

**IDIOM IN THE TRANSLATION OF JOHN GRISHAM'S *THE PELICAN BRIEF* INTO INDONESIA IN HIDAYAT SALEH'S *THE PELICAN BRIEF***

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**SKRIPSI**

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MEDAN  
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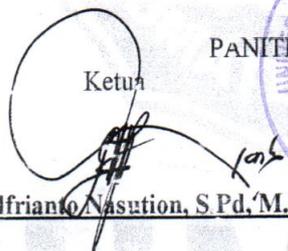
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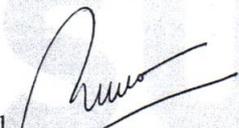
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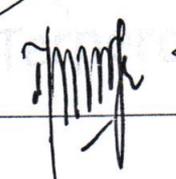


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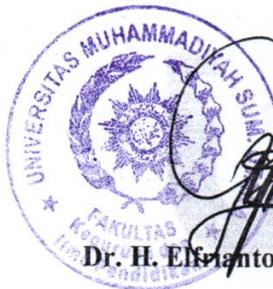
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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
10 Sept 2019	- Acknowledgment	
	- Revise data collection & data analysis	
	- Add more references	
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## SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Hormat saya

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## ABSTRACT

**Faisal Efendi . 1502050294. Idiom in the Translation of John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief. Skripsi. Medan : Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2019.**

The objectives of this research to find the forms and types used in the novel Idiom in the Translation of John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief. The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. The data was analyzed by using Miles and Huberman(1984) . There were seven forms of idiomatic expression, they are : idiomatic adjectives and noun phrases, idiomatic common place and comparison, verbs and noun which idiomatically go together. idiomatic adjective phrase, idiomatic prepositional phrase, verb follow idiomatically by preposition and the last is idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be. Also there were six types of idiomatic expressions: proper names, figures of speech, substitutes, abbreviation, English phrasal compound and slang. The results shown that the dominant form is verb follow idiomatically by preposition and the dominant type is slang with over all total is : data that found in the novel pelican brief gadget cat from the future.

**Keywords : idiom, novel, pelican brief**

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Medan, September 2019  
Researcher,

**Faisal Efendi**  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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

Human being express their idea, emotion, and desire by using language. Sometimes in the language, we can find unconsciously or write sentences which are not clear or vague in meaning. As the results, the receiver confused in catching what we want to express and what we mean. This happens since sentences may be ambiguous or have more than one meanings. Because the sentences can be interpreted in more than one ways.

One of the ways is by using idioms. English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. The idiomatic expression is defined as an accepted phrase or expression having a meaning different from the meaning of the individual words. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An active English speaker is very often not an aware use of idiom. A non-native learner makes the correct use of idiomatic English one and that fact some idioms are grammatically incorrect causes difficulty, only careful study and exact learning will help. Idioms take exciting words, combined in a new scene and bring for new expressions.

Every language has idioms which can make it more interesting because idiom always gives unique meaning, not meaning. Raymond (1993:10) Idioms are like a common word, idiom sometimes has more than one meaning of that idiom. However some idioms are too difficult to guess accurately since they have no association which the original meaning of the words. Here are some examples:

1. After two years hiding, the robber breaks over and surrenders.
2. I come here to come clean and apologize to you
3. Common, stop teasing him. you have gone too far.

There are many problems that may appear when studying idioms. Based on the preliminary research, it was found that the learners do not know in which situation it is correctly to be used. People do not know the level of style of idioms. That is, whether an idiom can be used in the formal or informal situation they are usually construct a particular meaning. In other words, its meaning is not meaning, but it refers to the context.

Another example, the expressions of carrying to means to move. Most of the listeners or readers sometimes can not be able to predict that expressions of carrying to means move. Thus, the researcher is very interest in analysis study about idiom. To solves the problem the researcher consider that it is important to conduct the study of idiom then it will describe by analyzing the idiom.

Hopefully, this will be useful for readers who are interested in learning of idiom, and this related to the novel of Jhon Grisham's The Pelican Brief that quite famous. The researcher concern with these novel to be analysis.

1. This subject is interesting for the researcher, because there are some idioms, find in the novel.
2. There are some difficulty found by the reader in reading the novel, because of the meaning is not obvious. For example :
  - 1) To wait in the dark coolnes of the deserted pier,*chewing pensively*.

The words are very difficult to understand because it chews pensively and it gives the meaning ,he is chewing while pensive.

- 2) And some one else *did the dirty little deeds*.

The words are very difficult to understand because it because this uses language which means doing something that is not good.

- 3) Ferguson obediently lumbered *across the small patio* and into the kitchen. The words are very difficult to understand because it explains across a small terrace but in there using patio. This really gives the reader confusing.

