<sup>10</sup> According to Makkai, an idiom is

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<sup>10</sup> Mantyla, K. *Idioms and Language Users: The Effect of the Characteristic of idioms on their Recognition and Interpretation by Native and Non-Native Speaker of English*. Thesis. Unpublished. (University of Jyvaskyla Press, 2004).p.67.

a complex expression whose meaning does not logically follow from the individual meanings of its constituents.<sup>11</sup>

Meanwhile, Carter defines, idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, according to Gorys Keraf, idioms are structural patterns that deviate from general language rules (usually in the form of phrases) whose meaning is not the same as the combined meaning of the words that form it.<sup>13</sup>

Meanwhile, Jennifer Seidl and Wordie define that, the idiom is a word combination and has a different meaning which the meaning of forming each word of idiom if the words stay alone, the combinations of the word frequently is weird and illogical. They often disobey the grammar even though not all combinations of the word of idiom illogical and compatible with the role of grammar.<sup>14</sup> Hocket Charles said an idiom is a modern linguistic agreement on one composed of two or more constituent parts generally deemed to be words. The closer the wording of an idiom reflects a real-world situation the easier it is so interpreted.<sup>15</sup>

Based on all definitions of idiom above, the writer concludes that idiom is an expression, a word, phrase, or sentence whose meanings cannot be understood by individual words but must be learned as a whole. Although there is the various definition of idiomatic expressions, all of them share common features. The researcher could say that idiomatic expressions are different from the actual literal meaning.

To find the meaning of an idiom, the researcher has to understand such an idiom in general because the meaning of an idiom cannot be

<sup>11</sup> Makkai, A. *Idiom Structure in English*. (The Hague: Mouton.1972),p. 215.

<sup>12</sup> Carter, R. *Introducing Applied Linguistics*. (London: Penguin Books.1993).p.65

<sup>13</sup> Gorys Keraf. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1984).p. 109.

<sup>14</sup> Jennifer Seidl, and W. Mc. Mordie, *English Idiom and How to Use Them*. (London: Oxford University Press.1978.)

<sup>15</sup> Charles Francis Hockett, *A course of Modern Linguistic*, (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1958). p. 177.

understood just in each word. One of example idiomatic expressions is the idiom “watch out!” in a sentence “**No.. No.. Slow it down, and stop. I said slow down. Hey watch out!**”. “watch out!” does not have a meaning that watching outdoors. The literal meaning is “to be careful, to pay attention, or on the alert and it is usually because the danger is imminent”.

## B. The Character

A character is a person, animal, creature, or thing in a story. The author uses characters to perform the actions and speak dialogue, moving the story along a plotline. Characters in the story are human beings that are the creation of the author. Abrams claims that characters are people which are represented in a dramatic or narrative work. They are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the people say and their distinctive ways of saying it (the dialogue) and from what they do the action)<sup>16</sup>.

From the definition of characters above, an author should be able to portray the character’s quality, attitude and behavior clearly so that it can describe a character to the readers because both the character and the quality of moral portrayed by the author are related to the reader’s interpretation. A story is also used by the author as the media to convey the moral message and even satire, all of those conveyed through the character.

These are the most important characters in the story. There are two types of characters:

1. **The protagonist** is the main character, around which the whole story revolves. The decisions made by this character will be affected by a conflict from within, or externally through another character, nature, technology, society, or the fates/God.
2. **The antagonist**, this character causes conflict for the protagonist. However, the antagonist could be the protagonist, who is torn by a

<sup>16</sup> Meyer Howard Abrams, *A Glossary of Literary Term*. (Australia, Canada, Mexico, Singapore, and the United Kingdom Stated: Heinle and Heinle.1999). p. 32-33.

problem within. Most times, something external is causing the problem. A group of people causing the conflict would be considered society, perhaps the members of a team, community, or institution. Additionally, the antagonist could be a part of nature, such as an animal, the weather, a mountain. A different kind of antagonist would be an item such as a pen, car, phone, etc. Finally, if the conflict comes from something out of the character's control, the antagonist is fate or God.

### C. Types of Idiomatic Expression

Idioms have been categorized by many scholars with different classes. For this study, the researcher chooses a theory proposed by Adam Makkai, in his book entitled *Idiom Structure in English*. Makkai divides into two types. Those are<sup>17</sup>:

#### 1. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meanings involving collocational preferences and restrictions. Example: *answer the door*, *wide awake*, and *blow one's nose*.

#### 2. Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

Idioms of decoding refer to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretations could not be comprehended based on only learned linguistic conventions. In other words, the meaning of decoding idioms is unpredictable. Example: *kick the bucket*, *pull's someone's leg*, and *beat about the bush*.

Makkai also classifies the idiom of decoding into two types. Those are *lexemic idioms* and *sememic idioms*. Sememic idioms are composed of more than one minimum free form, while compound words are not idioms.

<sup>17</sup> Eli Hinkel. *Teaching Idiomatic Expressions and Phrases: Insight and Techniques*. *Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research*. October. 2017. Vol. 5. No. 3.



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Sememic idioms, such as proverbs which are polylexemic constructions, have additional literal and moral meanings or hidden messages, it also usually conveys pragmatics meaning related to a particular culture<sup>18</sup>.

While lexemic idiom is a minimal free form that smallest meaningful form of a spoken or a written language which can occur in isolation, thus constituting an utterance by itself<sup>19</sup>. It means that the lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective, preposition). In this research, the researcher used lexemic idioms than sememic idioms. The lexemic idioms are divided into five types.

### 1. Phrasal Verbs Idiom

A phrasal verbs idioms is a compound verb consisting of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition)<sup>20</sup>. Sometimes it is formed by two or sometimes three parts that contain a verb and an adverb or preposition. Most phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of a small number of the verb (go, get, sit, come, etc) and some number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc).

Phrasal verbs occur in many idiomatic expressions<sup>21</sup>. Phrasal verbs have a meaning that easy to guess, for example, *sit down or get up*. But in any other case, phrasal verbs can be quite different from the components that formed it.

<sup>18</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 128.

<sup>19</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 120.

<sup>20</sup> Jake Allsop, *Test Your Phrasal Verb*. Edinburg: Pearson Education Limited. 2009.p.5.

<sup>21</sup> Jake Allsop, *Test Your Phrasal Verb*. Edinburg: Pearson Education Limited. 2009.p.92.





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## 2. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idioms are the largest lexemic idioms, usually contain at least three words, and are mostly verbs. The tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning, for example, *to blow a fuse*, means to get very angry.

## 3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

The irreversible binomial idiom is a kind of idiom that has fixed structures which cannot be changed. It usually consists of two words, which are separated by a conjunction. For example *high and dry* (without resources), *Romeo and Juliet* (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love), *sink or swim* (to either be successful right away or succumb to failure).

## 4. Phrasal Compound Idiom

A phrasal compound idiom is a common form of idiom. Some words are combined into one, but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. A phrasal compound idiom that contains primarily nominal made up of *adjective plus noun*, *noun plus noun*, *verb plus noun*, or *adverb plus preposition*. For example, *blackmail* (the payment force by intimidation), *bookworm* (a person committed to reading or studying), *hot dog* (food), *white house* (the Official Residence of the President of the United States).

## 5. Incorporating Verbs Idiom

Incorporating verbs idiom has spread in all-out daily activities even we do not realize it. It has also some forms such as noun-verb, adjective verb, and noun-adjective. This kind of idiom is mostly used in the formal term. For example, *blood curdling* means to fill you with horror.

## D. The meanings of the idiomatic expressions

The first thing to do is to understand all of the meaning of the source text. According to Abdul Chaer, in his book<sup>22</sup> *Linguistic Umum* is categorized into nine types of meaning that can be determined in the analysis of the meaning of the source. Namely:

### 1. Lexical Meaning

Lexical Meaning is the smallest unit of meaning in the language meaning structure which could be differentiated from other similar units. Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning. The meaning that appropriates with the results of observation our sense of the meaning in the dictionary. A lexeme is an abstract unit, it can occur in many different forms of actual spoken or written sentences and is regarded as the same lexeme even when inflected.

Therefore, many people say that the lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any context. For example, the lexeme ‘horse’ has the lexical meaning of four feet animal that usually we ride. Lexically, ‘pencil’ means a kind of writing equipment made from wood or charcoal. And ‘water’ is a kind of liquid thing that is usually used in daily activities<sup>23</sup>.

### 2. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context<sup>24</sup>. Contextual meaning is also a concept that uses the term by embedding it into a broader phrase that includes its description. It can be concluded that contextual significance could be considered the meaning of a situation. It arises as a result of the speech-context relation. It took the form of a lot of things.

Contextual meaning is the meaning within the context of a lexeme or word. The contextual meaning, however, could be considered to the situation where the time, the environment for

<sup>22</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 289

<sup>23</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*. p. 289

<sup>24</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, p. 290

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language use, is used. For example, context meaning the word ‘head’ in these sentences:

- a. The hair on grandmother’s head is not white yet.
- b. His telephone number is in that head letter.
- c. The shape of the nail and pin’s head is not the same.

Contextual meaning also related to a situation, it is the place, time, and environment of language user, for example:

*“How many three times (kali) four?”*

If that question is given to the third class of elementary school when the mathematic lesson, of course, it will be answered is twelve. But, if that question is given to the photographer, so it will be answered is a thousand or two thousand because that question is referred to the cost.

### 3. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning that rises in a sentence as a result of word functioning. It means that each language has a different grammatical system. Grammatical significance is the meaning of the enclosed sentence. It means that each language's grammatical meaning is limited, and cannot be changed or replaced for a long time. One could perceive the grammatical meaning of a language. It is set according to the community of users of the language.

Grammatical meaning refers to the meaningful relationship between the constituent parts of the grammatical construction. This can be interpreted as a meaningful relationship between words, phrases, or sentences. Grammatical meaning could also be known as a formal or functional meaning or an internal meaning. Grammatical

meaning present if there was a process of grammatical in it as affixation, reduplication, composition, and syntactization<sup>25</sup>.

For example, the base word ‘*horse*’ produce grammatical meaning ‘*riding the horse*’. Syntaxes process of word meaning ‘*young brother*’, kicking and ball; young brother is the ‘*subject*’, kicking means ‘*active*’, and the ball means ‘*object/target*’.

#### 4. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning that owned by a lexeme. It is free from context or association thing. Conceptual meaning can also be called a meaning that emphasizes logical meaning. For example, the base word ‘*horse*’ has a conceptual meaning a kind of four feet animal that usually we ride, and the word ‘*home*’ has a conceptual meaning as ‘*the building of human’s resident*’.

Another example, the word ‘*jasmine*’ has a conceptual meaning a kind of small flower, white, and fragrance flower, the word ‘*red*’ has a conceptual meaning a kind of bright color, and the word ‘*crocodile*’ that is conceptual meaning a kind of wild reptile which eats some animals, include carcass<sup>26</sup>. So, the actual conceptual meaning is the same as the meaning of lexical, denotative, and referential.

#### 5. Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning is owned by a lexeme or word related to that word relation with something outside of language. This associative meaning is the same with sign or symbolism that is used by a society of language used to explain another concept which has a resemblance with condition or characteristic from that origin word. For example, the word ‘*jasmine*’ is associated with something to holiness or purity, the word ‘*red*’ is associated with the braveness, and the word ‘*crocodile*’ is associated with the evil, bad, and crime. So, the

<sup>25</sup>Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, p. 290

<sup>26</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, p.293.



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associative meaning is the same as the meaning of connotative, stylistic, affective, and collocative<sup>27</sup>.

## 6. Referential Meaning and Non-Referential Meaning

A word is called referential meaning if that word has a reference. Referential meaning is the meaning that relates directly to the fact, or it can be called “dictionary meaning”, such as *horse*, *red*, and *images* are included words of referential meaning because there are references in the real world. Instead of words such as *and*, *or*, and *because* is the words that are not meaningful referential, because the words do not have references<sup>28</sup>.

## 7. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning has similarities with lexical and conceptual meaning.<sup>29</sup> Denotative meaning is the original meaning or the true meaning of a lexeme. A denotative identifies the central aspect of a word meaning based on something outside the language or based on certain conventions. Thus, the denotation is a reasonable meaning the original, which first appeared, the first known, which means it is appropriate with the meaning of reality. For example, the word ‘*thin*’ is meant the body’s condition of someone that smaller than normal size. The word ‘*flower*’ is meant denotative as a flower which we cultivate in the garden.

## 8. Connotative Meaning

Connotation meaning is different from the denotation meaning. The real meaning is the sense of the denotation or original meaning. The meaning of connotation is other meanings associated with the value of a sense of the people or groups using the word. Connotative meaning is the figurative meaning or not a true meaning. Connotative

<sup>27</sup> Geoffrey Leech. *Semantik 1 dan 2*. Utrecht Antwerp: Uitgeverij Het spectrum.1976.p.28.

<sup>28</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, p.291.

<sup>29</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, p.292

meaning is also another meaning that is added in denotative meaning it is related to feeling from people or group who used that word.

For example, the word ‘flower’, if it said “Dina is ‘a flower’ in our village”, the meaning of a flower is not the same as the original meaning. The good character of that flower is imitated to Dina, and some people describe the beauty of Dina as a flower. So, the word ‘*thin*’ is a neutral connotation it’s meant that has a good feeling. But, slim is the same as thin, it has a positive connotation, better than a thin and good feeling.

### E. Review of Related Research

Idiomatic has been analyzed by other researchers from several Universities and institutions. There are some research stories related to the idiomatic expressions, they are:

Firstly, Dwi Rumbiati (2014)<sup>30</sup>, a student of State Islamic University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, wrote a thesis entitled *Idiomatic Expression in The Rainbow Troop Novel by Angie Kilbane, A translated Novel of Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata*. This research aims to find the change of meaning and the categories of the idiomatic expression used in The Rainbow Troop Novel by Angie Kilbane a Translated Novel of Laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata. The data in this research were taken from Angie Kilbane’s of the Rainbow Troops Novel. This thesis discusses idiom, such as form idiom, meaning, and category of an idiom. The writer used descriptive method and qualitative research to get a description of the form, meaning, and category of an idiom. There are two categories of idiom, full idiom and semi idiom in the table which also described the grammatical meaning of idioms and lexical meaning of idioms. The result of this thesis examined 100 idioms that explain the meaning of idiom word by word and sentence by sentence.

<sup>30</sup> Dwi Rumbiati. *The Analysis of Idiomatic Expression In the Rainbow Troop Novel by Angie Kilbane: A translated Novel of Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. 2014. Thesis. Unpublished. The State of Islamic University Sultan Thaha Saifuddin. Jambi.

Secondly, Amir Yahya (2013)<sup>31</sup>, a student of Muria Kudus University, wrote a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Idioms in the Script of the “Expendable” movie directed by Sylvester Stallon*. This research aims to know the types and the meaning of idioms in the script of the “Expendable” movie directed by Sylvester Stallon. This research used qualitative research and the descriptive method. The data source of this research is Script “*The Expendable*” movie, meanwhile, the data is dialogue. The result of this thesis there are types of idiom used in the Script “*The Expendable*” movie. Which are Neutral (17), Formal (1), Colloquial (7), and Slang (26). The meanings are classified into the types of meanings (Lexical and Idiomatic) and translated into lexical and idiomatic meanings, in this thesis to make it easier to understand the list of types of idiom and the meanings are arranged into a table form.

Thirdly, Nasrul Akbar (2011)<sup>32</sup>, a student of the Faculty of Culture Studies, University of North Sumatera, wrote a thesis entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Celine Dion’s Songs*. This research aims to find out the form and the meaning of the idiomatic expressions used in Celine Dion’s songs. The object of his study was idiomatic expressions in ten of Celine Dion’s songs which were chosen randomly. This research used library research and descriptive method. The writer found 8 various idioms in Celine Dion’s songs, they are separable phrasal verb, inseparable phrasal verb, a figure of speech, idiom with an adjective, idiom with an adjective followed by various prepositions, idioms with adjectives+nouns combination, verbs+nouns+prepositions combination, and prepositions nouns combination. So, the writer concludes that most of Celine Dion’s song used figurative speech form. Generally, the whole of the literal meaning can describe by one word so that the meaning is easy to understand.

<sup>31</sup> Amir Yahya, *An analysis of idioms in the movie script of the “Expendable” directed by Sylvester Stallone*, (Kudus: Sarjana program in English Education Muria Kudus University). 2013. Thesis. Unpublished.

<sup>32</sup> Nasrul Akbar, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Celine Dion’s Songs*. The University of North Sumatera. 2011. Thesis. Unpublished.

From the three previous findings above, this research has similarities and differences from those researchers. The writer can be concluded the similarity is that using the same methods are qualitative research and descriptive method, all the research above analyzed about the idiomatic expression. And then the difference is the purpose of the research, where the writer focuses on the types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters and the meanings of the idiomatic expressions used by the character as found in *Megamind* movie, and then for the third part of previous findings above used the library research, and the theories used by each thesis are different. On the other hand, this research was so interesting to be a reference to students who want to know the idiom widely.



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## CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

### A. Design of Research

Design of research refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects cohesively and coherently. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. According to Maxwell, qualitative research emphasis on words rather than number<sup>33</sup>. Additionally, Cresswell states, qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem.<sup>34</sup>

According to Moleong, qualitative research is a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written and spoken from the people and their behavior which is being observed.<sup>35</sup> Then, Bogdan and Taylor, its define qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior.<sup>36</sup> This research used qualitative research suitable for the aim of the research. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is made up of words, observations, images, and even symbols.

Qualitative research is also analyzing descriptive data that is collected in the form of the situation of the natural object, internet, cyber data, books, dictionaries, newspaper, and the other source that correlate with the

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<sup>33</sup> Maxwell, Joseph A. *Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach Second Edition*, (United States of America: SAGE Publication, 1996). p. 17.

<sup>34</sup> John W. Cresswell, *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, (California: Sage Publications Inc., 1994). p.145.

<sup>35</sup> Haris Herdiansyah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010). p. 9.

<sup>36</sup> Lexy. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004). p. 4.

research,<sup>37</sup> or it can be interpreted. Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than a number.

Descriptive is the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers, it is caused by the application of qualitative method<sup>38</sup>. According to Selinger, descriptive research involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate, or describe naturally occurring and interpreted naturally without adding and describing important things<sup>39</sup>. On the other hand, interpreting of idiom which was matched with the significance of the sentence itself.

According to Sugiyono, descriptive problems formulation guided the writer in exploring and capturing the social situation to be studied thoroughly, widely, and intensively<sup>40</sup>. Moh Nazir also added that the descriptive method is a method that researchers the status of human, an object, a set of condition, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces written or spoken descriptive data of research that is possible to observe.<sup>41</sup>

In writing this thesis, the writer used a descriptive method that was suitable for the aim of the research. Where descriptive data such as a writer or spoken, by using qualitative research the writer will get a nice answer about the question in analyzing the idiomatic expressions in *Megamind* movie. It makes it easy for research to get the right data.

<sup>37</sup> Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, (Jambi: Fakultas Adab-Sastra dan Kebudayaan Islam, 2014), p.14.

<sup>38</sup> Martinis Yatim, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan dan Sosial Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*, (Jakarta: Bogor Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia, 2009), p. 191.

<sup>39</sup> Harbet. W. Shoahamy Selinger. *Second Language Research Methods*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), p. 125.

<sup>40</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009).

<sup>41</sup> Moh. Nazir, *Motode Penelitian*, (Bogor: Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia, 2011), p. 54.

## B. Source of Data

In the research, source of data is the subject from which the data can be found.<sup>42</sup> Data is a raw material that needs to be processed to produce the information, both qualitative and quantitative data that show the facts. On the other side, data is material information about the object of study. The data can be found by observation, interview, documentation, etc.

According to Lofland, the source of data in qualitative research are words and action, the other is an additional document, etc. The data can be gotten from a note, pictures, video/audio tapes, films<sup>43</sup>.

The data on this research was *Megamind* movie, it was produced by Dream Works Animation, and distributed by Paramount Pictures. The film premiered on October 28, 2010, in Russia, while it was released in the United States in digital 3D, IMAX 3D, and 2D on November 5, 2010. The duration was 96 minutes.

## C. Technique of Data Collection

Without data, the researcher cannot do the research. To get the data, the researcher uses a technique or more. Sugiyono stated that the technique of data collection is the most strategic step in research because the main purpose of the research is to get accurate data.<sup>44</sup> This activity requires a research instrument to obtain the data. Here is the technique of data collection used in this research is the documentation technique. It is conducted to collect the data. The documentation technique is one of the qualitative data collection techniques by viewing or analyzing documents created by the subjects themselves or by other people's subjects.

According to Haris Herdiansyah, stated that documentation technique is one of the ways that qualitative researchers can get a picture from the subject's point a view through written media and other documents written or

<sup>42</sup> Arikunto Suharsimi, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Bina Aksara, 1989), 6th ed., p.102.

<sup>43</sup> Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002), p. 157.

<sup>44</sup> Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. (Bandung: PT Alfabet, 2016),p.224.

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made directly by the subject concerned.<sup>45</sup> It means that the documentation technique is an effort to get data related to the object of the research. The data can be get through doing direct observation of the object, such as books, pictures, and movies that are directly related to the object. Documentation technique also a systematic activity or process in collecting, searching, using, investigating, and providing documents to obtain information, informing knowledge and evidence, and distributing it to users.

In this research the researcher using some steps to collect the data. Those steps are the following<sup>46</sup>:

1. Finding the *Megamind* movie.  
The researcher downloads the *Megamind* movie and takes the script.
2. Watching the movie repeatedly.  
The researcher watched the *Megamind* movie repeatedly and takes the scenes related to the research question.
3. Reading and captures  
The researcher reads and captures the script also the subtitle of dialog in the picture as a form that shows data at *Megamind* movie.
4. Marking the sentence of *Megamind* movie.  
The researcher gave marks on the words or sentences that related to the research question.
5. Identifying and classifying the data  
Identifying and classifying types of idioms and the meaning of idiom that found in *Megamind* movie, after finding all the data completely, the researcher processed the data to analyze them. Finally, the researcher made a good arrangement for the thesis as the last step in analysis in this research.

<sup>45</sup> Haris Herdiansyah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Jakarta: Salemba Humanika, 2010), p. 118.

<sup>46</sup> Nyoman Kutha Ratna. *Teori, Metode, Dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra (Dari Strukturalisme Hingga Postrukturalisme, Perspektif Wacana Naratif)*. 2004. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, p.47.

#### D. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data. In qualitative research, data analysis is the process of searching and arranging the data systematically. Technique data analysis is used to answer the formulation of the problem in analysis data. According to Wiersma stated that data analysis in qualitative research is a process of categorization, description, and synthesis<sup>47</sup>.

Bogdan said in Sugiyono's book, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them to enable you to present what you have discovered to others<sup>48</sup>. In this research, the researcher used the content analysis technique because this research is descriptive. This is one of the most common techniques to analyze qualitative research. It is how the researcher describes, analyzes the data that has been found in *Megamind* movie to find the answers to the formulation of the problems that have been formulated.

According to Klaus Krippendorff stated that content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts to the contexts of their use. As a research technique, the content analysis provides new insights, increases a researcher's understanding of particular phenomena, or informs practical actions<sup>49</sup>. The content analysis technique is a research methodology to analyze the content of messages, by the texts, images, symbols, or audio data.

It is used to analyze documented information in the form of texts, media, or even physical items. Through content analysis, it is possible to filter words into fewer categories related to content. It is assumed that when classified into the same categories, words, phrases have the same meaning.

<sup>47</sup> William Wiersma. *Research Methods in Education: An Introduction*. (Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon Inc. 1986),p.85.

<sup>48</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R &D*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009),p.243.

<sup>49</sup> Klaus Krippendorff. *Content Analysis: An Introduction to Its Methodology*. (California: Sage Publications, 2004),p.18.

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So, it can be concluded that content analysis is a research method for studying documents and communication, which might be texts of various formats, pictures, audio, or video.

In short, data analysis is systematically process to analyze data which have been collected. In this research, the researcher used some steps to analyze the data. Those steps are the following<sup>50</sup>:

1. Understand more about the idiom  
The researcher tried to more understand definition of idiom, the types of idiom and the meaning of idiom.
2. Collecting idiom  
The researcher collecting the idioms by watching this movie.
3. Classifying and identifying idiom  
The researcher classifies and identifies all idioms to understand the types of idiom and the meaning of idiom has a different meaning from the regular sentence, because the meaning of idiom cannot stand alone and cannot be translated word by word, so the researcher also classifies and identifies the meaning of idiom in this movie.
4. Analyzing idiom and the meaning  
The researcher analyzes the data and describes the types and meaning of idiom in the form of the written word.
5. Conclusion  
In this research, the researcher drew on the conclusion based on the result of the analyzed data.

<sup>50</sup> Nyoman Kutha Ratna. *Teori, Metode, Dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra (Dari Strukturalisme Hingga Postrukturalisme, Perspektif Wacana Naratif)*. 2004. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, p.48.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND ANALYSIS

#### A. Findings

In the findings of this study, the writer collect, classify and identify data, then look for the form and type of idioms, understand the meaning of idioms, analyze idioms and draw conclusions based on the results of data analysis. The results showed that many idioms were used in this movie. There are 175 idioms found in the *Megamind* movie, which are divided into 4 types of idioms, namely, first Phrasal Verb Idiom there are 54 idioms found, second Tournure Idiom there are 5 idioms found, third Phrasal Compound Idiom there are 93 idioms found, and fourth Incorporating Verbs Idiom there are 23 idioms found.

After finding the types of idiom used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, the writer also determines the meaning of the idiom, the meanings of these idioms are divided into 9 meanings, namely, first lexical meaning found 3 meanings, second 4 contextual meanings found, third grammatical meaning found 4 meanings, fourth conceptual meanings found 8 meanings, fifth associative meanings found 44 meanings, sixth referential meanings found 35 meanings, seventh non-referential meanings found 2 meanings, eighth denotative meanings found 33 meanings, and ninth connotative meanings found 42 meanings.

The most dominant types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie are found in the main character in the movie, namely the Megamind character, there are as many as 63 types of Phrasal Compound Idioms and as many as 33 types of Phrasal Verb Idioms.

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## B. Analysis

### 1. Idiomatic Expression Type

In this study, the writer examined the types of decoding idioms, namely lexemic idioms proposed by Adam Makkai<sup>51</sup>. There are 4 types of lexemic idiom expressions used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, namely as follows:

#### a. Phrasal Verb Idiom

The phrasal verb is usually called a two-word verb of multiple verbs which consists of two or three words. Makkai (1994) mentions that phrasal idiom is a type of idiom in which the constituent is verb + adverb or preposition. These adverbs or prepositions are used after verbs are sometimes called adverbial particles, for example back, down, off, on, etc<sup>52</sup>, for example:

#### 1) Character Megamind

- a) on your weak willed mind to find out all our secrets.<sup>53</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as an idiom verb phrase. This can be analyzed from the find out sentence uttered by the Megamind character. In this sentence some sentences contain idioms, the word find is a verb which means to find, especially where something or someone is, either unexpectedly or by searching, or to find where to get or how to achieve something, and the word out is an adverb word, a preposition which means it is used to indicate movement away from the inside of a place or container, so the word find out has the meaning of knowing something hidden.

<sup>51</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 135.

<sup>52</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 135.

<sup>53</sup> 13:15 minutes.

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- b) Could this be what I was destined for.<sup>54</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal verb idiom. This can be analyzed from the sentence *destined for*, which is said by the character Megamind. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains idiom meaning, the word *destined* is a verb which means intended (for a specific purpose) which causes someone to tend to do, accept, or become something in the future, and the word *for* is a word that contains an adverb which means intended to give to, so the word *destined for* which means having found destiny.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) Give me some, come on give it now. Give it to me, What?<sup>55</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as an idiom verb phrase. This can be analyzed from the *come on* sentence uttered by the Metroman character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word *come* is a verb which means to move or walk towards the speaker or with the speaker, and the word *on* is a preposition word which means it is used to show that something is in a position on top of something and touches it, or something moves into that position, so the word *come on* means let's do something or go somewhere.

- b) Super cool, you want to know what the greatest honor you've given me is?<sup>56</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as an idiom verb phrase. This can be analyzed from the sentence *want to* uttered by the Metroman

<sup>54</sup> 02:17 minutes.

<sup>55</sup> 10:26 minutes.

<sup>56</sup> 11:08 minutes.

character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word want is a verb which means expecting certain things or plans of action, and the word to is a preposition which means it is used before a verb to indicate that it is in the infinitive or is used after several verbs, especially when the action described in the infinitive will occur later, so the word want to has the meaning of wanting or expecting something.

### 3) Character Minion

#### a) Get in the car, you<sup>57</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as an idiom verb phrase. This can be analyzed from the get in the sentence uttered by the Minion character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word get is a verb which means to get, buy, or get something, and the word in is a preposition word which means in a container, place, or area, or is surrounded or covered by something, so the word get in has the meaning of going to something or going into something.

#### b) Actually, most of it comes from an outlet store in.<sup>58</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as an idiom verb phrase. This can be analyzed from the comes from the sentence pronounced by the Minion character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom, the word comes is a verb which means to move or travel towards the speaker or with the speaker, and the word from is a preposition which means used to show the place where someone or something starts, so the word comes from means coming from somewhere.

<sup>57</sup> 09:55 minutes.

<sup>58</sup> 13:05 minutes.

## b. Tournure Idiom

A tournure idiom is a verb phrase idiom which contains at least three lexicons or words and containing the definite article or indefinite article. The tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning<sup>59</sup>, for example:

### 1) Character Megamind

- a) Went to jail, lost the girl of my dreams, and got my but kicked.<sup>60</sup>

In this picture, the author analyzed the underlined words classified as tournure idioms. This can be analyzed from the sentence the girl and my but kicked spoken by the character Megamind. In this sentence, there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word the girl is a noun which means a female child or young woman, especially one still at school, or a word that has no meaning but describes a noun, and the meaning of the sentence that was kicked on my ass is admonished or reprimand yourself; angry or disappointed in yourself. Usually used in the form of a continuous sentence.

- b) Even fate picks its favorites.<sup>61</sup>

In this picture, the author analyzed the underlined words classified as tournure idioms. This can be analyzed from the sentence even fate picks its favorites uttered by the character Megamind. In this sentence, there is a sentence that contains idiom meaning, the sentence Even fate picks its favorite contains idioms in which there are verbs and articles, namely words that have no meaning but describe a noun (noun). The meaning of the sentence is to choose the conditions according to your wishes.

<sup>59</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 148.

<sup>60</sup> 00:42 minutes.

<sup>61</sup> 02:27 minutes.

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### c. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is a common form of idiom. Some words are combined into one, but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. This kind contains primary nominal which pattern can be adjective + noun, noun + noun, and verb + noun<sup>62</sup>, for example:

#### 1) Character Megamind

- a) I had a fairly standard childhood.<sup>63</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal compound idiom. This can be analyzed from the standard childhood sentences uttered by the Megamind character. In this sentence some sentences contain an idiom meaning, the word standard is a noun which means the level of quality, moral rules that must be obeyed, generally accepted patterns or models, and the word childhood is a noun which means when a person is a child, it becomes a standard word childhood has the meaning of ordinary childhood.

- b) I set out to find my destiny.<sup>64</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal compound idiom. This can be analyzed from the sentence to find my destiny which is spoken by the character Megamind. In this sentence some sentences contain idioms, the word to find is a preposition and a verb which means it is used before a verb to show that it is in the infinitive and to find, especially where something or someone is, either unexpectedly or by searching, or to find where to get or how to achieve something, and the word my destiny is a noun which means the things that will happen in the future, so the

<sup>62</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 164.

<sup>63</sup> 01:12 minutes.

<sup>64</sup> 01:47 minutes.

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word to find my destiny has the meaning of finding the real truth.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) although getting a whole museum is super cool.<sup>65</sup>

In this picture, the writer of the underlined word is classified as an idiom compound phrase. These can be sentences from the entire museum uttered by Metroman figures. In this sentence there are sentences that contain idioms, the sentence whole museum is super cool contains meaning idioms consisting of adjectives and nouns, the words whole and cool are adjectives, and the words museum and super are nouns which mean a very exhibition place interesting.

- b) and at the end of every day.<sup>66</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal compound idiom. This can be analyzed from the sentence every day uttered by the Metroman figure. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains idioms, the word every is an adjective which means it is used to show that something is repeated regularly, is used when referring to all members of a group consisting of three or more people, and the word day is a noun which means a period of 24 hours, especially from twelve o'clock one night to twelve o'clock the next night, so the word every day means doing something all day long.

<sup>65</sup> 11:06 minutes.

<sup>66</sup> 11:24 minutes.

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### 3) Character Minion

#### a) death ray, readying.<sup>67</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal compound idiom. This can be analyzed from the death ray sentence uttered by the Minion character. In this sentence some sentences contain an idiom meaning, the word death is a noun which means the end of life, very boredom, fear, the cause of the end of life, or the end or destruction of something, and the word ray is a noun which means a beam of light, heat, etc. narrow paths traveled in a straight line from where they originated, so the word death ray has the meaning of a death light or an imaginary ray capable of killing.

#### b) Yeah, good luck with that one.<sup>68</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as a phrasal compound idiom. This can be analyzed from the good luck sentence uttered by the Minion characters. In this sentence, there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word good is an adjective which means very satisfactory, enjoyable, pleasant, or interesting, and the word luck is a noun which means the force that causes things, especially good things, to happen to you by chance and not as a result of your efforts or abilities, so the word good luck has the meaning of hopefully getting satisfying results.

#### d. Incorporating Verbs Idiom

Incorporating verb idioms is a kind of idiom in which the first element is either a noun or an adjective which is attached to the verb<sup>69</sup>, for example:

<sup>67</sup> 17:04 minutes.

<sup>68</sup> 18:29 minutes.

<sup>69</sup> Adam Makkai. *Idiom Structure In English*. (Paris: The Hague. Mouton). 1972. p. 168.

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## 1) Character Megamind

- a) A much different fate awaited me.<sup>70</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the fate awaited sentence uttered by the Megamind character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the word fate is a noun which means what happens to a particular person or thing, especially something final or negative, such as death or defeat, and the word awaited is a verb which means to wait for or be waiting for something, so the word fate awaited has the meaning of provision has been waiting.