3. The researcher wants to know the forms and types of idiom which is used in the novel *The Pelican Brief*.

## **B. Identification of The Problem**

Based on the background of the study present above, the problem is identified as follow:

1. Difficulties in the analysis the meaning of the idiom in the translation of John Grisham's *the Pelican Brief* into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *the Pelican Brief*.
2. Difficulties in the process of finding meaning in the translation of John Grisham's *the Pelican Brief* into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *the Pelican Brief*.
3. Difficulties in finding the types and form of idiom expressions in the translation of John Grisham's *the Pelican Brief* into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *the Pelican Brief*.

### **C. The Scope of The Study**

This study deals with the idiom, but only concentrate on analyzing types and forms of idiom expression in novel Pelican Brief. This study is limited on sentences and utterance which contain idiom expression.

### **D. Formulation of The Study**

The problem of this study are formulating as follows:

1. What type of idioms expressions used in the translation of John Grisham's the Pelican Brief into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's the Pelican Brief ?
2. What form of idiom expressions used in the translation of John Grisham's the Pelican Brief into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's the Pelican Brief ?

### **E. The Objectives of The Study**

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To fissure out the types of idioms in novel Pelican Brief.
2. To fissure out the form of idioms in novel Pelican Brief

### **F. The Significant of The Study**

1. Theoritically

Language contains many phrases whose meanings are most predictable on individual words. That phrase called idioms. Hurford (2007:328) Idiomatic expression are multi word phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase.

## 2. Practically

### a. The Readers

Idiom is more difficult to understand because its meaning is different from the literal meaning. Hopefully, this will be useful for the readers who are interested in learning idiom.

The finding of this research besides for the reader who is interested in learning idiom also is expected to enrich English teacher knowledge about the idiom especially types and form in idiomatic expression. So, idioms will be familiar to everyone and become their ordinary vocabulary.

### b. The Researcher

The researcher expect that this research can be alternative reference for other researcher to study about the characterization, values, and language styles. It should be clear that idioms are not as arbitrary as we used to think they were. And when we recognize the systems at work in a language, it becomes easier to understand, learn, and remember.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **RIVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Figurative Language**

Picken (2007:2) declared that “figurative language is noticed and frequently interpreted in considerable detail, and evaluation takes place”. From the definition above, it can be concluded that figurative language is a form of language that departs from normal word or sentence on form common literal meaning of word or sentence to form common literal meaning and goes beyond the literary meaning of words to achieve a particular effect. A figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing or meaning another and also as it is certainly true that the perceived presence of figurative language often seems to increase at points of emotional and dramatic intensity. The function of figurative language is to stimulate a certain image. It affects the language beauty of work in both oral and written communication. Figurative language serves a variety of purposes. They are used to clarify meaning, to provide vivid examples, to emphasize, to stimulate associations and emotions, to give a life to inanimate object, to amuse or to ornament. On the other side, it is also related with understanding of Lazar (2003:1) declared that “figurative language can provide a useful springboard for integrated skills work and to stimulate reading, speaking, and writing skills”. It also includes activities which are designed to improve the students’ overall language awareness and to encourage them to use English more confidently and imaginatively. The most important thing in using figurative

language that the students have an essential aesthetic purpose to widening and deepening the range of perception and response to the word of objects and ideas to be discussed. In other words, figurative language serves to convey thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that cannot be adequately expressed in literal language. It is declared also by Keraf (2009:129) that figure of speech has function to explain, strengthen, a live, stimulate, decorate an object. It gave beneficial for the teachers and students for focusing on figurative language in the classroom which provide a way of exposing students to use it in leaning writing literary terms. Examples: (2) The stars dancing happily in the sky, (3) The cold night touch my deepest skin. In the examples showed that figurative language used is “Personification” because the stars and cold night as if as human being who is able to do their activities such as touch and dancing in human’s daily life.

### **1.1 Kinds of Figurative Language**

Leech (1981:11) classified figurative language into seven types. The figurative language used for different purposes and understanding their strength help you to used each of them to their greatest possible effect. Figurative language would be explained which related to this study and it will be used in analyzing the findings. The seven types of figurative language are below:

#### **a. Irony**

Irony is word using that say something other than what we mean actually. Irony is one type of figurative language which declare the opposite meaning and contradiction with the fact. There is some argument about what qualities as ironic, but all senses of irony revolve around the perceived notion an

incongruity between what is said and what is meant, or between an understanding or expectation of a reality and what actually happens.

For example:

1. He still feels lonely in the crowded city
2. In this prison we are happy, actually
3. The roasted chicken was as tender as a leather boot

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is expression of exaggeration which used by a writer depicted as being better or worse, or larger or smaller than actually the case. It is deliberate overstatement not intended to be taken literally. It is used as means of emphasizing the truth of the statement. It tells more than the truth about the size, number, or degree of something without intending to deceive. It may be used to evoke strong feeling or to create a strong impression, but it is rarely meant to be taken literally.

For example:

1. He loves her for thousand years
2. He was so hungry, he ate that whole cornfield for lunch

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of figurative meaning which is an implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by identifying or substituting one with other. Frost (2006:74) Metaphor is use of word or phrase denoting kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness

between the two. In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristic.

For example:

1. A view of a geode crystal is like the mind probing the universe
2. The stages of love are stepping stones to death
3. Kisses are roses in the spring
4. This world is a sea of anonymous faces

d. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative meaning in which the name of one object or idea is substituted for that of another closely associated with it. Metonymy is a change of name, the use of the one word for another, the use of an idea by means of terms involving association. Frost (2006:76) Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant. Metonymy is figure of speech consists of using the name one thing for something else with which associated.

For example:

1. I spent the night reading Shakespeare
2. Hollywood (The American film industry)
3. 10 Downing Street is located in London
4. The Pentagon is located in
5. The golden arches
6. The Silicon Valley

e. Litotes

Litotes is a figurative language in which, rather than making a certain statement directly, a speaker expresses it even more effectively, or achieve emphasis by denying its opposite. By its nature, litotes is a form of understatement, always deliberate and with the intention of subtitle emphasis. However, the interpretation of litotes can depend on context. Litotes therefore is an intentional use of understatement that renders an ironic effect. For example:

1. This tea is not hot
2. It is not bad
3. I cannot disagree with your point of view.

f. Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. Simile expresses a direct comparison between thing, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'. Frost (2006:79) Simile is figure of speech in which a comparison is expressed by the specific use of word or phrase such as : like, as, than, seems or as if.

For example:

1. Busy as a bee They fight like dogs and cats
2. We ran as if to meet the star

g. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Frost (2006:76) Personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings as in fact. Personification gives human characteristic to inanimate

objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagine things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature. For example:

1. My teddy bear gives me a hug
2. The radio stopped singing and stared at me

### **1.2 The functional of Figurative Language**

There are four main reasons of using figurative language (Perrine, 1982:211). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete ,making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass. The most desired role of figurative language is to convey the message to the reader in more impressive and lasting way. Appealing to the aesthetics is another function. When something is expressed through a figurative language the reader tend to remember it for longer and it also gives to the writer a precise expression.

## **2. Idiom**

An important area grammar that does not fit into either morphology or syntax is idioms. Every language contains so many idioms, which not subject to logical analysis. But they so natural when someone uses them in their speech. Idioms are fixed expressions which meaning that usually not clear or obvious.

Idioms are usually rather informal and include an element personal comment the situation too. Idiom is figurative word that the words can be understood and translate literally, and often deviate from the general rule of the grammar. The translator should understand the meaning and the relation along with the context. Even though there are some idiom which commonly to be used). (Zuhridin Suryawijaya & Sugeng. 2003). Idioms are similar to others of non-literal language such as metaphor, which has multiple be a phrase with single accept figurative meaning and the syntax of the phrase be somewhat syntactically frozen. A metaphor is an expression which says something untrue statement is attributed to the topic. In this idiom is made up of metaphors. Examples:

1. I don't trust Jimmy with your secret; he is a snake in the grasssnake in the grass means" a treacherous person."
2. Our neighbor give us a cock and bull story about our window was broken  
Then, the relationship of idioms with methodical use part of the body. The

meaning can illustrative by sentences:

1. You are busy, so you will need to keep an eye on the time, remember that we have to leave at 4.30. keep an eye on means: check something regularly.
2. The car is pretty dirty, but it looks nice again with a little elbow grease  
elbow grease means "hard work, effort."

After using part of the body next is some examples of idioms with metaphorical using the colors. There are five colors which are used in an idiomatic expression; they are: green, white, red, blue and black.

These are examples of green:

1. Our city has the policy to increase the green belts around the city green belts; fields the trees around the town
2. She has green finger and can grow on of the best gardens in our neighborhood green finger: someone who has a talent for gardening.

Examples of white:

- 1) Mother always buy many things with the white sale (white sale: the selling especially with a lower price)
- 2) The new airport is a white elephant, and nobody wants to use it (white elephant: useless possession)

Examples of red:

- 1) When I hear of cruelty to animals, it makes me see red (see red: violently angry)
- 2) The rich man often in the red with his business (in the red: losing money)

Examples of blue :

- 1) A thing like that only happens once in a blue moon (blue moon: very rarely)
- 2) The news was a great shock to me it came absolutely out of the blueout (out of the blueout: quite unexpectedly)

Examples of black:

- 1) He has a bad day, and suddenly the black out (blackout: unconscious fainted)

- 2) The big store was running in blackin (blackin : successful or profitable way)

## **2.1 Definition of Idiom**

Idiom used to give life and richness to a language. People used idiom as a variation of language in their daily conversation. Cambridge International Dictionary of English states that an idiom is a group of the word in a fixed order having a particular meaning. Different from the literal meaning of each word understood on its own.