- b) A place that taught me the differences between right.<sup>71</sup>

In this picture, the writer of the underlined word is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the sentence difference between right spoken by the Megamind character. In this sentence, there is a sentence that contains an idiom meaning, the sentence difference between is a noun and preposition, and the sentence right is an adjective which means the difference between the true.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) Boys, a little lower.<sup>72</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the little lower sentence uttered by the Metroman character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains idiom meaning, the little lower sentence contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, the word little is a noun

<sup>70</sup> 02:33 minutes.

<sup>71</sup> 02:56 minutes.

<sup>72</sup> 10:57 minutes.

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and the lower word is a verb which means that it looks a little dark or noisy.

- b) It's 'revenge' and it's best served cold.<sup>73</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the best served sentence uttered by the Metroman character. The sentence best served contains idiomatic meanings consisting of adjectives and verbs, best is an adjectives, and served is verbs which mean to serve the needs of others well.

### 3) Character Minion

- a) Going off the rails, on a crazy train, sir.<sup>74</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the crazy train sentences uttered by the Minion characters. The sentence crazy train contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a verb, crazy is an adjective and train is a verb, which means the crazy vehicle.

- b) No criminal record.<sup>75</sup>

In this picture, the writer analyzes the underlined word which is classified as Incorporating Verbs Idiom. This can be analyzed from the criminal record sentence uttered by the Minion character. In this sentence there is a sentence that contains an idiom, the sentence criminal record contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, the criminal is an adjective and record is a verb, which means a record of the proceeds of crime.

<sup>73</sup> 17:26 minutes.

<sup>74</sup> 24:56 minutes.

<sup>75</sup> 39:30 minutes.



## 2. Meaning Of The Idiomatic Expression

To understand all the meanings of the source text, the author used the theory proposed by Abdul Chaer<sup>76</sup>. There are nine types of meanings, namely as follows:

### a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning<sup>77</sup>. In this study, the writer found 3 lexical meanings used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, for example:

#### 1) Character Metroman

- a) although getting a whole museum is super cool.<sup>78</sup>

In the picture, it is told that Metroman was at a museum opening ceremony, the museum was dedicated to himself (Metroman) from Metro city residents as a tribute and honor to a hero who has protected Metro city residents from crimes that threaten Metro city residents.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the lexical meaning. This can be analyzed from the sentence uttered by the Metroman character, the sentence was pronounced when Metroman was at an opening ceremony of a museum that was attended by many fans, which means Metro city has a very cool place or building to store appropriate objects. public concerns, such as the legacy of history, art, and science; antic goods, the place is awarded for Metroman as an award. The sentence shows a lexical meaning because in this sentence there is a word that contains a symbol of the object or object, namely a museum, and indicates an event, namely the dedication of a museum.

<sup>76</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 289

<sup>77</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 289

<sup>78</sup> 11:06 minutes.

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## 2) Character Minion

- a) Oh, you know boys are. They love video games.<sup>79</sup>

In the picture, it is told that the Minion is suggesting to Megamind that he should change his Titan teaching technique, because Titan is the son of a boy who usually only likes to play games, not to learn, and at the same time Megamind receives a notification on his cellphone that contains a reminder of the meeting between himself (Megamind) and a beautiful reporter named Roxanne, before getting a notification, Minion and Megamind train Titan to become a superhero who aim to fight himself, namely Megamind, then Megamind is injured as a result of disguising himself as a "space father" who training Titan to fly.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the lexical meaning. This can be analyzed from the sentence uttered by the Minion character, the sentence is spoken when the Minion is with Megamind in a secret room which means a boy who mostly has a hobby of playing games, video games are games that interact with the user, the user interface. through the image generated by the video device. The sentence shows a lexical meaning because in the sentence there are words that contain symbols of objects or objects, namely video games.

### b. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context<sup>80</sup>. In this study, the writer found 4 contextual meanings used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, for example:

<sup>79</sup> 43:05 minutes.

<sup>80</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 290



## 1) Character Megamind

- a) Could this be what I was destined for.<sup>81</sup>

In the picture, the Megamind is telling her past where it came from, the Megamind comes from another planet called the Blaupunkt Quadrant which was sent by his parents to earth by plane, in the middle of his journey to earth, the Megamind met a Metroman who also had the same fate as him, that was sent to earth, until but there has been no launch, Megamind said and hoped that his destiny would be good on this earth, but the Megamind plane was hit by a meteor and landed in prison while the Metroman plane glided smoothly until it arrived at the door of a rich husband and wife's house.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is contextual meaning. This can be analyzed from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence is pronounced at the beginning of the new film which means that Megamind hopes that the end of the life journey given by God is very good, but everything that is expected by Megamind does not match the fact that Megamind has a complicated, different life with Metroman. The sentence shows a contextual meaning because in the sentence there is a word whose meaning is not necessarily the same as someone else's and there is an adjective meaning, namely in the word destined.

- b) or this will be the last you ever hear of.<sup>82</sup>

In the picture, the Megamind is messing with the museum opening. Megamind and his sidekick named Minion are at the observatory, they kidnap Roxanne Ritchie, they

<sup>81</sup> 02:17 minutes.

<sup>82</sup> 15:39 minutes.

kidnap a reporter who used to lure Metroman to come to her observatory and destroy Metroman. From a distance the Megamind talks to the Metroman using a big screen, in the middle of the museum opening which is witnessed by all residents of the metro city, the Megamind threatens the Metroman.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is contextual meaning. This can be analyzed from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence is said when Megamind and the Minion kidnap a woman, Megamind warns Metroman that maybe the life of someone they kidnapped will end soon, or Metroman will not be able to hear Roxanne's voice again. This sentence shows contextual meaning because in this sentence there is a threat utterance uttered by Megamind, namely in the sentence the last you ever hear of.

### c. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning that rises in a sentence as a result of word functioning<sup>83</sup>. In this study, the writer found 4 grammatical meanings used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, for example:

#### 1) Character Megamind

- a) I'll just go get him.<sup>84</sup>

In the picture, Megamind is disguised as Bernard, a museum curator. The Megamind's disguise was inspired by Roxanne's words to create a superhero using the DNA from Metro Man, who would give the subject Metroman like superhuman abilities. Megamind in disguise and Roxanne sneak into the observatory which results in chaos where the

<sup>83</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 290

<sup>84</sup> 36:28 minutes.

criminal accidentally fires a serum at Hal Stewart. There the Megamind who was disguised as the tibia suddenly turned into the real Megamind and was known by Roxanne, Roxanne felt that she lost Bernard, and she asked where the Megamind had hidden Bernard, the Megamind said that the Megamind had done something terrible to Bernard. Then Roxanne tries to threaten the Megamind, she says that she will try to shoot this strange gun at the Megamind if the megamind doesn't return Bernard, and the Megamind tries to trick Roxanne by shouting the name of Bernard, and the Megamind immediately goes to look for Bernard by entering the box and Megamind changes to Bernard.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the Grammatical meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the character Megamind, the sentence was said when Megamind who was in an observatory room with Roxanne, Megamind said that he would go to fulfill Roxanne's desire to find Bernard. The sentence shows a grammatical meaning, because in this sentence there is a word that contains the perpetrator's description, namely Megamind, the word that does something, namely leaving, and the target word is to find or find someone, namely Bernard.

b) I lied to Roxanne.<sup>85</sup>

In the picture, Megamind is in a prison room, then Megamind monitors the external situation of Metro city by looking at a monitor screen, on the monitor screen, Titan tells Megamind to immediately fight against him, Titan tries to threaten to kill Roxanne if Megamind doesn't fight him Roxanne then tried to convince Megamind to fight Tighten,

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<sup>85</sup> 01:14:08 minutes.



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before Tighten had caught Roxanne and tied her to the top of the Metro Tower, seeing Roxanne in danger, Megamind shouted to be immediately released from the prison to help Roxanne, and a prison guard came, he said that Megamind won't be able to get out of jail, then the Megamind says that he lied to Roxanne.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the Grammatical meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence was pronounced when Megamind was in a room, which meant that Megamind had lied to Roxanne, and Megamind wanted to immediately go to fulfill his desire to help Roxanne who was in danger. The sentence shows a Grammatical meaning, because in the sentence there is a word that contains the perpetrator description, namely Megamind, a word that indicates something, namely lying, and the target word is Roxanne.

## 2) Character Minion

### a) You don't run errands.<sup>86</sup>

In the picture, the minion is measuring the body of the Megamind which aim to make a cloak that the Minion called "The Black Mamba" belonging to the Megamind, but at that time the Megamind suddenly had to leave the Minion who was talking about the robe, the Minion was angry because Megamind had not tried to test it. His oversized battle robe that the Minion make lightning fast, and the Minion tell Megamind that Megamind is not up to the task

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in

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<sup>86</sup> 47:12 minutes.

the sentence is the grammatical meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Minion character, the sentence was pronounced when Megamind was in one place with the Minion, which means that the minion had to complete a task or mission plan, which was to quickly make Megamind's robe. But Megamind instead leaves the minion, so the Minion says that you are not running a task, which means that the Minion is angry with the Megamind because Megamind has no feelings, Megamind instead leaves the Minion who is busy making Megamind's robe. The sentence shows a grammatical meaning, because in the sentence there is a word that contains the perpetrator's description, namely Megamind, a word that indicates something, namely errands.

#### d. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning that owned by a lexeme<sup>87</sup>. In this study, the writer found 8 conceptual meaning used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, example:

##### 1) Character Megamind

- a) I came from what you might call, a broken home.<sup>88</sup>

In the picture, Megamind explains its origin and its past. The reason the parents of the Megamind sent the Megamind to this planet is because the planet where the Megamind used to live was destroyed so that the Megamind was sent by its parents to this planet.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that had been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence was the conceptual meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence pronounced when Megamind when talking about his

<sup>87</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 291

<sup>88</sup> 01:15 minutes.

past and its origins. The sentence shows a conceptual meaning because in the sentence there is a word that indicates the state that the Megamind comes from a destroyed planet, and the sentence shows the time because Megamind tells of his past.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) So I borrowed a prop from a nearby nursing school.<sup>89</sup>

In the picture, Metroman explains his lie, namely faking his death when saving Roxanne from kidnapping, Metroman pretends to be exhausted and dead, but he is not dead, but he goes from his life which is attached with the word hero, he tries to live life with normal, when he faked death, he used a skull in the school, then sent it to the observatory, so that he looked like a skull and died.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the conceptual meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the character Metroman, the sentence said when Metroman told him where he disappeared, which implies that before Metroman disappeared, Metroman used equipment in the nursing school to destroy the place where Roxanne was kidnapped, this was done by Metroman to save someone. Metroman tricked Megamind as if Metroman had died. The sentence shows a conceptual meaning because in the sentence there is a word that indicates the situation that the Metroman is planning a lie by building a death disguise tool, besides that the sentence also contains the word place, environment, namely when the Metroman borrows a tool in a nursing school, and the sentence it shows the time because Megamind tells the time when she lied to everyone.

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<sup>89</sup> 01:09:06 minutes.



### e. Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is the meaning that is owned by lexeme or word related to that word relation with something outside of language<sup>90</sup>. In this study, the writer found 44 associative meaning used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, example:

#### 1) Character Megamind

- a) on your weak willed mind to find out all our secrets.<sup>91</sup>

The picture tells that the Megamind and Minion who had successfully kidnapped Roxanne and they were in the observatory with Roxanne, after Roxanne realized that the Megamind and the Minions tried to talk to Roxanne, so that Roxanne did a drama as if Roxanne was being hurt, this was intended to attract attention Metroman to head to the observatory to save Roxanne. But Roxanne instead diverts the conversation, Roxanne tries to find an interview and find out their secret, and Megamind is not fooled by Roxanne's words, because Megamind knows that Roxanne is trying to find out our secret.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the associative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the character Megamind, the sentence uttered when Megamind was at the kidnapping site of a female reporter girl, which implies that in the sentence Megamind said that Roxanne was looking for all secrets, to be able to find out or get something about the secret that was kept by Megamind from the Minion whose brain was very weak. Or it could be said that Roxanne was fooling the Minion with his weak brain. The sentence shows an associative meaning because in the

<sup>90</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 291

<sup>91</sup> 13:15 minutes.

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sentence there is a word that shows the concept of a person's nature and condition, namely a Minion who has a weak brain so that it is easily influenced by Roxanne's talk trying to find out their secret.

- b) In the mean time, I want you to carry on, with the dreary normal things you.<sup>92</sup>

The picture tells that after Megamind succeeded in destroying the event in the museum, finally Megamind got his to wish, namely mastering Metrocity, finally, Megamind held a press conference in front of a city building, he explained that he was happy and Megamind invited reporters to ask questions, and Roxanne who is also a reporter asked about the Megamind's plans for Metrocity's residents, Megamind also answered that he wanted his citizens to live a gloomy life now with a normal life.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the associative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence was pronounced when Megamind held a press conference, he said that in the meantime, I want you to carry on, with the dreary normal things you, which means Megamind wants everyone or its citizens have a peaceful life and obey it so that all her wishes can come true. The sentence shows an associative meaning because in the sentence there are words that indicate a situation, namely the word with the dreary normal things you.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) Finally, I'm free, to get in touch with my true power.<sup>93</sup>

<sup>92</sup> 22:26 minutes.

<sup>93</sup> 01:09:17 minutes.



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In the picture, Metroman reveals that he faked his own death, by various means of tricking the Megamind by sending the skull of his death, and Metroman also went into hiding to pursue his dream as a musician. During that time the Metroman felt that he was enjoying real life without the power he had.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the associative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Metroman character, the sentence was pronounced when Metroman told Megamind and his friends his lost power, which implied that when everyone thought Metroman disappeared or died, the fact was that Metroman had temporarily stopped with his strength, so that Metroman can enjoy life freely and Metroman tries to become a musician. This sentence shows an associative meaning because in this sentence there is a word that shows the concept of a person's nature and condition, namely a Metroman who feels free with his life without the strength he has, namely in the sentence my true power.

#### f. Referential Meaning

Referential meaning is the meaning that relates directly to the fact, or it can be called “dictionary meaning”<sup>94</sup>. In this study, the writer found 35 referential meaning used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, for example:

##### 1) Character Megamind

- a) Minion, code-send in the brain bots.<sup>95</sup>

In the picture, Megamind, who is disguised as Bernard, is a museum curator. The Megamind disguise was

<sup>94</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 292

<sup>95</sup> 35:45 minutes.

inspired by Roxanne's words to create a superhero using the DNA from Metro Man, who would give the subject Metro Man-like superhuman abilities. Megamind who is in disguise and Roxanne sneaks into the observatory which results in chaos where the criminal accidentally fires a serum at Hal Stewart. While with Roxanne in the room, Megamind asks Minon for a code, so Roxanne loses her focus to find out about the contents of the room.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is referential. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence was pronounced when Megamind was doing disguises in a building, Megamind was with a girl reporter, the meaning of Megamind's sentence was Megamind gave a signal to the Minion. The sentence shows a referential meaning because in the sentence there is a task word given by Megamind to the Minion, namely the word code-send.

## 2) Character Metroman

- a) Give me some, come on give it now. Give it to me, What?<sup>96</sup>

In the picture, it is told that Metroman was at a museum opening ceremony, the museum was dedicated to himself (Metroman) from Metro city residents as a tribute and honor to a hero who has protected Metro city residents from crimes that threaten Metro city residents. At that time, Metroman was flying over to the fans and shook hands with the fans and Metroman asked the fans to wave so that Metroman could shake hands with the fans.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the

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<sup>96</sup> 10:26 minutes.



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word in the sentence is referential. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Metroman character, the sentence was pronounced Metroman at a performance held by Metroman which means Metroman asks for something from his fans, namely Metroman asks his fans to wave so Metroman can shake hands with his fans. This sentence shows a referential meaning because in the sentence there is a word of assignment that is given by the Metroman to his fans, namely the word Give me, Give it.

- b) Super cool, you want to know what the greatest honor you've given me is?<sup>97</sup>

In the picture, it is told that Metroman was at a museum opening ceremony, the museum was dedicated to himself (Metroman) from Metro city residents as a tribute and honor to a hero who has protected Metro city residents from crimes that threaten Metro city residents. At that time Metroman was thanking the Metro city residents, and Metroman informed the residents that it was not this museum that made Metroman highly valued and respected, but the willingness of Metro city residents who wanted to be helped and protected by Metroman which made Metroman feel more valued and respected.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is referential meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Metroman character, the sentence was pronounced by Metroman at a performance held by Metroman, meaning that Metroman thanked his fans for being present at the event, the presence of his fans was a tribute to Metroman, and Metroman gave the greatest honor.

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<sup>97</sup> 11:08 minutes.

other. The sentence shows a referential meaning because in the sentence there is a word related to the next Metroman word or answer. After all, the Metroman asks the residents whether the Metrocity residents want to know the other greatest honor, the sentence is contained in the word you want to know.