According to Seidl and Jenifer (1982:50) Idiom is an expression which it is composed. Hornby (1983:421) Idioms is a phrase or sentences whose meaning is not obvious to think knowledge of the individual meaning of constituent words, but must be learned a whole. Dixson (1971:12) Idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning on each of its parts. Brook (1983: 141) Idiom is a group of words, peculiar to one language which by usage is give meaning which cannot be deduced immediately from the separates word of which it is composed.

Based on the quotation above, it was cleared that idiom is an expression that cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words they composed because they have a particular meaning that must be learned. Some idioms have a literal meaning, some have an idiomatic meaning, and others have various meaning depend on the text. An idiom which are self-explanatory and which learned as ordinary vocabulary call common idioms.

The words stand up, sit down, speak up, listen to, and look at, are several examples of idiom which as literal meaning. This idiom was easy to understand because they can define the words themselves and they can become ordinary vocabulary. Different from the common idiom, idiomatic is more difficult to understand because its meaning is entirely different from the literal meaning.

The words “look after” is an idiom which meaning is care, this idiomatic phrase is completely related to the literal meaning of the individual words look and after. Idiomatic expression was to be found in the daily speech on English people rather than in composition, like on the radio, novels, newspaper, and magazines articles. In learning English idiom, using English idioms correctly read much, note idiomatic peculiarities, commit idiom to.

Idioms are not only used in daily expressions, but it can use in a formal situation not only informal situations. The important in idiom is the meaning because that in idiom usually the corrected grammar is no problem. Form in grammar and the meaning. The idiom can distinguish by irregular form but have matched meaning with the ordinary words and irregular form but have matched meaning with the ordinary words and irregular form but the meaning was not matched with the ordinary words.

The example irregular form but have matched meaning with the ordinary words: I am a good friend with him, I have the desire to go to the theatre. Then the examples irregular form but the meaning is not matched with the ordinary words: to be at large. To keep a sharp eye on someone. To give some one the cold shoulder.

## 2.2 Idioms

Examples : My car is broke down means that stop working. It is very different from the individual word. Therefore, study the idiom an important part in English because so much country use idiomatic.

## 2.3 Form of Idiom

According to Hockett (1982, 325) There are six forms of Idiom, namely: Idiomatic adjectives and noun phrases, Idiomatic common place comparison, Verb and noun which idiomatically go together, Idiomatic adjective phrase, Idiomatic prepositional phrase, Verb follow idiomatically by a preposition, and the last is Idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be.

### a. Idiomatic Adjectives and noun Phrase

Several idiomatic phrases each consisting of a noun and an appropriated adjectives are to be find in current English. Many of them nevertheless are not explain even in good English dictionaries.

- 1) Blackmail is money extorted by threats or intimidation
- 2) A black sheep is metaphorically for one who has a bad reputation.

### b. Idiomatic Common Place Comparison

Englishman in conversation often used the comparison to give flavor to their intercourse. The comparisons being expressed in short phrases.

- 1) Joe looks as white as a sheet. He must be very ill.(someone whose face is very pale because of illness, shock or fear).

Idiomatic expressions are a phrasal verb, means that combining verb and preposition or to adverb to make a new verb of which meaning is

often not obvious from the dictionary. Idiomatic expression is common phrase or saying whose meaning can not be understood by the individual words or elements.

- 2) Now that my Grandfather has stopped dying his hair, it's as white as snow (to be very white in color).

c. Verbs and Noun which idiomatically Go Together

The English language has many turns of expression in which from long usage certain nouns and verbs almost invariably go together.

- 1) It's good to hear someone finally talking sense on this issue (reasonable things)
- 2) You do talk rubbish sometimes, Jules (say stupid things )

d. Idiomatic Adjectives Phrases

English has many idiomatic expressions form of an important word and a preposition following it.

- 1) That first use of cocaine addicted me to it.(cause someone like a particular)
- 2) I was good at Math when Senior High School (inform someone that you competent at something)

e. Idiomatic Prepositional Phrases

Many expressions which the prepositional in the form being adverbial in meaning. Many delicate shades of meanings are expressed by prepositions. For instance :

- 1) She was *on the top of the world* after her roses won first prize (very happy indeed)
  - 2) She wore a dress *instead of* slacks (in substitution for)
- f. Verbs follow by preposition
- Certain preposition when joining to verb, make the verb express greater completeness than if the simple verbs stand alone.
- 1) Get down is descend from higher position to a lower
  - 2) Open up is to uncovered

## 2.4 Types of Idiom

According to Hockett (1982: 317) There are six type of idioms namely: Proper names, Figure of speech, Substitutes, Abbreviation, English phrasal compound, and Slang.

### a. Proper names

In all human communities, there was certain recurrent idiom creating events call naming. The grammatical properties of proper names may also deviate from those of the similar "ordinary words". In English, names of cities, as New York, Lake Michigan, have the article the permanently fix along side, as The Hague, The Mississippi (river), river name are apparently the entire later sort. In the language, a noun like part of speech, the name almost invariable nouns, except that place names sometimes appear to be locative particles.

However, before the actual name giving, the linguistics from which is to be used may not be this status. The grammatical properties of

proper names may also deviate from those of the most similar "ordinary" words. Proper name is a symbol, which designed an entity of which and there is only one, all human communities there is certain recurrent idiom creating events called "naming". There was various formally prescribe ceremonial in connection with naming.

b. Figure of speech

The figure of speech is expression or ideas to produce a greater effect (Corbett 1983: 97) elaborate the meaning of the figure of speech as the used of a word in a transferred sense. In departs from the common literal meaning of a word and gives the word another meaning. Students of rhetoric are dealing with idioms. For examples: when someone says "*he married a lemon*", the morpheme lemon "sour-dispositioned women" is obviously a different idiom from the same morpheme meaning kind of fruit. "*he still green*" morpheme green meaning that he still young, it is not one of colors.

Figures of speech allowed speaker or writer to communicate meaning that differs in various ways from what utterance they say. People speak figuratively for the reason of politeness, etc. Then all of us, at one time or another ever heard or used such expression included in figures of speech such expression as "I am so hungry I could eat the horse" it's means able to eat much.

c. Substitute

Anaphoric substitutes are almost by definition form, which turns up in each new idiomatic value. Substitute, in this type of idiom formation through not of the sort which can accumulate to change the grammatical pattern of language. For examples: he and she: have idiomatic uses in “*she*” for a woman, ship, moon, and for man, camel, and lion. In English, it is one time idiomatically a noun with meaning “*sex or personal appeal*”. It also a noun meaning that one of the groups who must chase the other.

d. Abbreviation

In English we also find rather pattern of abbreviation idiom formation, not assisted from many other languages, that replacing a long word or phrasal compound by its first, or stressed, syllable, whether or not that syllable have previously a morpheme. Thus researcher give the same abbreviation such as ‘cab’ from ‘cabriolet’. Genix” gentleman’. Some people still write with an apostrophe as a graphic indication of the abbreviation and even read as an idiom.

e. English Phrasal Compound

English phrasal compound has two type based on the reduction of stress; the first is reducing stress on the second immediate constituent. For the examples, the difference of meaning of a “*white house*“ is any house which is white and “*thewhite house*” is a white and house but also specifically the president residence. Usually, the phrasal compound is idiomatic. The second type is reduced stress on the prior member, for example; brown betty and best man. The ordinary pair place is not

idiomatic, but this is not necessary, the cases as witness brown betty a kind of dessert or best man of the wedding which means a bridegroom

#### f. Slang

Slang is plentiful in English literature from the sixteenth century onwards. It is almost at home in the spoken language. And there can little doubt that it used in speech in earlier centuries. It is not certain whether slang is the universe or even widespread, but wherever it was found. Its idiomatic nature was clear with constant use. The special effect of a slang expression become dull as this happens, the expression is either.

While slang is usually spoken, it were appear in written literature. Because that was a way to develop the depth of a character. The example like *She was mean mugging me*, it means looking at me with a mean face or expression. Another example like *photo bomb*, it means like someone ruining the picture.

### 2.5 The Uses of Idiom

The uses of idioms based on the situation and the level of the style. Idiom involved the value culture, the grouping and using of idioms based on the purposes, the section for various purposes like giving spirit and showing time. Idioms used for the various purposes and in various events, the examples were showed below:

#### a. Giving spirit

The purposed is to make someone patient in facing the problems of life, the examples of idiom, which five spirits can see below:

1. *To soften someone's heart* means to persuade someone
2. *With someone in spirit*, means think about someone for his sympathy,encouragement.

b. Showing time

The idiomatic below showed the time. Some examples were given below:

- 1) *To be on time* means at the arrangement or expect time
- 2) *To take one's time* means not hurriedly
- 3) *To be in good time* means to try to be quick
- 4) *Every other day* means one to two days
- 5) *Time after time* means time to time.