#### g. Non-Referential Meaning

Instead of words such as and, or, and because is the words that are not meaningful referential, because the words do not have references<sup>98</sup>. In this study, the writer found 2 non-referential meaning used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, for example:

##### 1) Character Megamind

###### a) First off, what a turnout.<sup>99</sup>

The picture tells that after Megamind succeeded in destroying the event in the museum, finally Megamind got his to wish, namely mastering Metrocity, finally, Megamind held a press conference in front of a city building, he felt a lot of changes in Metrocity that he felt.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is non-referential. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence was pronounced when Megamind was somewhere with Minion, which means that Megamind has made a very big change, with the initial plan that has brought various changes. The sentence shows a non-referential meaning because in the sentence there is a word that indicates a preposition, namely the word first off.

<sup>98</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 292

<sup>99</sup> 01:02:30 minutes.

- b) look, I'm not sure where to go with that.<sup>100</sup>

The picture tells that after Megamind was fighting Titan, at that time Megamind fought using a giant robot costume, and Megamind was in the robot and fought Titan using an iron staff. The battle took place in the middle of a metropolis shattered in between.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of idioms that had been previously analyzed, the meaning of the words in the sentence was non-referential. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by Megamind character, the sentence was spoken when Megamind when Megamind fought Titan, when Megamind said that if he threw this iron rod at Titan then Megamind was not sure the Titan would lose and instead Megamind felt the Titan would attack him and Megamind doesn't know where to move Titan's emotions anymore, the sentence shows a non-referential meaning because in the sentence there is a word that shows a preposition, namely the word to go with that.

#### h. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning has similarities with lexical and conceptual meaning. Denotative meaning is the original meaning or the true meaning of a lexeme<sup>101</sup>. In this study, the writer found 33 denotative meaning used by characters in *Megamind* movie, for example:

##### 1) Character Megamind

- a) And then, finally I'm going to fight that hero. In an epic battle of good and evil.<sup>102</sup>

The picture tells that at that time Megamind was in a secret room with Minion who was always loyal to his, at that time Minion brought food in the form of donuts and drinks to

<sup>100</sup> 21:54 minutes.

<sup>101</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 293

<sup>102</sup> 32:46 minutes.

Megamind, but because Megamind was very happy because after coming home from meeting Roxanne, finally Megamind wasted food into the air.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been analyzed before, the meaning of the word in the sentence is denotative. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Megamind character, the sentence was pronounced by the Megamind somewhere along with the Minion, at that time Megamind was happy because he met Roxanne and Metroman had died, and Megamind said that he would become a Metroman substitute a hero, and would fight Titan. The sentence shows a denotative meaning because in this sentence there is the real meaning of the word, namely the word against the hero, because basically the Megamind states that Metroman has died, and he will be the next hero to fight the evil hero.

## 2) Character Minion

### a) We'd better get going.<sup>103</sup>

The picture tells that at that time Megamind was in prison and Megamind was regretting his actions, Megamind said this in front of the prison guards who was none other than a minion who was disguised as a prison officer, after hearing Megamind's words, finally, the minion who was in disguise opened his disguise, and gave a code to the Megamind to hurry out of the prison to save Metrocity, which was messed up by the Titan's actions.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is denotative. This can be seen from the sentence

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<sup>103</sup> 01:14:39 minutes.



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uttered by the Minion character, the sentence was pronounced by the Minion while in a place, this sentence contains a denotative meaning which means that the Minion tells Metroman that we must immediately leave this prison to solve the problems in Metrocity. The sentence shows a denotative meaning because in this sentence there is a word meaning based on a straightforward designation of something outside of language, namely the get going sentence, where the Minion says we must immediately escape from this place.

#### i. Connotative Meaning

Connotation meaning is different from the denotation meaning. The real meaning is the sense of the denotation or original meaning. The meaning of connotation is other meanings associated with the value of a sense of the people or groups using the word. Connotative meaning is the figurative meaning or not a true meaning<sup>104</sup>. In this study, the writer found 42 connotative meaning used by characters in *Megamind* movie, for example:

##### 1) Character Megamind

- a) Well, let's not get our hopes up just yet.<sup>105</sup>

In the picture, it is told that the Megamind with the Minion and the woman he kidnapped, namely Roxanne, who was in the room, was watching the building exploded on fire, were in the building there was a Metrocity hero, namely Metroman, before the maddening exploded, Metroman and Megamind were chatting with each other, Metroman told Megamind that this building was made of copper, and copper made energy or strength of Metroman lost so that Megamind destroyed Metroman with a brazing light, and the building

<sup>104</sup> Abdul Chaer, *Linguistic Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2007). p. 293

<sup>105</sup> 19:51 minutes.

exploded, but Megamind said that he did not expect Metroman death, because he had not seen Metroman's body itself.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the connotative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the character Megamind, the sentence was uttered by Megamind when he kidnapped a reporter girl in a far away place and was unknown to anyone, this sentence contains a meaningful meaning which Megamind said that do not get your hopes up, which means Megamind do not expect the Metroman to die if he does not see the body of the Metroman, later if it does not materialize it will cause disappointment. This sentence shows a connotative meaning because in this sentence there is a meaning associated with a certain condition and situation and an additional meaning in the form of a taste value, namely the hopes sentence.

- b) Well, now that Mr. Goody-two-shoes is out of the way.<sup>106</sup>

In the picture, it is told that after Megamind finished holding a press conference, Megamind and Minion entered the room where the walls were window glass, Megamind was very happy because Metrocity has become his territory, and Megamind said that he had managed to get rid of Metroman.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the connotative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by Megamind's character, the sentence was uttered by Megamind while at home with the Minion, this sentence contains meaning which means that Megamind has succeeded in getting rid of someone who can make him have what he wants, namely Metrocity which belongs to him. The

<sup>106</sup> 23:44 minutes.



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sentence shows a connotative meaning, because in the sentence there is a personal meaning, in this case, the Megamind feels very happy because he has managed to get rid of his enemy in his way, which is in the sentence out of the way.

## 2) Character Minion

### a) Death ray, readying.<sup>107</sup>

The picture tells that Megamind, Minion, and Roxanne are in the room waiting for Metroman to come to save Roxanne, it turns out Roxanne does not realize that Megamind has planned something, namely making a real and fake observatory, and Metroman arrived at a different observatory with Roxanne, Metroman realized things were different after he arrived at the observatory, and the Megamind ordered the Minion to prepare a deadly death ray to destroy the Metroman.

Then the researcher analyzes the meaning of the idiom that has been previously analyzed, the meaning of the word in the sentence is the connotative meaning. This can be seen from the sentence uttered by the Minion character, the sentence was uttered by the Minion while in a secret place, this sentence contains a meaning which means the Minion has prepared a very deadly light to destroy Metroman. The sentence shows a connotative meaning because in the sentence there is a meaning of words that have a link, thoughts, feelings, etc namely in the sentence death ray which is a light that can kill someone.

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<sup>107</sup> 17:04 minutes.



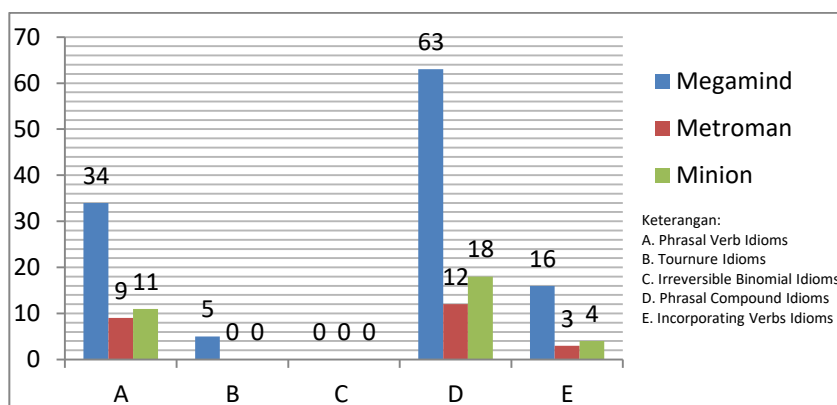
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### 3. Dominant Idiomatic Expression

The types of idiomatic expressions that are the most dominant used by the characters as found in the *Megamind* movie can be seen in the following graph:

**Graph 4.1**  
**Idiomatic Type of Expression**



Based on this graph, it can be seen that the most dominant types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie are found in the main character in the movie, namely the Megamind character, there are as many as 63 types of Phrasal Compound Idioms and as many as 33 types of Phrasal Verb Idioms.

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## CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### A. Conclusions

From the explanation and the analysis of this thesis, the writer concluded some points from the thesis that research contains:

1. There are 4 types of idiom expressions used by characters in the *Megamind* movie, namely the first type of Phrasal Verb Idiom, 54 idioms are consisting of 34 idioms found in Megamind characters, 9 idioms found in Metroman character, and 11 idioms contained in Minion character, the second is Tournure Idiom, there are 5 idioms found in Megamind character, the third types of Phrasal Compound Idioms, there are 93 idioms found, 63 idioms found in Megamind character, 12 idioms contained in Metroman character, and 18 idioms contained in Minion character, and the fourth type of Incorporating Verbs Idioms found 23 idioms, 16 idioms on Megamind character, 3 idioms on Metroman character, and 4 idioms on Minion character. In analyzing the meaning of idiomatic expressions used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, the writer defines these expressions based on the utterances spoken by the characters and based on the impressions in the movie. In the Irreversible Binomial idiom type, the researcher did not find a single character in the *Megamind* movie character who used this type of idiom.
2. There are 9 meanings used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie, the first is the lexical meaning, there are 3 meanings found, 1 meaning is in the

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Metroman character, and 2 meanings are in the Minion character. Second, contextual meanings, there are 4 meanings found in the Megamind character. Third grammatical meanings, there are 4 meanings found, 3 meanings found for Megamind character, and 1 meaning found for Minion character. Fourth conceptual there are 8 meanings found, 4 meanings found for Megamind character, 1 meanings found for Metroman character, and 3 meaning found for Minion character. Fifth associative meanings, there are 44 meanings, 35 meanings to the Megamind character, 2 meanings to the Metroman character, and 7 meanings to the Minion character. Sixth referential meanings, there are 35 meanings found, 15 meanings found for Megamind character, 13 meanings found for Metroman character, and 7 meaning found for Minion character. Seventh non-referential meanings there are 2 meanings found in the Megamind character. Eighth denotative meanings there are 33 meanings found, 31 meanings found for Megamind character, 1 meanings found for Metroman character, and 1 meaning found for Minion character. Ninth connotative meanings found 42 meanings, 29 Megamind character, and 13 Minion character.

3. The types of idiomatic expressions that are the most dominant used by the characters in the *Megamind* movie are found in the main character in the movie, namely the Megamind character, there are as many as 63 types of Phrase Compounds Idiom and as many as 33 types of Phrasal Verb Idioms.

## B. Suggestions

At the end of this thesis, the writer would like to give some suggestion:

1. The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and complete in searching for idioms. Therefore the writer suggests that other researchers can continue this research because the writer only research idioms in limited sources. And the writer suggests to the other researchers to take this thesis to be their guide in their research.
2. Next, for another students of English who want to improve their knowledge about idiom and meaning a sentence, since idiom can always be found in both written and spoken English.

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## APPENDIX I

Pictures	Dialogue	Explanation	Duration
<p><b>I. Phrasal Verb Idiom Character Mega Mind</b></p>  <p>Picture 1</p>  <p>Picture 2</p>  <p>Picture 3</p>  <p>Picture 4</p>  <p>Picture 5</p>  <p>Picture 6</p>	<p>Could this be what I was <b>destined for</b></p> <p>on your weak willed mind to <b>find out</b> all our secrets</p> <p>or this will be the last you <b>ever hear of</b></p> <p>well, lets <b>not get</b> our hopes up just yet</p> <p><b>first off</b>, what a turnout.</p> <p>in the mean time i want you to <b>carry on</b>, with the dreary normal things you</p> <p>well now that Mr. Goody-two-shoes is</p>	<p>In this sentence, there is a sentence that contains the idiom destined for in which there is a verb and contains an adverb, which means having found destiny.</p> <p>In the sentence find out is a verb and adverb particle, which means to see or get something.</p> <p>In the sentence ever hear of there is a word that contains a verb and adverb particle, which means it has been heard.</p> <p>In the sentence not get consists of a verb and adverb particle, which means not getting something, and the sentence hope consists of a verb and adverb particle, which means to wish to happen.</p> <p>The sentence first off consists of a verb and an adverb particle, which means the earliest.</p> <p>In the sentence carry on consists of a verb and adverb particle which means to continue something.</p> <p>In the sentence out of the way there is a verb and adverb</p>	<p>Duration 02:17</p> <p>Duration 13:15</p> <p>Duration 15:39</p> <p>Duration 19:51</p> <p>Duration 21:54</p> <p>Duration 22:26</p> <p>Duration 23:44</p>

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 <p>Well now that Mr. Goody-two-shoes is out of the way.</p>	<p><b>out of the way.</b></p>	<p>particle, the word "out" is a verb, and the word "of" is an adverb particle, which means to leave the road.</p>	
<p>Picture 7</p>  <p>And then, finally I'm going to fight that hero. In an epic battle of good and evil.</p>	<p>And then, finally I'm going to fight that hero. In an epic <b>battle of</b> good and evil.</p>	<p>In the sentence battle of contains an idiomatic meaning, the word battle is a verb, and the word of is an adverb particle, which means a great fight.</p>	<p>Duration 32:46</p>
<p>Picture 8</p>  <p>Minion, Code-Send in the brain bots.</p>	<p>Minion, code-<b>send in</b> the brain bots.</p>	<p>In the sentence "send in" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and adverb particle, "send" is a verb, and "in" is an adverb particle, which means to convey something.</p>	<p>Duration 35:45</p>
<p>Picture 9</p>  <p>I'll just go get him.</p>	<p>I'll <b>just go get</b> him</p>	<p>In the sentence "just go get" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and adverb particle, "just" is a verb, and "go get" is an adverb particle, which means that you will get something.</p>	<p>Duration 36:28</p>
<p>Picture 10</p>  <p>Watch out.</p>	<p><b>Watch out</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "watch out" contains the meaning of an idiom which consists of a verb and adverb, "watch" is a verb, and "out" is an adverb which means to be careful.</p>	<p>Duration 42:54</p>
<p>Picture 11</p>  <p>She will never find out.</p>	<p>She will never <b>find out</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "find out" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and adverb particle, "find" is a verb and "out" is an adverb particle, which means knowing.</p>	<p>Duration 47:49</p>
<p>Picture 11</p>  <p>Wow, that's a lot to take in.</p>	<p>Wow, that's a lot to <b>take in</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "take in" contains the meaning of an</p>	<p>Duration 53:08</p>

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Picture 13



Picture 14



Picture 15



Picture 16



Picture 17



Picture 18



Picture 19










Picture 20

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	<p>Oh, don't <b>look at</b> me!</p> <p><b>bring out,</b> the 'Black Mamba'!</p> <p>do you have any idea how long I <b>waited for</b> you?</p> <p>were you even <b>planning on</b> showing up ?</p> <p>you fell for the oldest evil <b>trick in</b> the book</p> <p>look, I'm not sure where to <b>go with</b> that.</p> <p>congratulations, another one of your genius plans has <b>backfired on</b> you</p> <p>we <b>need to</b> find</p>	<p>idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, "take" is a verb and "in" is a preposition, which means to get something.</p> <p>In the sentence "look at" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "look" is a verb and "at" is a preposition which means using the eyes to look.</p> <p>In the sentence "bring out" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "bring" is a verb and "out" is a preposition which means to appear</p> <p>In the sentence "waited for you" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "waited" is a verb and "for" is a preposition which means waiting for someone</p> <p>In the sentence "planning on" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "planning" is a verb and "on" is a preposition which means planning.</p> <p>In the sentence "trick in" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a preposition, "trick" is a verb and "in" is a preposition which means to deceive.</p> <p>In the sentence "go with" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "go" is a verb and "with" is a preposition which means walking together</p> <p>In the sentence "backfired on" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, "backfired" is a verb and "on" is a preposition, which means words that can harm or harm oneself.</p> <p>In the sentence "need to"</p>	<p>Duration 54:48</p> <p>Duration 57:22</p> <p>Duration 59:35</p> <p>Duration 59:43</p> <p>Duration 01:02:05</p> <p>Duration 01:02:30</p> <p>Duration 01:04:38</p> <p>Duration</p>
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 <p>Picture 21</p>	<p>answers</p>	<p>contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "need" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means must.</p>	<p>01:05:14</p>
 <p>Picture 22</p>	<p>I don't save the day. I don't <b>fly off into the sunset</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "fly off into the sunset" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a preposition, the word "fly" is a verb and the word "off into" is a preposition, which means moving or floating in the air.</p>	<p>Duration 01:10:33</p>
 <p>Picture 23</p>	<p><b>listen to</b> me, you have to let me go. Tighten has to be stopped.</p>	<p>In the sentence "listen to me, you have to let me go. Tighten has to be stopped" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a preposition, the word "listen, have, has" is a verb and the word "to" is a preposition.</p>	<p>Duration 01:13:29</p>
 <p>Picture 24</p>	<p>If you <b>want to</b> hear me say it? I'll say it.</p>	<p>In the sentence "want to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "want" is a verb and the word "to" is a preposition, which means to desire.</p>	<p>Duration 01:13:39</p>
 <p>Picture 25</p>	<p>I <b>lied to</b> Roxanne</p>	<p>In the sentence "lied to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "lied" is a verb and the word "to" is a preposition, which means not telling the truth.</p>	<p>Duration 01:14:08</p>
 <p>Picture 26</p>	<p>don't make Roxanne <b>pay for</b> my wrong doings</p>	<p>In the sentence "pay for" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a preposition, the word "pay" is a verb and the word "for" is a preposition, which means to give money or something.</p>	<p>Duration 01:14:22</p>
 <p>Picture 27</p>	<p>Please, let's have a little <b>respect for</b> public transportation</p>	<p>In the sentence "respect for" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "respect" is a verb and the word "for" is a preposition, which means to appreciate.</p>	<p>Duration 01:18:12</p>
	<p>So, your're the punk I've <b>heard about</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "heard about" contains the meaning of an</p>	<p>Duration 01:18:28</p>