## 2.6 Novel

Tale of Genji (1010) has been described as the world's first novel. Novel is a relatively long work of narrativefiction, normally written in prose form, and which is typically published as a book. The entire genre has been seen as having "a continuous and comprehensive history of about twothousand years",<sup>[1]</sup> with its origins in classical Greece and Rome, in medieval and early modernromance, and in the tradition of the Italian renaissance novella. (Since the 18th century, the term "novella", or "novelle" in German, has been used in English and other European languages to describe a long short story or a short novel). Novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes.

## **B. Previously Related Study**

They are (Analysis Idiom in the movie ‘The Godfather’, Indrarizky S. Langi.2016), then (An Analysis of Idiomatic in Novel ‘Lock and Key’by Sarah Dessen, Khusnul Khotimah.2015), and (Analysis Idiomatic found in Avril Lavigne’s song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002,Tiany Daulay.2015). In every research of idiom , the researcher have different data. For this example, the study of idiom in the lyric of song or from the novel .In this research, the researcher use the comic for the study research.According to Newmark (1988: p.5) “a language can be transferred into another language by way of translation”. Translation, is defined as conveying the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation becomes the main tools to convey the purpose of the source text and create an understandable translated text for target readers. Moreover, Munday (2001: p.4) stated that “the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating)”. Further, the process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). One of the problems in translating novels is concerning with idioms. Idiom is defined as multiword construction that is a semantic unit whose meaning cannot be deducted from the meanings of its constituents, and has non-productive syntactic structure (Mary, 1986). In addition, according to Irujo (1986)

“idioms is a conventionalized expression whose meaning cannot be determined from the meaning of its parts”. Idioms differ from other figurative expressions, such as similes and metaphors, in that they have conventionalized meanings. For example: in a sentence “it is raining cats and dog” for those who are not familiar with this idiom will think about a situation in which cats and dog are falling from the sky. In fact, the cats and dog itself means a very heavy rain (David Holmes: 445) Idioms have their own characteristic to notice. According to Berman (2000) “we cannot normally change the words, their order, or the grammatical forms in the same way as changing non-idiomatic expression”. In other words, idioms are basically fixed expressions. If we found idioms, we cannot change the structure or translate it per words, as idioms tied to each other; means we cannot delete or add words. Another important thing to notice that the meaning of an idiom is metaphorical rather than literal; it is not the result of the compositional function of the parts. Idioms stand for specific meaning that written into different forms to create a different image and it will create a more interesting part for the reader itself, after idioms will exaggerate the basic meaning. Thus, it is quite a problem when idioms are used in the SL. Sometimes the TL does not provide the precise equivalent of the SL idioms. It might be caused by the difference in meaning between the SL and TL that makes cultural and lexical gaps in the translation. If the source language is directly translated into target language, there might be loss in the meaning, and sounds awkward. For the example, a sentence “he passed with a flying color mark”. Flying color here doesn’t mean “warna yang terbang”

but more likely “nilai yang sangatbagus”. In this case, the knowledge of idioms and its meaning is a must for a translator.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