Picture 28



Picture 29



Picture 30



Picture 31



Picture 32



Picture 33



Picture 34

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	You'll <b>stay out of</b> Montrosity	idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "heard" is a verb and the word "about" is a preposition, which means knowing something.  In the sentence "stay out of" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb, adverb and preposition, the word "stay" is a verb, the word "out" is an adverb and the word "of" is a preposition, which means avoiding.	Duration 01:19:26
	You <b>get to learn from</b> your mistakes	In the sentence "get to learn from" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb, adverb and preposition, the word "get, learn" is a verb and the word "to, from" is a preposition, which means trying to gain intelligence.	Duration 01:21:17
	Oh, you've <b>got to</b> be kidding me!	In the sentence "got to" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb, adverb and preposition, the word "got" is a verb and the word "to" is a preposition, which means that it is absolute.	Duration 01:21:25
	There he is with that little face. <b>Look at</b> that face	In the sentence "Look at" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a preposition, the word "look" is a verb and the word "at" is a preposition, which means paying attention.	Duration 01:23:58
	But the path we <b>choose for</b> ourselves	In the sentence "choose for" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "choose" is a verb and the word "for" is a preposition, which means choosing.	Duration 01:24:25
	I <b>have to</b> admit	In the sentence "have to" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, the word "have" is a verb and the word "to" is a preposition, which means required.	Duration 01:24:49
	Give me some,	In the sentence "come on"	Duration

Character Metroman



Picture 35



Picture 36



Picture 37



Picture 38



Picture 39



Picture 40









Picture 41

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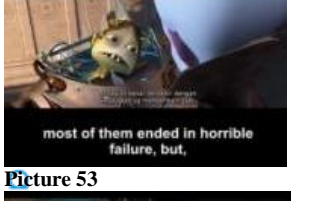

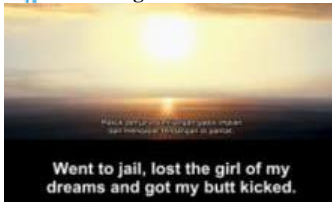
	<p><b>come on</b> give it now. Give it to me, What?</p>	<p>contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, the word "come" is a verb and the word "on" is a preposition, which means to invite or give encouragement.</p>	<p>10:26</p>
	<p>Super cool, you <b>want to</b> know what the greatest honor you've given me is?</p>	<p>In the sentence "want to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "want" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means to desire.</p>	<p>Duration 11:08</p>
	<p>Should have known you'd <b>try to</b> crash the party</p>	<p>In the sentence "try to" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, "try" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means trying to do something.</p>	<p>Duration 15:14</p>
	<p>I <b>began to</b> realize, despite all my powers</p>	<p>In the sentence "began to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "began" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means to start doing.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:19</p>
	<p>Ever since I can remember I've always <b>had to</b> be what the City wanted me to be</p>	<p>In the sentence "had to" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "had" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means something that must be done.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:28</p>
	<p>But what about what I <b>wanted to</b> do ?</p>	<p>In the sentence "wanted to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "wanted" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means to desire.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:33</p>
	<p>So I borrowed a <b>prop from</b> a nearby nursing school</p>	<p>In the sentence "prop from" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "prop" is a verb and "from" is a preposition.</p>	<p>Duration 01:09:06</p>
	<p>Finally I'm free, to <b>get in touch with</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "get in touch with" contains the meaning of</p>	<p>Duration 01:09:17</p>





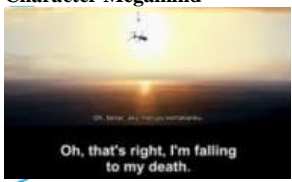




 <p>Picture 42</p>	<p>my true power</p>	<p>an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "get, touch" is a verb and "in, with" is a preposition, which means connected to each other.</p>	<p>Duration 01:10:01</p>
 <p>Picture 43</p>	<p>If there's bad, good will <b>rise up</b> against it</p>	<p>In the sentence "rise up" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "rise" is a verb and "up" is a preposition, which means wake up again.</p>	<p>Duration 09:55</p>
<p>Character Minion</p>  <p>Picture 44</p>	<p><b>Get in</b> the car, you</p>	<p>In the sentence "Get in" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "get" is a verb and "in" is a preposition, which means to go to the car.</p>	<p>Duration 13:05</p>
 <p>Picture 45</p>	<p>Actually most of it <b>comes from</b> an outlet store in.</p>	<p>In the sentence "comes from" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "comes" is a verb and "from" is a preposition, which means coming from.</p>	<p>Duration 25:51</p>
 <p>Picture 46</p>	<p>That always <b>seems to lift</b> your spirits</p>	<p>In the sentence "seems to" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "seems" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means it seems.</p>	<p>Duration 33:51</p>
 <p>Picture 47</p>	<p><b>seems to be emanating from</b> there, sir</p>	<p>In the sentence "seems to be emanating from" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "seems, emanating" is a verb and "to, from" is a preposition, which means it seems to start from.</p>	<p>Duration 39:32</p>
 <p>Picture 48</p>	<p>Actually, <b>no records at all</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "records at" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "records" is a verb and "at" is a preposition, which means the result of recording.</p>	<p>Duration 40:25</p>
<p>Well, he doesn't look quite the hero</p>	<p>Well, he doesn't look quite the hero</p>	<p>In the sentence "type to me" contains the meaning of an</p>	<p>Duration 40:25</p>

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 <p>Picture 49</p>  <p>Picture 50</p>  <p>Picture 51</p>  <p>Picture 52</p>  <p>Picture 53</p>  <p>Picture 54</p>	<p><b>type to me</b></p> <p>Can't <b>wait for</b> what, sir?</p> <p>well you <b>seem in</b> a very good mood tonight, sir</p> <p>Plenty of time to <b>reflect on</b> what you've done.</p> <p>most of them <b>ended in</b> horrible failure, but</p> <p>Sir, you really <b>need to</b> empty your pockets more often!</p>	<p>idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "type" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means example to me.</p> <p>In the sentence "wait for" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, "wait" is a verb and "for" is a preposition, which means waiting for something.</p> <p>In the sentence "seem in" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "seem" is a verb and "in" is a preposition, which means visible.</p> <p>In the sentence "reflect on" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and preposition, "reflect" is a verb and "on" is a preposition, which means to reflect or describe.</p> <p>In the sentence "ended in" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and preposition, "ended" is a verb and "in" is a preposition, which means finished.</p> <p>In the sentence "need to" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a preposition, "need" is a verb and "to" is a preposition, which means must.</p>	<p>Duration 43:14</p> <p>Duration 46:40</p> <p>Duration 01:13:36</p> <p>Duration 01:23:11</p> <p>Duration 01:28:35</p>
<p>2. Tournure Idiom Character Megamind</p>  <p>Picture 55</p>	<p>Went to jail, lost <b>the girl</b> of my dreams and got <b>my butt kicked</b></p> <p>I came from what</p>	<p>The sentence "the girl" is an article which is a word that has no meaning but describes a noun, and the meaning of the sentence "my butt kicked" is that it has been expelled.</p> <p>The meaning of the phrase</p>	<p>Duration 00:42</p> <p>Duration</p>




 <p>I came from what you might call, a broken home.</p> <p><b>Picture 56</b></p>  <p>My end starts at the beginning.</p> <p><b>Picture 57</b></p>  <p>Even fate picks its favorites.</p> <p><b>Picture 58</b></p>  <p>I was destined to be a super villain.</p> <p><b>Picture 59</b></p>	<p>you might call, a <b>broken home</b></p> <p><b>My end starts</b> at the beginning</p> <p><b>Even fate picks its favorites</b></p> <p>I was destined to <b>be a super villain</b></p>	<p>"broken home" is a broken family.</p> <p>In the sentence "My end starts" means since the beginning of life has ended.</p> <p>The sentence "Even fate picks its favorite" contains an idiom in which there are a verb and article, namely words that have no meaning but describe a noun (noun). The meaning of the sentence is to choose the conditions according to your preferences.</p> <p>In the sentence "be a super villain" there is an idiom meaning that contains a verb and article, which means being an extraordinary criminal.</p>	<p>01:15</p> <p>Duration 01:02</p> <p>Duration 01:02</p> <p>Duration 05:38</p>
<p><b>3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom</b></p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>4. Phrasal Compound Idiom Character Megamind</b></p>  <p>Oh, that's right, I'm falling to my death.</p> <p><b>Picture 60</b></p>  <p>I had a fairly standard childhood.</p> <p><b>Picture 61</b></p>  <p>I set out to find my destiny.</p> <p><b>Picture 62</b></p>	<p>That's right, I'm <b>falling to my death</b></p> <p>I had a fairly <b>standard childhood</b></p> <p>I set out <b>to find my destiny</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "I fell to my death" there are words that contain adjectives and nouns.</p> <p>In the sentence "standard childhood" contains an idiom, the word "standard" contains a noun, and the word "childhood" contains a noun, which means an ordinary childhood.</p> <p>In the sentence "to find my destiny" contains idioms, namely there are verbs and nouns, which means finding the real truth.</p>	<p>Duration 00:52</p> <p>Duration 01:12</p> <p>Duration 01:47</p>

**Picture 62**








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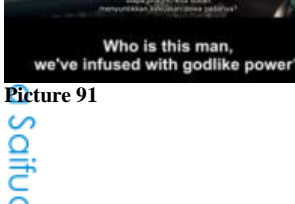
 <p>Picture 63</p>	<p>Turns out a kid from the blaupunkt quadrant had <b>the exact same idea</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "the exact same idea" contains idiomatic sentences in which there are adjectives and nouns, which mean the same thought.</p>	<p>Duration 01:51</p>
 <p>Picture 64</p>	<p>And our <b>glorious rivalry</b>, was born</p>	<p>The sentence "glorious rivalry" contains words that contain idioms, "glorious" is an adjective and "rivalry" is a noun, which means the best competition has arrived</p>	<p>Duration 02:08</p>
 <p>Picture 65</p>	<p><b>A dream life</b> filled with luxury</p>	<p>In the sentence "A dream life" contains an idiom, the word contains a verb and adjective, which means the desired life.</p>	<p>Duration 02:20</p>
 <p>Picture 66</p>	<p><b>No big deal</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "No big deal" there is a meaning that contains an idiom, namely there are adjectives and nouns, which means it is not a big problem.</p>	<p>Duration 02:30</p>
 <p>Picture 67</p>	<p>Luckily I <b>found a lovely</b> little place to call home</p>	<p>The sentence "found a lovely" contains an idiom sentence. The word "found" is a verb and the word "a lovely" is a noun and adjective, which means that you have found something better.</p>	<p>Duration 02:51</p>
 <p>Picture 68</p>	<p>Mr. <b>goody-two-shoes on the other</b> hand</p>	<p>In the sentence "on the other" contains an idiom sentence, the word "on" is an adjective, and the word "other" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 03:01</p>
 <p>Picture 69</p>	<p>Had life handed to him <b>on a silver platter</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "on a silver platter" contains an idiom, the word "on" is an adjective and the word "a silver platter" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 03:03</p>
 <p>Picture 70</p>	<p>At a <b>strange place</b> called shh-ool</p>	<p>Sentence "strange place" is a sentence that contains idioms. The word "strange" is an adjective and the word "place" is a noun, which means a different place from what we are used to seeing.</p>	<p>Duration 03:38</p>

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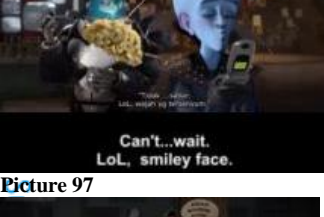
 <p>Wait! Maybe it was.</p> <p><b>Picture 71</b></p>	<p>Wait! <b>Maybe it</b> was</p>	<p>In the sentence "Maybe it" contains an idiom meaning. in the word "maybe" is a verb, and the word "it" is a noun, which means something like that.</p>	<p>Duration 05:21</p>
 <p>And we were destined to be rivals.</p> <p><b>Picture 72</b></p>	<p>And we were destined to <b>be rivals</b></p>	<p>The sentence "be rivals" contains an idiom meaning, the word "be" is a verb, and "rivals" contains a verb, which means to be a competitor in a competition.</p>	<p>Duration 05:40</p>
 <p>He would win some, I would almost win others.</p> <p><b>Picture 73</b></p>	<p>He would win some, I would <b>almost win others</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "Almost win others" contains an idiom, in the word "almost" contains a verb, and "win" contains a noun, which means almost won.</p>	<p>Duration 05:58</p>
 <p>And I'm ready to re-enter society as a solid citizen.</p> <p><b>Picture 74</b></p>	<p>And i'm ready to <b>re-enter society</b> as a solid citizen</p>	<p>In the sentence "re-enter society" there is an idiom meaning, in the word "re-enter" is a verb, and the word "society" is a noun, which means to start over with society.</p>	<p>Duration 06:46</p>
 <p>Any chance you could give me the time?</p> <p><b>Picture 75</b></p>	<p><b>Any chance</b> you could give me the time?</p>	<p>In the sentence "any chance" consists of an adjective and a noun whose meaning has the next chance.</p>	<p>Duration 07:12</p>
 <p>Certainly do, you fantastic fish you.</p> <p><b>Picture 76</b></p>	<p>certainly do, you <b>fantastic fish</b> you</p>	<p>In the sentence "fantastic fish" consists of a verb and a noun, which means fish which is very extraordinary.</p>	<p>Duration 09:53</p>
 <p>Did you miss your daddy? Whose the menacing little brains?</p> <p><b>Picture 77</b></p>	<p>did you miss your daddy? whose the menacing <b>little brains</b>?</p>	<p>The sentence "little brains" consists of an adjective and a noun, which means not very clever.</p>	<p>Duration 12:01</p>

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 <p>Ready the death ray, Minion.</p>	<p>ready the <b>death ray</b>, minion.</p>	<p>The sentence "death ray" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of a noun, which means a very killing light.</p>	<p>Duration 17:03</p>
 <p>Your weakness is copper?</p>	<p><b>your weakness</b> is copper?</p>	<p>In the sentence "your weak" consists of adjectives and nouns, which means helpless.</p>	<p>Duration 19:19</p>
 <p>Normal people do.</p>	<p><b>normal people</b> do</p>	<p>In the sentence "normal people" consists of adjectives and nouns, which mean humans who are not crazy.</p>	<p>Duration 22:32</p>
 <p>Just think about it.</p>	<p><b>just think</b> about it</p>	<p>In the sentence "just think" consists of a verb and a noun, the word "just" is a verb and the word "think" is a noun, which means just wishful thinking.</p>	<p>Duration 25:16</p>
 <p>I've made a horrible mistake.</p>	<p>i've made a <b>horrible mistake</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "horrible mistake" there is a verb and a noun, the word "horrible" is a verb and the word "mistake" is a noun, which means something scary.</p>	<p>Duration 28:39</p>
 <p>I had so many evil plans in the works.</p>	<p>i had so many <b>evil plans</b> in the works</p>	<p>In the sentence "evil plans" consists of adjectives and verbs, "evil" is an adjective and "plans" is a noun, which means a very bad intention.</p>	<p>Duration 29:26</p>
 <p>You know, before I destroy the place.</p>	<p>you know, before i <b>destroy the place</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "destroy the place" consists of a verb and a noun, the word "destroy" is a verb and the word "place" is a noun, which means destroying the place.</p>	<p>Duration 29:46</p>

	<p>all you need are the <b>right ingredients</b>.</p>	<p>In the sentence "right ingredients" consists of an adjective and a noun, the word "right" is an adjective and the word "ingredients" is a noun, which means good stuffs.</p>	<p>Duration 31:43</p>
<p><b>Picture 85</b></p> 	<p><b>Only the future..</b> AHH!</p>	<p>In the sentence "Only the future" there is an idiom meaning in it which consists of a verb and a noun, "only" is a verb, and "the Future" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 32:05</p>
<p><b>Picture 86</b></p> 	<p>from this, we'll extract the source of Metro Man's <b>awesome power</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "awesome power" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, the word "awesome" is an adjective, and the word "power" is a noun, which means a very special strength.</p>	<p>Duration 33:08</p>
<p><b>Picture 87</b></p> 	<p>you <b>dim-witted creation</b> of science</p>	<p>In the sentence "dim-witted creation" contains the meaning of an idiom, which consists of adjectives and nouns. "dim-witted" is an adjective, and "creation" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 34:45</p>
<p><b>Picture 88</b></p> 	<p>Seems a <b>bit extreme</b>, doesn't it.</p>	<p>In the sentence "bit extreme" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and adjective, "bit" is a noun, "extreme" is an adjective, which means a little more dangerous.</p>	<p>Duration 37:44</p>
<p><b>Picture 89</b></p> 	<p><b>brave one</b>, isn't he</p>	<p>In the sentence "brave one" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "brave" is an adjective, "one" is a noun, which means a very brave person.</p>	<p>Duration 38:21</p>
<p><b>Picture 90</b></p> 	<p>who is this man, we've infused with <b>godlike power</b>?</p>	<p>In the sentence "godlike power" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "godlike" is an adjective, "power" is a noun, which means very super strength.</p>	<p>Duration 39:22</p>
<p><b>Picture 91</b></p> 			

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 <p>Hal Stewart, prepare for your destiny.</p>	<p>Hal Stewart, prepare for <b>your destiny</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "your destiny" contains the meaning of an idiom which consists of an adjective and a noun, "your" is an adjective, "destiny" is a noun which means determination.</p>	<p>Duration 39:56</p>
<p>Picture 92</p>  <p>I smell hero.</p>	<p>I <b>smell hero</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "smell hero" implies an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "smell" is an adjective, "hero" is a noun which means people who defend the truth.</p>	<p>Duration 40:34</p>
<p>Picture 93</p>  <p>You have your disguise?</p>	<p>You have <b>your disguise?</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "your disguise" means an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "your" is an adjective, "disguise" is a noun which means the act of disguising yourself.</p>	<p>Duration 40:43</p>
<p>Picture 94</p>  <p>Rise, my glorious creation.</p>	<p>Rise, my <b>glorious creation</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "glorious creation" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "glorious" is an adjective, "creation" is a noun which means created by the noble.</p>	<p>Duration 41:05</p>
<p>Picture 95</p>  <p>I sent you to this planet to teach you about justice.</p>	<p>I sent you to this planet to teach you <b>about justice</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "about justice" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a noun, "about" is a verb, "justice" is a noun which means fair treatment.</p>	<p>Duration 41:14</p>
<p>Picture 96</p>  <p>Can't...wait. LoL, smiley face.</p>	<p>can't.. wait. lol, <b>smiley face</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "smiley face" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and noun, "smiley" is a noun, "face" is a noun which means a happy expression.</p>	<p>Duration 43:10</p>
<p>Picture 97</p>  <p>Oh, that was such a funny story.</p>	<p>oh, that was such a <b>funny story</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "funny story" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "funny" is an adjective, "story" is a noun which means talk that causes laughter.</p>	<p>Duration 43:17</p>





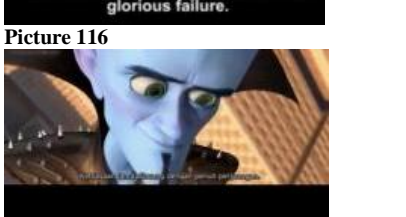




 <p>Okay, now you tell one.</p> <p><b>Picture 99</b></p>	<p>Okay, now you <b>tell one</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "tell one" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and noun, "tell" is a verb and "one" is a noun, which means to convey something.</p>	<p>Duration 43:21</p>
 <p>Um, well we don't want to battle our new hero in a dump, now...do we?</p> <p><b>Picture 100</b></p>	<p>Um, well we don't want to battle our <b>new hero</b> in a dump, now.. do we?</p>	<p>In the sentence "new hero" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "new" is an adjective and "hero" is a noun, which means defender of a new truth.</p>	<p>Duration 44:00</p>
 <p>It was the only name I could trademark.</p> <p><b>Picture 101</b></p>	<p>It was <b>the only name</b> I could trademark</p>	<p>In the sentence "the only name" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "only" is an adjective and "name" is a noun, which means only one name.</p>	<p>Duration 45:36</p>
 <p>I have to, run a quick errand.</p> <p><b>Picture 102</b></p>	<p>I have to, run a <b>quick errand</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "quick errand" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "quick" is an adjective and "errand" is a noun, which means something that must be done quickly.</p>	<p>Duration 47:10</p>
 <p>Maybe I don't want to be the bad guy anymore.</p> <p><b>Picture 103</b></p>	<p>Maybe I don't want to be the <b>bad guy</b> anymore</p>	<p>In the sentence "bad guy" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "bad" is an adjective and "guy" is a noun, which means a very bad person.</p>	<p>Duration 48:18</p>
 <p>Say I was bald and had the complexion of a popular primary color.</p> <p><b>Picture 104</b></p>	<p>Say I was bald and had the complexion of a popular <b>primary color</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "primary color" contains the meaning of an idiom which consists of an adjective and a noun "primary" is an adjective and "color" is a noun which means the main color.</p>	<p>Duration 53:53</p>
 <p>And the hero strikes the first blow.</p> <p><b>Picture 105</b></p>	<p>And the <b>hero strikes</b> the first blow</p>	<p>In the sentence "hero strikes" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a verb, "hero" is a noun and "strikes" is a verb which means a brave warrior in attacking.</p>	<p>Duration 01:01:35</p>

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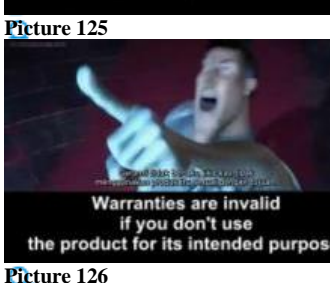
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 <p>Picture 106</p>	<p>I mean, I have a <b>few notes</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "few notes" contains the meaning of an idiom which consists of adjectives and nouns, "few" is an adjective and "notes" is a noun which means little notes.</p>	<p>Duration 01:03:01</p>
 <p>Picture 107</p>	<p>because you're the <b>smartest person</b> I know</p>	<p>In the sentence "smartest person" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "smartest" is an adjective and "person" is a noun, which means people who are good at doing something.</p>	<p>Duration 01:04:54</p>
 <p>Picture 108</p>	<p>Look, if we don't find Titan's <b>weakness</b>. He'll destroy the <b>whole city</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "whole city" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "whole" is an adjective and "city" is a noun, which means in all cities.</p>	<p>Duration 01:05:06</p>
 <p>Picture 109</p>	<p>I can't, I lost my diffuser gun when I misplaced the <b>invisible car</b>.</p>	<p>In the sentence "invisible car" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "invisible" is an adjective and "car" is a noun, which means a car that cannot be seen.</p>	<p>Duration 01:05:32</p>
 <p>Picture 110</p>	<p>we have much more <b>pressing matters</b> to deal with</p>	<p>In the sentence "pressing matters" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "pressing" is an adjective and "matters" is a noun, which means a problem that forces it to be resolved immediately.</p>	<p>Duration 01:06:08</p>
 <p>Picture 111</p>	<p>I'm the <b>bad guy</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "bad guy" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "bad" is an adjective and "guy" is a noun, which means a very ugly person.</p>	<p>Duration 01:10:31</p>
 <p>Picture 112</p>	<p>I'm <b>going home</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "going home" contains an idiom meaning consisting of nouns and nouns, the word "going" is a noun and the word "home" is a noun which means returning to the place of origin.</p>	<p>Duration 01:10:39</p>








 <p>Picture 113</p>	<p>here it is. From the <b>blackest part</b> of my heart</p>	<p>In the sentence "blackest part" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, the word "blackest" is an adjective and the word "part" is a noun which means the blackest thing.</p>	<p>Duration 01:13:43</p>
 <p>Picture 114</p>	<p>I treated <b>like dirt</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "like dirt" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, the word "like" is an adjective and the word "dirt" is a noun which means something disgusting.</p>	<p>Duration 01:14:15</p>
 <p>Picture 115</p>	<p>You did the <b>fool thing</b>, all by yourself</p>	<p>In the sentence "fool thing" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a verb and a noun, the word "fool" is a verb and the word "thing" is a noun which means something that cannot be understood.</p>	<p>Duration 01:20:59</p>
 <p>Picture 116</p>	<p>Normally I'd chalk this up to my last <b>glorious failure</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "glorious failure" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, the word "glorious" is an adjective and the word "failure" is a noun which means honorable unsuccessfulness.</p>	<p>Duration 01:21:56</p>
 <p>Picture 117</p>	<p><b>Old habits</b> die hard</p>	<p>In the sentence "Old habits" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, the word "old" is an adjective and the word "habits" is a noun which means something that has been done for a long time.</p>	<p>Duration 01:21:05</p>
 <p>Picture 118</p>	<p>Thing about <b>bad guys</b>, they always loose!</p>	<p>In the sentence "bad guys" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, the word "bad" is an adjective and the word "guys" is a noun which means a very bad person.</p>	<p>Duration 01:22:31</p>
 <p>Picture 119</p>	<p>You know, I'm <b>feeling much</b> better now</p>	<p>In the sentence "feeling much" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and adjective, the word "feeling" is a noun and the word "much" is an adjective.</p>	<p>Duration 01:23:50</p>

Picture 119

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 <p>Sorry, sorry. He's just not used to positive feedback.</p>	<p>Sorry, sorry. He's just not used to <b>positive feedback</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "positive feedback" contains an idiom meaning consisting of adjectives and nouns, the word "positive" is an adjective and the word "feedback" is a noun, which means a good response.</p>	<p>Duration 01:24:10</p>
 <p>Funny, I guess destiny is not the path given to us.</p>	<p>Funny, I <b>guess destiny</b> is not the path given to us</p>	<p>In the sentence "guess destiny" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a verb and a noun, the word "guess" is a verb and the word "destiny" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 01:24:20</p>
 <p>Being good, has its perks.</p>	<p><b>Being good</b>, has its perks</p>	<p>In the sentence "Being good" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and adjective, the word "being" is a noun and the word "good" is an adjective, which means changing well.</p>	<p>Duration 01:24:50</p>
<p>Character Metroman</p>  <p>Although getting a whole museum is super cool.</p>	<p>although getting a <b>whole museum</b> is super cool</p>	<p>In the sentence "whole museum is super cool" contains an idiom of meaning consisting of adjectives and nouns, the word "whole, cool" is an adjective and the word "museum, super" is a noun, which means a place for a very interesting exhibition</p>	<p>Duration 11:06</p>
 <p>And at the end of every day.</p>	<p>and at the end of <b>every day</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "every day" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, "every" is an adjective and "day" is a verb.</p>	<p>Duration 11:24</p>
 <p>You can't trap justice. It's an idea, a belief.</p>	<p>You can't <b>trap justice</b>. It's an idea, a belief</p>	<p>In the sentence "trap justice" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of nouns and nouns, which means luring the enemy.</p>	<p>Duration 17:15</p>
 <p>Warranties are invalid if you don't use the product for its intended purpose.</p>	<p>Warranties are invalid if you don't use the product for its <b>intended purpose</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "intended purpose" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "intended" is an adjective and "purpose" is a noun, which means the desired achievement.</p>	<p>Duration 17:34</p>

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 <p><b>Picture 127</b></p>	<p><b>You mad genius.</b> Your dark gift has finally paid off</p>	<p>In the sentence "You mad genius. Your dark gift" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "Mad, dark" is an adjective and "genius, gift" is a noun.</p>	<p>Duration 19:03</p>
 <p><b>Picture 128</b></p>	<p>Then I realized we had done this same silly charade our <b>entire lives</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "entire lives" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "entire" is an adjective and "lives" is a noun, which means for life.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:05</p>
 <p><b>Picture 129</b></p>	<p>No one said this <b>hero thing</b> had to be a <b>life time gig</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "No one said this hero thing had to be a life time gig" means an idiom consisting of nouns and nouns, "hero, thing, life, time, and gig" are nouns.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:45</p>
 <p><b>Picture 130</b></p>	<p>That's when I got the <b>brilliant idea</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "brilliant idea" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "brilliant" is an adjective and "idea" is a noun, which means a very good idea.</p>	<p>Duration 01:08:50</p>
 <p><b>Picture 131</b></p>	<p>once your <b>death ray</b> hit</p>	<p>In the sentence "death ray" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a noun, "death" is a noun and "ray" is a noun, which means the light of death.</p>	<p>Duration 01:09:02</p>
 <p><b>Picture 132</b></p>	<p>weaving <b>lyrical magic</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "lyrical magic" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "lyrical" is an adjective and "magic" is a noun, which means a magical act performed with magic and magical power.</p>	<p>Duration 01:09:21</p>
 <p><b>Picture 133</b></p>	<p>You know, <b>little buddy</b>. There's a Ying for every Yang</p>	<p>In the sentence "little buddy" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a noun, "little" is a noun and "buddy" is a noun, which means best friend since childhood.</p>	<p>Duration 01:09:58</p>








Picture 133

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 <p>It's taken me a long time to find my calling.</p>	<p>It's take me a <b>long time</b> to find my calling</p>	<p>In the sentence "long time" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "long" is an adjective and "time" is a noun, which means the length of time.</p>	<p>Duration 01:10:06</p>
<p><b>Picture 134</b> Character Minion</p>	<p><b>death ray</b>, readying</p>	<p>In the sentence "death ray" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a noun, "death" is a noun and "ray" is a noun, which means the light of death.</p>	<p>Duration 17:04</p>
 <p>Death ray, readying.</p>	<p>Yeah, <b>good luck</b> with that one</p>	<p>In the sentence "good luck" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "good" is an adjective and "luck" is a noun, which means to hope for results.</p>	<p>Duration 18:29</p>
 <p>Yeah, good luck with that one.</p>	<p>Sir, I'm sure they're smiling down from <b>evil heaven</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "evil heaven" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "evil" is an adjective and "heaven" is a noun, which means the afterlife which is very bad.</p>	<p>Duration 23:40</p>
 <p>Sir, I'm sure they're smiling down from evil heaven.</p>	<p>Sir, I think this is a <b>bad idea</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "bad idea" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "bad" is an adjective and "idea" is a noun, which means a bad idea.</p>	<p>Duration 33:16</p>
 <p>Sir, I think this is a bad idea.</p>	<p>Okay, you might think it's good in your <b>bad perception</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "bad perception" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "bad" is an adjective and "perception" is a noun, which means an unkind response.</p>	<p>Duration 33:26</p>
 <p>Okay, you might think it's good in your bad perception.</p>	<p>But From a <b>good perception</b>, it is just plain bad</p>	<p>In the sentence "good perception" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "good" is an adjective and "perception" is a noun, which means a good response.</p>	<p>Duration 33:29</p>
 <p>But from a good perception, it is just plain bad.</p>			
<p><b>Picture 139</b> <b>Picture 140</b></p>			

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 <p>You know the whole point of a code is...</p>	<p>You know the <b>whole point</b> of a code is...</p>	<p>In the sentence "whole point" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "whole" is an adjective and "point" is a noun, which means conclusion.</p>	<p>Duration 35:49</p>
<p>Picture 141</p>  <p>Oh, you know how boys are. They love video games.</p>	<p>oh you know boys are. They love <b>video games</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "video games" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of nouns and objects, which means a form of electronic games in the form of text or images, which involves the interaction between game software, the people who play it.</p>	<p>Duration 43:05</p>
<p>Picture 142</p>  <p>I can throw a few parts together.</p>	<p>I can throw a <b>few parts</b> together</p>	<p>In the sentence "few parts" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "few" is an adjective and "parts" is a noun, which means several pieces of something intact.</p>	<p>Duration 43:08</p>
<p>Picture 143</p>  <p>Just a few alterations, sir. And I will be done with your most terrifying cape yet.</p>	<p>just a <b>few alterations</b>, sir. and I will be done with your most terrifying cape yet</p>	<p>In the sentence "few alterations" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of adjectives and nouns, "few" is an adjective and "alterations" is a noun, which means that there are not too many changing states.</p>	<p>Duration 46:46</p>
<p>Picture 144</p>  <p>We have our debut battle with Titan tomorrow morning.</p>	<p>We have our <b>debut battle</b> with Titan tomorrow morning</p>	<p>In the sentence "debut battle" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of a noun and a noun, "debut" is a noun and "battle" is a noun, which means fighting for the first time in public.</p>	<p>Duration 47:04</p>
<p>Picture 145</p>  <p>You don't run errands.</p>	<p>You don't <b>run errands</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "run errands" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of a verb and a noun, "run" is a verb and "errands" is a noun, which means to carry out a task.</p>	<p>Duration 47:12</p>
<p>Picture 146</p>  <p>The bad guy doesn't get the girl.</p>	<p>The <b>bad guy</b> doesn't get the girl</p>	<p>In the sentence "bad guy" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "bad" is an adjective and "guy" is a noun, which means a bad person.</p>	<p>Duration 48:15</p>
<p>Picture 147</p>			

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 <p>Picture 148</p>	<p>My <b>soul purpose</b> in life is to look after you</p>	<p>In the sentence "soul purpose" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of a noun and a noun, "soul" is a noun and "purpose" is a noun, which means my desire.</p>	<p>Duration 48:31</p>
 <p>Picture 149</p>	<p>Well <b>good luck</b> on your date</p>	<p>In the sentence "good luck" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of adjectives and nouns, "good" is an adjective and "luck" is a noun, which means that hopefully his wish is achieved.</p>	<p>Duration 48:57</p>
 <p>Picture 149</p>	<p>Sorry Megamind, you still have 88 <b>life sentences</b> to go</p>	<p>In the sentence "life sentences" contain the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a noun, "life" is a noun and "sentences" is a noun, which means life imprisonment.</p>	<p>Duration 01:13:33</p>
 <p>Picture 150</p>	<p>He's the <b>real hero</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "real hero" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a noun, "real" is an adjective and "hero" is a noun, which means defender of the truth forever.</p>	<p>Duration 01:18:59</p>
 <p>Picture 151</p>	<p>Code-We're the <b>good guys</b> now</p>	<p>In the sentence "good guys" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a noun, "good" is an adjective and "guys" is a noun, which means someone who is not evil.</p>	<p>Duration 01:23:23</p>
<p>5. Incorporating Verbs Idiom</p> <p>Character Megamind</p>  <p>Picture 153</p>	<p>Clearly it was time to <b>move on</b></p>	<p>The sentence "move on" contains an idiomatic meaning, "move on" is a noun and an adjective</p>	<p>Duration 01:28</p>
	<p>A much different <b>fate awaited</b> me</p>	<p>In the sentence "fate awaited" contains an idiom, the word "fate" is a noun and the word "awaited" is a verb, which means, the determination has been waiting.</p>	<p>Duration 02:33</p>

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Picture 154



A place that taught me the **differences between** right

In the sentence "difference between rights" is an idiomatic sentence, the word "difference" is a noun and the word "between" is a verb, which means the difference between the true.