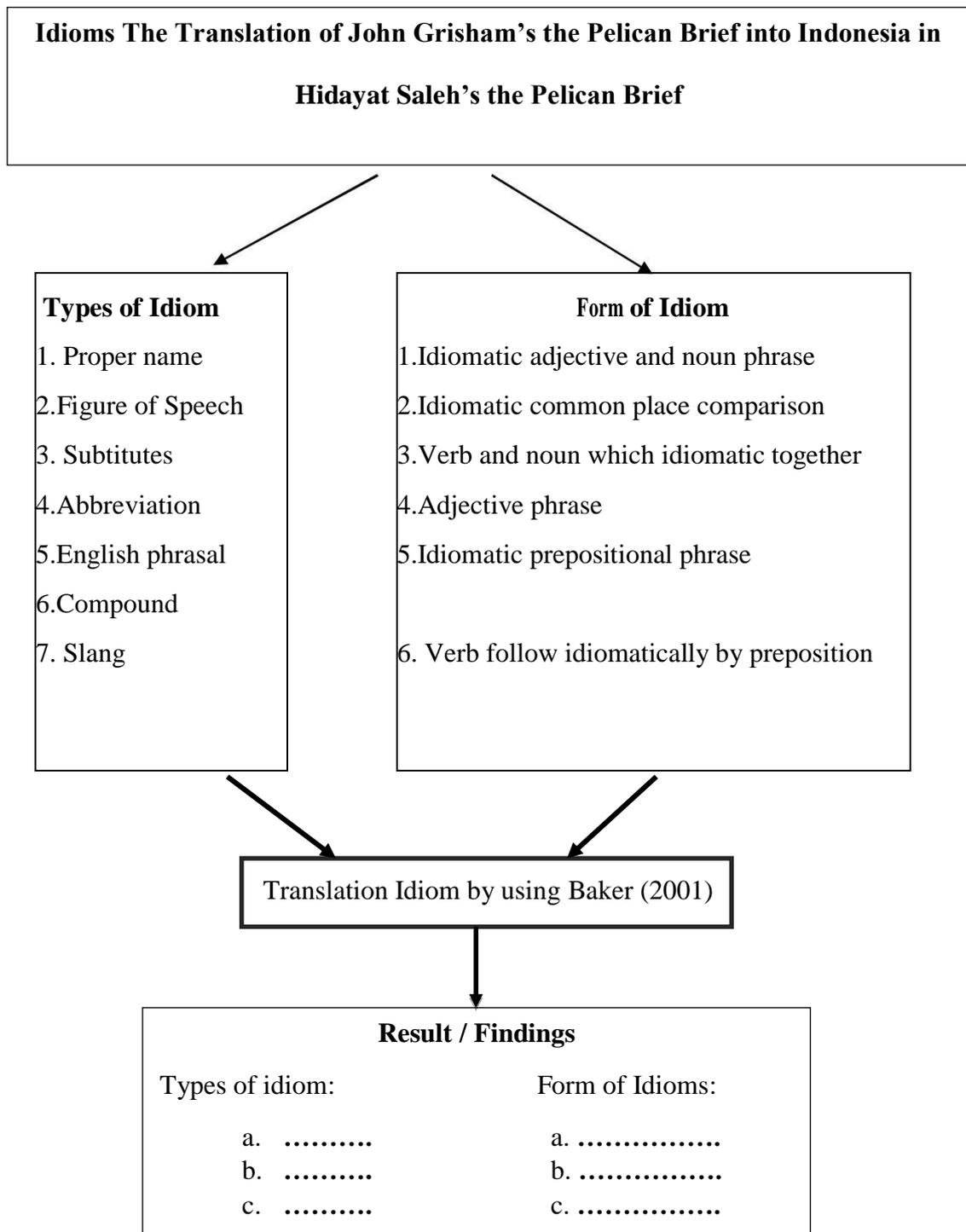
Education is a way to promoted the standard of living. Through education, something can do with to reach the aim of education. There were some factors which considered. One factor, which can determine the successfulness of the learning is the learner, learner who is people born give potencies needs concise offered of language to their potencies and capacities. However, they were not successful to gain the aimed of education if they have motivation. Therefore, literally and usages hand book provided all aspected in English sentences structure. Definition explanation and example always precede activities. The activities helped students to developed their skill in applying concepts to analyze the sentences especially to analyze idiom, which functions as state forms and types of idiom.

Some forms of idioms are Idiomatic Adjective and Noun Phrases, Idiomatic Common Place and Comparison, Verbs and Noun which Idiomatically Go Together, Idiomatic Adjective Phrase, Idiomatic Prepositional Phrase, Verb follow Idiomatically by Preposition and last is Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having the Verb to be and Types of idioms are Proper names, Figure of speech, Substitutes, Abbreviation, English phrasal compound, and Slang.

Many book story and comics writer used idioms in presenting their creations. They use idioms as variation to make the novel more interesting for the

readers. Sometimes idioms become a problem for the readers in understanding the point of the writer.

**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study is using the descriptive qualitative design. Cohen, L (2007:475) writes about content analysis is the process of summarizing and reporting written data in the form of the main content of data and their messages. In this research, we will reading the story in the comic by every sentence to find out the idiom expression The description of this study is to try the forms and the types of idioms in the novel Pelican Brief. The researcher is conducted, the data and reading some books that related to idioms and find the idiom in the novel Pelican Brief.

#### **B. Source of The Data**

Data always need in every research. Data as referring to and representing phenomena which exist apart from the data and the setting in which the data were captured or generated (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003:202). The object of this research is taken from novel Pelican Brief Part 3 to 6 so the total stories have 20 pages stories. The data of the research is in the form of words. Then the unit of analysis is new utterances or sentences contained idiomatic expression. Both of them is used as the main data which to be analyzed.

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data will be collected by applying a documentary technique of collecting data. The procedures of collecting data are :

1. The researcher get the data by using some following step such as: reading the novel.
2. Understanding the meaning in the each sentence then looking for the meaning for idiom and put the note and collect all the words of idiom in that novel.
3. The researcher have the books of that novel, so the researcher put the copy of the novels as the attachment for this research.

#### **D. Technique for Analyzing Data**

Based on Miles and Huberman (1984) analyzing of data have 3 phase:

##### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is summarizing data, coding, analysis during data collection, and data storage.