Duration  
02:56

Picture 155



Such tricks.. **won't work..** on me

In the sentence "won't work" consists of nouns and verbs, which means it is impossible to achieve.

Duration  
13:20

Picture 156



You **will leave,** Montrosity.

The sentence "will leave" has a noun and a verb, which means to leave immediately.

Duration  
15:37

Picture 157



but it seems to **only carry** one station

In the sentence "only carry" there are adjectives and verbs in it, which means to only deliver something.

Duration  
23:20

Picture 158



I'm going **to give** someone, I don't know who yet

In the sentence "to give" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, the word "to" is an adjective and the word "give" is a verb, which means to give something up.

Duration  
32:36








Picture 159



we **must find** a suitable subject

In the sentence "must find" contains the meaning of an idiom, which consists of an adjective and a verb, "must" is an adjective, and "find" is a verb, which means to get something that did not exist before.

Duration  
33:38

<p><b>Picture 160</b></p>  <p>I better take the lead.</p>	<p>I <b>better take</b> the lead</p>	<p>In the sentence "better take" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, "better" is an adjective, and "take" is a verb, which means it is better to take over.</p>	<p>Duration 35:19</p>
<p><b>Picture 161</b></p>  <p>This way looks exciting.</p>	<p>This <b>way looks</b> exciting</p>	<p>In the sentence "way looks exciting" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a verb, "way" is a noun, and "looks exciting" is a verb, which means something that looks attractive.</p>	<p>Duration 42:38</p>
<p><b>Picture 162</b></p>  <p>This is a dream come true.</p>	<p>This is a <b>dream come true</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "dream come true" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, "dream" is a noun, "come" is a verb which means wishful thinking that comes true.</p>	<p>Duration 44.00</p>
<p><b>Picture 163</b></p>  <p>Tomorrow, you will fight Megamind.</p>	<p>tomorrow, you <b>will fight</b> Megamind</p>	<p>In the sentence "will fight" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, "will" is a noun and "fight" is a verb, which means that it will fight back.</p>	<p>Duration 46:16</p>
<p><b>Picture 164</b></p>  <p>And the city will know your name.</p>	<p>And the city <b>will know</b> your name</p>	<p>In the sentence "will know" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, "will" is a noun and "know" is a verb, which means to know.</p>	<p>Duration 46:18</p>
<p><b>Picture 165</b></p>  <p>Now give me the keys.</p>	<p><b>Now give</b> me the keys</p>	<p>In the sentence "Now give" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and adjective, "now" is a noun and "give" is an adjective, which means hand it over.</p>	<p>Duration 47:42</p>
<p><b>Picture 166</b></p>  <p>I am extremely boggled.</p>	<p>I am <b>extremely boggled</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "extremely boggled" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and the verb "extremely" is an adjective and "boggled" is a verb which means shocking.</p>	<p>Duration 53:12</p>

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Picture 167



Picture 168



Picture 169



Picture 170



Picture 171



Picture 172



<p>Copper should have worked, why didn't the <b>copper work</b>?</p>	<p>Copper should have worked, why didn't the <b>copper work</b>?</p>	<p>In the sentence "copper work" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, "copper" is a noun and "work" is a verb.</p>	<p>Duration 01:05:00</p>
<p>Boys, a <b>little lower</b></p>	<p>Boys, a <b>little lower</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "little lower" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of a noun and a verb, the word "little" is a noun and the word "lower" is a verb, which means low.</p>	<p>Duration 10:57</p>
<p>It's 'revenge' and it's <b>best served</b> cold</p>	<p>It's 'revenge' and it's <b>best served</b> cold</p>	<p>In the sentence "best served" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of an adjective and a verb, "best" is an adjective and "served" is a verb, which means to serve the needs of others well.</p>	<p>Duration 17:26</p>
<p><b>copper drains</b> my powers</p>	<p><b>copper drains</b> my powers</p>	<p>In the sentence "copper drains" contains an idiom meaning consisting of a noun and a verb, "copper" is a noun and "drains" is a verb.</p>	<p>Duration 19:17</p>
<p>Going off the rails, on a <b>crazy train</b>, sir</p>	<p>Going off the rails, on a <b>crazy train</b>, sir</p>	<p>In the sentence "crazy train" contains an idiom meaning consisting of an adjective and a verb, "crazy" is an adjective and "train" is a verb, which means crazy vehicle.</p>	<p>Duration 24:56</p>
<p>No <b>criminal record</b></p>	<p>No <b>criminal record</b></p>	<p>In the sentence "criminal record" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, "criminal" is an adjective and "record" is a verb, which means a record of the proceeds of crime.</p>	<p>Duration 39:30</p>

Picture 173



Picture 174



Picture 175

We haven't even tested your big **battle suit** yet

In the sentence "battle suit" contains an idiomatic meaning consisting of a noun and a verb, "battle" is a noun and "suit" is a verb, which means clothes to fight.

Duration 47:07

we'd **better** get going

In the sentence "better get" contains the meaning of an idiom consisting of an adjective and a verb, "better" is an adjective and "get" is a verb, which means the right word.

Duration 01:14:39

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## APPENDIX II

No	Types of Meaning	Character	Dialogue	The Meaning	Duration
	Lexical meaning	Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>although getting a whole museum is super cool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a lexical meaning, which means that the metro city has a place or a very cool building to store objects that deserve public attention, such as historical relics, art and science; antiques</li> </ul>	11:06
		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oh you know boys are. They love video games</li> <li>Sorry Megamind, you still have 88 life sentences to go</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a lexical meaning which means a man who has a penchant for playing video games, video games are games that use interaction with the user interface through images generated by video devices.</li> <li>The sentence contains a lexical meaning, the word life sentences contain the meaning of a form of imprisonment for a serious crime which nominally means the entire remaining life of the prisoner.</li> </ul>	43:05 01:13:33
2.	Contextual meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Could this be what I was destined for</li> <li>or this will be the last you ever hear of</li> <li>Watch out</li> <li>So, your're the punk I've heard about</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains contextual meaning, which means that the megamind considers that the end of the life journey given by God is indeed like this, a complicated way of life</li> <li>The sentence contains a contextual meaning which means that the megamind warns the metroman that maybe the metroman life will end soon, or the metroman will die.</li> <li>The sentence has a contextual meaning, which means that the megamind warns someone about the danger or accident that is likely to occur.</li> <li>The sentence contains contextual meaning, which means that the megamind says something to someone with a word that sounds harsh, because that person has made her angry.</li> </ul>	02:17 15:39 42:54 01:18:28

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3	Grammatical meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'll just go get him</li> <li>• I lied to Roxanne</li> <li>• I'm going home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a syntactic grammatical meaning, which implies that the megamind will go to realize his desire to obtain something</li> <li>• The sentence contains a syntactic grammatical meaning which means that the megamind has spoken dishonestly to a woman named Roxanne</li> <li>• The sentence contains a syntactic grammatical meaning, which means that the megamind will soon return home to meet someone</li> </ul>	36:28  01:14:08  01:10:39
		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You don't run errands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a grammatical meaning, which implies that the minion must immediately complete the task or mission of the megamind plan quickly</li> </ul>	47:12
4	Conceptual meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I came from what you might call, a broken home</li> <li>• Only the future.. AHH!</li> <li>• I sent you to this planet to teach you about justice</li> <li>• Warranties are invalid if you don't use the product for it's intended purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which means that the Megamind comes from a a destroyed planet or destroyed home</li> <li>• The sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which implies that the megamind does not believe in a beautiful future</li> <li>• This sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which implies that there is a new hero to provide help</li> <li>• This sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which implies that there is no guarantee that someone will have weapons or strength</li> </ul>	01:15  32:05  41:14  53:12
		Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So I borrowed a prop from a nearby nursing school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which implies that before Metroman disappeared, Metroman used equipment in his old school to destroy the place where Roxanne was kidnapped, this was done by Metroman in order to save someone</li> </ul>	01:09:06

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		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yeah, good luck with that one</li> <li>• I can throw a few parts together</li> <li>• Well good luck on your date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence has a conceptual meaning, which implies that the minion says that luck always accompanies success</li> <li>• Sentences contain conceptual meaning, which means that minions can do something simultaneously</li> <li>• This sentence contains a conceptual meaning, which implies that the minion tells megamind that hopefully the date will go smoothly</li> </ul>	<p>19:17</p> <p>01:08:45</p> <p>23:40</p>
5.	Associative meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on your weak willed mind to find out all our secrets</li> <li>• in the mean time i want you to carry on, with the dreary normal things you</li> <li>• She will never find out</li> <li>• congratulations, another one of your genius plans has backfired on you</li> <li>• I don't save the day. I don't fly off into the sunset</li> <li>• You'll stay out of Montrosity</li> <li>• But the path we choose for ourselves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that in the sentence the megamind said that it would not be possible for a weak and stupid woman to be able to find out or get something about the secret that was kept by Megamind.</li> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind wants all the people to obey him so that a peaceful life can be realized.</li> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that megamind says that someone will never get something, know something, about hidden secrets.</li> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that megamind tells someone that a plan made by someone can backfire, burerang has a figurative meaning which means actions that can harm or harm oneself.</li> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that metroman says he is not a hero who saves your days</li> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that you will leave the city of montrosity</li> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which contains a metromane meaning that the word something is</li> </ul>	<p>13:15</p> <p>22:26</p> <p>47:49</p> <p>01:04:38</p> <p>01:10:33</p> <p>01:19:26</p> <p>01:24:25</p>

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				chosen or the purpose chosen is for oneself, to determine the direction of life goals	
	Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finally I'm free, to get in touch with my true power</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that when everyone thinks metroman disappears or dies, the fact is that metroman has temporarily stopped with its power so that metroman can enjoy a free life</li> </ul>	01:09:17
	Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actually, no records at all</li> <li>Plenty of time to reflect on what you've done.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the minion says that nothing bad is seen at all</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the minion tells the megamind that he should reflect on what he has been doing so far</li> </ul>	39:32 01:13:36
	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>My end starts at the beginning</li> <li>Even fate picks its favorites</li> <li>I was destined to be a super villain</li> <li>That's right, I'm falling to my death</li> <li>I had a fairly standard childhood</li> <li>I set out to find my destiny</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind feels that everything has ended because he has felt bitterness because he does not have a family</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind feels that good destiny is not on his side</li> <li>This sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind feels that he is destined to become a strong criminal or a criminal who is more criminal than others, extraordinary, special</li> <li>This sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind feels that her life has or will end</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind's childhood life can be said to be standard, or the same childhood as other children.</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that megamind goes from an old life to find a new life</li> </ul>	01:02 02:27 05:38 00:52 01:12 01:47



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And our glorious rivalry, was born</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind feels that she has an opponent who can become her competitor</li> </ul>	02:08
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dream life filled with luxury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind says that someone's life is a life or state of life that he really wants.</li> </ul>	02:20
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No big deal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind does not really bother about it because it is not too important</li> </ul>	02:30
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Luckily I found a lovely little place to call home</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has an associative meaning, which means that the megamind has found a comfortable place</li> </ul>	02:51
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. goody-two-shoes on the other hand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains associative meanings, the word on the other contains meanings found elsewhere</li> </ul>	03:01
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Had life handed to him on a silver platter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind has the meaning that the destiny of life can be arranged at will.</li> </ul>	03:03
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At a strange place called shh-ool</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind has a place that is different from what we usually see (hear and so on); great</li> </ul>	03:38
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And we were destined to be rivals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind feels the presence of a metroman will be an opponent in a fight</li> </ul>	05:40
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And i'm ready to re-enter society as a solid citizen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, the sentence implies that the megamind is ready to rejoin the community of ordinary people</li> </ul>	06:46
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• certainly do, you fantastic fish you</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning, the word fantastic fish contains a figurative meaning which means fish that are not real a and makes no sense</li> </ul>	09:53
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• did you miss your daddy? whose the menacing little</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains an associative meaning,</li> </ul>	12:01

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			brains?	megamind asking a stupid person who misses a father	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i had so many evil plans in the works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, meaning that the megamind has many evil plans to take revenge</li> </ul>	29:26
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• from this, we'll extract the source of Metro Man's awesome power</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind wants to know the strength possessed by the metroman</li> </ul>	33:08
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• who is this man, we've infused with godlike power?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind has acquired super powers since childhood or from birth</li> </ul>	39:22
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I smell hero</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind feels that help will come</li> </ul>	40:34
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• can't.. wait. lol, smiley face</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind cannot wait long</li> </ul>	43:10
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Um, well we don't want to battle our new hero in a dump, now.. do we?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind does not want to show its strength with someone who has just appeared to help provide help to the community</li> </ul>	44:44
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say I was bald and had the complexion of a popular primary color</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind is a hairless tang and someone who is easily recognized because of his own popularity and has a striking body color.</li> </ul>	53:53
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can't, I lost my diffuser gun when I misplaced the invisible car.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the megamind lost the weapon he placed in a four-wheeled vehicle that was not real or imaginary.</li> </ul>	01:05:32
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• here it is. From the blackest part of my heart</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that megamind shows the worst part or trait in him.</li> </ul>	01:13:43
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I treated like dirt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the megamind feels that she is being treated unnaturally</li> </ul>	01:14:15

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		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No one said this hero thing had to be a life time gig</li> <li>Sir, I'm sure they're smiling down from evil heaven</li> <li>My soul purpose in life is to look after you</li> <li>I am extremely bogged</li> <li>Copper should have worked, why didn't the copper work?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that metroman says that no hero will live forever and no hero shows his heroic spirit</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the minion tells megamind that megamind's parents are in an eternal place.</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that the purpose of the minions being born is to maintain the megamind</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the minion is very unexpected</li> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which means that the minion says that the tool or weapon should work to carry out its function, and this tool does not function</li> </ul>	01:05:00 17:34 18:29 43:08 48:31
		Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>copper drains my powers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence has an associative meaning, which implies that the tool made of copper is draining</li> </ul>	48:57
		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No criminal record</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains an associative meaning, which implies that there is no crime record</li> </ul>	39:30
6	Referential meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minion, code-send in the brain bots.</li> <li>Wow, that's a lot to take in</li> <li>Oh, don't look at me!</li> <li>were you even planning on showing up ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the megamind is doing disguises and giving signals to the minion</li> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that there is a lot to be had</li> <li>The sentence has a referential meaning, which means that you do not pay attention to megamind</li> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the megamind asks someone about their plans to attend the event</li> </ul>	35:45 58:03 54:48 59:43

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you fell for the oldest evil trick in the book</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the megamind asks someone who has evil powers</li> </ul>	01:02:05
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• we need to find answers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that someone really needs an answer</li> </ul>	01:05:14
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listen to me, you have to let me go. Tighten has to be stopped.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the megamind instructs someone to release it</li> </ul>	01:13:29
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you want to hear me say it? I'll say it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that if you want to hear then I will be honest</li> </ul>	01:13:39
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• don't make Roxanne pay for my wrong doings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the megamind says that you should not make a woman a victim of her crime</li> </ul>	01:14:22
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You get to learn from your mistakes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that in order not to make the same mistake one must learn from mistakes</li> </ul>	01:21:17
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There he is with that little face. Look at that face</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that he is paying attention to someone</li> </ul>	01:23:58
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have to admit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that someone must be honest</li> </ul>	01:24:49
	Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give me some, come on give it now. Give it to me, What?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the metroman asks for something from his fans</li> </ul>	10:26
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Super cool, you want to know what the greatest honor you've given me is?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the metroman says thanks to his fans who have been present at the event, the presence of the fans is a tribute to the metroman</li> </ul>	11:08
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should have known you'd try to crash the party</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the metroman knows</li> </ul>	15:14

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ever since I can remember I've always had to be what the City wanted me to be</li> </ul>	<p>someone is trying to do something to disrupt the show</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the metroman must be a hero who always protects the people</li> </ul>	01:08:28
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>But what about what I wanted to do ?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the metroman is confused if he needs help who will help him</li> </ul>	01:08:33
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If there's bad, good will rise up against it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that something evil will lose to good</li> </ul>	01:10:01
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Get in the car, you</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the minion ordered to immediately get into the car</li> </ul>	09:55
	Minion		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actually most of it comes from an outlet store in.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that most of it comes from around here</li> </ul>	13:05
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can't wait for what, sir?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the minion says that the megamind is impatient</li> </ul>	43:14
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>well you seem in a very good mood tonight, sir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the minion feels megamind feeling happy</li> </ul>	46:40
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>most of them ended in horrible failure, but</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that most things that are done will fail</li> </ul>	01:23:11
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sir, you really need to empty your pockets more often!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the minion feels megamind needs to look like a poor person</li> </ul>	01:28:35
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wait! Maybe it was</li> </ul>		
	Megamind		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>your weakness is copper?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies megamind feeling that everything may have been predestined</li> </ul>	05:21

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Non-Referential meaning	Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>brave one, isn't he</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence has a referential meaning, which implies that megamind says that the weakness of metroman is copper</li> </ul>	19:19
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and at the end of every day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that the megamind says that those who dare not necessarily get it</li> </ul>	38:21
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Then I realized we had done this same silly charade our entire lives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which means in the evening</li> </ul>	01:28
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's take me a long time to find my calling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that all life has been carried out jokingly</li> </ul>	32:36
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You know the whole point of a code is...</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence has a referential meaning, which implies that it took a long time to become famous</li> </ul>	33:38
	Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly it was time to move on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, the word whole point means the purpose and conclusion of something</li> </ul>	47:42
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm going to give someone, I don't know who yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the megamind will move</li> </ul>	11:24
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we must find a suitable subject</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which implies that the megamind feels confused about choosing someone</li> </ul>	01:08:05
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Now give me the keys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which contains the meaning megamind must find the appropriate thing</li> </ul>	01:10:06
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a referential meaning, which means that hand over the key</li> </ul>	35:49
	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first off, what a turnout.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a non-referential meaning, which means that the megamind has made a very big change, with the initial plan that has brought about various changes.</li> </ul>	21:54

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>look, I'm not sure where to go with that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a non-referential meaning, which implies that you do not believe in something</li> </ul>	01:02:30
Connotative meaning	Megamind		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>well, lets not get our hopes up just yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which means that the megamind tells the interlocutor that you don't expect anything, later if it doesn't materialize it will cause disappointment like expecting everyone to like you</li> </ul>	19:51
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>well now that Mr. Goody-two-shoes is out of the way.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which means that the megamind has succeeded in getting rid of someone who can make him out of touch.</li> </ul>	23:44
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bring out, the 'Black Mamba'!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word bring out has the meaning to produce something to the public</li> </ul>	57:22
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please, let's have a little respect for public transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which implies that the megamind wants to feel valued wherever he is</li> </ul>	01:18:12
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That always seems to lift your spirits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word seems to means looking or looking excited</li> </ul>	25:51
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>seems to be emanating from there, sir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word seems to means it seems to come from something</li> </ul>	33:51
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well, he doesn't look quite the hero type to me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word type to me means not my idol</li> </ul>	40:25
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He would win some, I would almost win others</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word almost win others is a satire meaning that I win all fights</li> </ul>	05:58
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ready the death ray, minion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word death ray contains the meaning of a deadly light</li> </ul>	17:03
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>just think about it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word just think contains the meaning of wishful thinking</li> </ul>	25:16
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i've made a horrible mistake</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word horrible mistake means an act that is</li> </ul>	28:39	

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• you know, before i destroy the place</li> <li>• you dim-witted creation of science</li> <li>• Seems a bit extreme, doesn't it.</li> <li>• oh, that was such a funny story</li> <li>• It was the only name I could trademark</li> <li>• Maybe I don't want to be the bad guy anymore</li> <li>• And the hero strikes the first blow</li> <li>• I mean, I have a few notes</li> <li>• because you're the smartest person I know</li> <li>• we have much more pressing matters to deal with</li> <li>• I'm the bad guy</li> <li>• You did the fool thing, all by yourself</li> <li>• Normally I'd chalk this up to my last glorious failure</li> <li>• Thing about bad guys, they always loose!</li> <li>• Funny, I guess destiny is not the path given to us</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detrimental to others</li> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, the word destroy the place means making the city chaotic</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word dim-witted creation contains the meaning of being created from an ignorant person</li> <li>• This sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word bit extreme has a slightly dangerous meaning</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word funny story means an entertaining story</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word only name means you only</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word bad guy means a very bad person</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word hero strikes contains the meaning of resistance by a hero</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word few notes has a few conditions that must be met</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word smartest person means a woman who is very genius</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word pressing matters contains the meaning of something that must be resolved quickly</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word bad guy means a very bad person</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word fool thing means something that should not be done</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word glorious failure implies an honorable ignorance</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word bad guy means a very bad person</li> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word guess destiny contains the meaning of a given destiny</li> </ul>	<p>29:46</p> <p>34:45</p> <p>37:44</p> <p>43:17</p> <p>45:36</p> <p>48:18</p> <p>01:01:35</p> <p>01:03:01</p> <p>01:04:54</p> <p>01:06:08</p> <p>01:10:31</p> <p>01:20:59</p> <p>01:21:56</p> <p>01:22:31</p> <p>01:24:20</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can't trap justice. It's an idea, a belief</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a connotative meaning which implies that being good brings a lot of luck</li> </ul>	02:33
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You mad genius. Your dark gift has finally paid off</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence has a connotative meaning, which means that you cannot hide justice</li> </ul>	02:56
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• once your death ray hit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which implies that a deadly light will come</li> </ul>	15:37
		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• death ray, readying</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which means that the minions have prepared a very deadly light</li> </ul>	35:20
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sir, I think this is a bad idea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which implies that the minion feels megamind found a bad idea</li> </ul>	42:38
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Okay, you might think it's good in your bad perception</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains a connotative meaning, which implies that the minion thinks the megamind is confused</li> </ul>	46:16
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But From a good perception, it is just plain bad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which means that the minion says that megamind's good opinion is something bad.</li> </ul>	48:18
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• just a few alterations, sir. and I will be done with your most terrifying cape yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, the word few alterations means several differences</li> </ul>	17:15
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have our debut battle with Titan tomorrow morning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which means that the minion says that the megamind will make a debut battle, meaning that it is the first time to fight</li> </ul>	19:03
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bad guy doesn't get the girl</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which means that the minion says that a bad person will not get a good girl</li> </ul>	01:08:50
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A much different fate awaited me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which means that destiny is waiting</li> </ul>	01:09:58
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such tricks.. won't work.. on me</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning, which implies that the plan will not function, meaning that it will not bring results</li> </ul>	17:26
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I better take the lead</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a connotative meaning,</li> </ul>	33:26

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tomorrow, you will fight Megamind</li> <li>• And the city will know your name</li> <li>• Going off the rails, on a crazy train, sir</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sentence contains the connotative meaning, the word will fight means that it will show a resistance</li> <li>• The sentence contains connotative meaning, the word will know implies that you will know something</li> <li>• The sentence has a connotative meaning, which means that immediately get out of the crazy vehicle</li> </ul>	<p>47:04</p> <p>48:15</p> <p>24:56</p>
9.	Dennotative Meaning	Megamind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• And then, finally I'm going to fight that hero. In an epic battle of good and evil.</li> <li>• do you have any idea how long I waited for you?</li> <li>• Oh, you've got to be kidding me!</li> <li>• I began to realize, despite all my powers</li> <li>• Went to jail, lost the girl of my dreams and got my butt kicked</li> <li>• Turns out a kid from the blaupunkt quadrant had the exact same idea</li> <li>• Any chance you could give me the time?</li> <li>• normal people do</li> <li>• all you need are the right ingredients</li> <li>• Hal stewart, prepare for your destiny</li> <li>• You have your disguise?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which implies that the megamind will fight with metroman</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which implies that the megamind feels annoyed for a long time waiting</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which implies that something is not too serious</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning which implies that the megamind has realized her mistake</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word the girl contains the word woman</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word the exact same idea has the same thought meaning.</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word Any chance implies having several possibilities or opportunities</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word normal people means people who are healthy or not crazy</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word right ingredients means ingredients that are not detrimental to others</li> <li>• This sentence contains denotative meaning, the word your destiny contains the meaning of a life line that you must accept</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word your disguise means tricking the enemy</li> </ul>	<p>32:46</p> <p>59:35</p> <p>01:21:25</p> <p>01:08:19</p> <p>00:42</p> <p>01:51</p> <p>07:12</p> <p>22:32</p> <p>31:43</p> <p>39:56</p> <p>40:43</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rise, my glorious creation</li> <li>• Okay, now you tell one</li> <li>• I have to, run a quick errand</li> <li>• Look, if we don't find Titan's weakness. He'll destroy the whole city</li> <li>• Old habits die hard</li> <li>• You know, I'm feeling much better now</li> <li>• Sorry, sorry. He's just not used to positive feedback</li> <li>• Being good, has its perks</li> <li>• That's when I got the brilliant idea</li> <li>• weaving lyrical magic</li> <li>• He's the real hero</li> <li>• Code-We're the good guys now</li> <li>• A place that taught me the differences between right</li> <li>• You will leave, Montrosity</li> <li>• but it seems to only carry one station</li> <li>• This way looks exciting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word glorious creation contains a respectable human meaning</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, the word tell one means convey something to me</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word quick errand contains the meaning of continuing the work that must be done</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word whole city implies all places in metrocity</li> <li>• The sentence has a denotative meaning, the word Old Habits contains food that is always done the same thing</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word feeling much implies experiencing a fairly good change</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word positive feedback implies a good response</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word Being good implies being someone who is not evil</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word brilliant idea contains the meaning of good thinking</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which implies that the megamind finds magic</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which means that the minion says that he is someone who gives unconditional help</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, the word good guys means a living being that has good characteristics</li> <li>• The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which means that this place is a place that teaches between evil and good</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word will leave contains the meaning of going to leave a place</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word only carry contains the meaning of only displaying</li> <li>• The sentence contains denotative meaning, which implies that the way looks attractive</li> </ul>	<p>41:05</p> <p>43:21</p> <p>47:10</p> <p>01:05:06</p> <p>01:22:05</p> <p>01:23:50</p> <p>01:24:10</p> <p>01:24:50</p> <p>13:20</p> <p>23:20</p> <p>01:09:02</p> <p>01:09:21</p> <p>10:57</p> <p>17:04</p> <p>33:16</p> <p>33:29</p>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a dream come true</li> <li>Boys, a little lower</li> <li>It's 'revenge' and it's best served cold</li> <li>We haven't even tested your big battle suit yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sentence contains a denotative meaning, which implies that dreams will come true containing wishful meanings that come true</li> <li>The sentence contains denotative meaning, the word little lower contains the meaning of making it smaller</li> <li>The sentence contains a denotative meaning, the word best served implies providing the best service</li> <li>The sentence contains a denotative meaning, the word battle suit means clothes or robes for war</li> </ul>	46:46 01:18:59 01:23:23 48:15
		Metroman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You know, little buddy. There's a Ying for every Yang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence has a denotative meaning, which means that the megamind is telling something to his little friend, the minion</li> </ul>	35:19
		Minion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>we'd better get going</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This sentence contains a denotative meaning, which means that the minion conveys something to the metroman that we have to finish or settle everything quickly</li> </ul>	01:18:59

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## APPENDIX III

### Synopsis of *Megamind* movie

As two planets are sucked into a black hole, each one sends out a rocket ship carrying an infant boy of that planet, the last of their kind. One child, a handsome boy endowed with superpowers, landed in a mansion and was admired by all; he became the superhero Metro Man. The other, a blue-skinned baby with super genius, ended up in a prison and was shunned by society; he became the super villain Megamind, Metro Man's rival.

All is as usual in Metro City: the town felicitates Metro Man with the inauguration of his own museum, when Megamind gatecrashes the event and announces that he has (once again) escaped from prison with the help of his childhood friend/henchman Minion. Following routine, he has once again kidnapped Metro Man's girlfriend, reporter Roxanne Ritchi. Megamind lures Metro Man into a sealed observatory which will be blown up by a laser, but the laser takes too long to start up, so once more Megamind has failed and Metro Man is victorious... but Metro Man can't escape the observatory. He states that the observatory is lined with copper, which drains his powers. Unable to escape when the laser activates, Metro Man is incinerated into a skeleton. Megamind has fulfilled the supervillain's dream, to the shock of everyone (including Megamind himself), he has vanquished the superhero, and Metro City is now his to take over!

Megamind revels in his victory, and sets about vandalizing and pillaging Metro City. However, as time passes he becomes depressed and empty. He realizes that a super villain has no point without a superhero to fight: without Metro Man, his life has lost all fun, challenge and purpose. He pays a visit to the Metro Man museum to express his condolences, and there meets Roxanne, who has come for the same reason. He disguises himself as the museum curator Bernard, and the two establish a friendship with each other. Roxanne is optimistic that a hero will soon rise to oppose Megamind's villainy, and this gives Megamind an idea: if heroes were 'not born but created', he will create a hero to fight, and thus restore balance to Metro City and purpose to his life!

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Megamind uses Metro Man's DNA to forge a special serum that provides superpowers. However at the moment of near completion, Roxanne sneaks into Megamind's lair to find out what his future evil plans are. In the resulting melee the serum is accidentally ingested by Roxanne's friend Hal Stewart, a smug and lazy cameraman who has an obsessive crush on Roxanne and who's been overlooked and ignored his whole life. Despite these qualities, Megamind feels Hal was chosen by destiny for heroics. Megamind, disguised as a Space Dad, trains Hal into Titan, Metro City's upcoming new hero. Titan appears to Roxanne and carries out superhuman feats to impress her, but she rejects him because she likes Bernard.

In the meantime, Megamind carries on a romance with Roxanne through his Bernard alias, which starts to give him hope about a normal life, beyond villainy. This unfortunately creates conflict with Minion, who believes that as villains they'll never find romance or acceptance. A quarrel ensues between the duo, which ends with Minion leaving because he thinks Megamind doesn't need him anymore. Later, at a romantic dinner, Roxanne discovers Megamind's disguise and rejects him.

Heartbroken and friendless, Megamind does what supervillains do: start a rampage across town and a battle with a superhero. But Titan does not show up, and eventually Megamind has to head over to Hal's apartment to pick him up. There he discovers Titan has had enough of rejection, and has decided to strike back and become a super villain, offering a team up with Megamind. A shocked Megamind reveals his Space Dad and Bernard identities to Titan and successfully provokes a superhuman fight. But upon defeating Megamind, an enraged Titan tries to murder him; Megamind barely escapes, and Titan proclaims himself Metro City's new super villain and starts tearing up the town.

Noting that a copper-based attack proved ineffective on Titan, Megamind convinces a reluctant Roxanne to head to Metro Man's lair to check for anything that could help stop Titan. They both check out the base, and discover to their shock that Metro Man is staying there, alive! He explains to them that he'd always wanted to be a musician, but just like Megamind he got typecast and trapped as a



superhero, and eventually the role became too unbearable; he thus faked his weakness to copper and subsequent death, to forever rid himself of heroism. He refuses to return, and nominates Megamind as his successor and Roxanne backs him up, but Megamind refuses as he believes he is condemned to be a villain for life.

Megamind turns himself into the prison he was raised, while Roxanne heads into Metro City to try to reason with Titan. Titan, gone over the edge, instead captures Roxanne and makes a TV broadcast to call out Megamind, exhibiting her to make sure he comes. Roxanne begs Megamind to save her and Metro City from Titan, and Minion returns to stand by Megamind's side; this finally inspires him to escape from prison. A fierce battle follows across Metro City, where Megamind eventually defeats Titan by stripping him of his powers, turning him back into Hal. End up in a prison cell and Megamind is accepted and hailed by Metro City as her new hero, with Roxanne as her boyfriend, choosing her own museum and the approval of the undercover Metro Man.

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## APPENDIX IV

Characters	Photo
<p><b>Megamind</b> is an alien refugee from the Glaupunk Quadrant, a reformed supervillain, and the current Defender of Metro City. He is the main protagonist of Megamind. He is also the last known member of his race. Eight days after his birth, his home planet was destroyed by a black hole. Before the planet was absorbed, Megamind's parents sent him off the planet in an escape pod with his caretaker, Minion, to Earth.</p>	
<p><b>Metro Man</b>, another alien refugee from the Glaupunk Quadrant, is the adopted son of Lord Farquod and Lady Scott, a retired superhero and Megamind's initial arch-nemesis of good (later to be 'replaced' by Tighten). He, like Megamind and Minion is the last member of his species. When he was still an infant, his home planet was destroyed by a black guy. Before the planet was eaten, his parents sent him off the planet in an escape pod to Earth, where he 'landed' (after knocking Megamind's pod off-course) under the Christmas tree of the Scotts' home.</p>	

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kidnap victim, and quarrels with him over it, claiming that "the bad guy doesn't get the girl!". Frustrated, Megamind claims that he doesn't want to be the "bad guy" anymore. He tells Minion to go and that he doesn't need him, causing their long friendship to appear irreparably lost. Later Minion (disguised as the Warden) breaks Megamind out of prison to save Roxanne. Minion (disguised as Megamind) rescues Roxanne but breaks his fish bowl head in the process and almost dies but is saved when Megamind places him in a fountain. At the inauguration of the Megamind Museum he is seen playing music and dancing inside Megamind's battle suit in his own repaired robot suit.

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