##### 2. Data Display

Qualitative research is usually focused on words, actions that occur in certain contexts. Data display is directed so that the reduction data disorganized and arranged in a related pattern. So that it is easier to understood and plans for further research work. Miles and Huberman (1984) the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the post has been narrative text. The most frequently used to display data in qualitative research is narrative text.

##### 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The next step is drawing and verifying conclusion based on findings and verifying data. By confirming the meaning of each data obtained using one

or more ways, researchers are expected to obtain information that can be used to support the achievement of research objectives.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

**A. Data collection**

The data were collected from novel John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief* The object of this research is taken from novel *Pelican Brief* Part 3 to 6 so the total stories have 20 pages stories.

**Table 4.1**  
**Idiom in the Translation of John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* English Version in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief* In Bahasa Indonesia Version**

<b>A.</b>	<b>Chapter III</b>	
<b>NO</b>	<b>Source Text</b>	<b>Target Text</b>
1	Slack off	<i>Undurkan kepergian</i>
2	Take it easy	<i>Dalam keadaan bebas</i>
3	Take off	<i>Untuk melepaskan kekesalan yang ada di hatinya</i>
4	Come on	<i>Kemarilah</i>
5	Hand it right	<i>Raihlah dengan tangan kananku</i>
6	Catch up	<i>Menadah</i>
7	Slowpoke	<i>Perlahan-lahan</i>
8	Tail between your legs	<i>Khawatir Gelisah</i>
9	Throw him down	<i>Jatuh kandia</i>
10	Flung away	<i>Terlempar Pergi</i>
11	Keep out of it	<i>Enyahlah</i>
12	Get it off	<i>Pergi Menghindar</i>
13	Run away with	<i>Pergilah dengan</i>
14	Get rid of	<i>Singkirkan</i>
15	Sneak out	<i>Menyuruk</i>
16	Time flies	<i>Waktu Berlalu</i>
17	Take a handful	<i>Ambillah segenggam saja</i>
18	Sit up	<i>Duduklah</i>
19	How on earth	<i>Bagaimana mungkin</i>
20	I cant stand it	<i>Saya sudah tidak tahan</i>
21	Grab a handful	<i>Genggamlah</i>
22	Showed up	<i>Timbul</i>
23	Come get along	<i>Bergabunglah</i>
<b>B</b>	<b>Chapter IV</b>	
<b>NO</b>	<b>Source text</b>	<b>Target text</b>
1	Take a nape	<i>Tidur Sebentar</i>
2	Roll it up	<i>Gulungan</i>
3	Spill out	<i>Tumpahan</i>

4	Lie down	<i>Berkhianat</i>
5	Give up	<i>Menyerah</i>
6	Get out of the way	<i>Menghindar dari kejadian buruk</i>
7	Time for break	<i>Waktunya istirahat</i>
8	Right over	<i>Cepat</i>
9	Don't make light of me	<i>Jangan meremehkan saya</i>
10	Go a head	<i>Silahkan</i>
11	Blowing her top	<i>Menghembuskan topinya</i>
12	End up	<i>Berakhir</i>
13	Copycat	<i>Peniru</i>
14	Go away	<i>Bergegaslah</i>
15	To be late	<i>Menjadi terlambat</i>
16	Take care	<i>Pertahankan</i>
17	On old	<i>Terlalu Panjang</i>
18	Stay away	<i>Menahan diri dari</i>
19	Time of	<i>Sekarang</i>
20	Clam up	<i>Diam</i>
21	Get in	<i>Memasukkan</i>
22	Get into	<i>Memasukkan</i>
23	Let go	<i>Meninggalkan</i>
24	Get back	<i>Kembali</i>
25	Gonna blow it	<i>Gagal</i>
26	Step aside	<i>Menghindari</i>
27	Out of breath	<i>Tidak bernafas</i>
<b>C</b>	<b>Chapter V</b>	
<b>No</b>	<b>Source text</b>	<b>Target text</b>
1	Tag your it	<i>Sentuhitu</i>
2	Cracking up	<i>Rasakan perubahan</i>
3	Watch the house	<i>Tetaplah di rumah</i>
4	Go out	<i>Pergi</i>
5	Give it a try	<i>Cobalah</i>
6	Come in	<i>Masuklah</i>
7	Switch off	<i>Menyebabkan</i>
8	Coming down	<i>Turunlah</i>
9	Go up	<i>Naiklah</i>
10	Let's play tag	<i>Mari kita mainkan</i>
11	Wears out	<i>Menghabiskan</i>
12	Wash it off	<i>Cuci saja</i>
13	Turn back	<i>Memutar</i>
14	Suit yourself	<i>Ini terserah kamu</i>
15	Clear up	<i>Menuntaskan</i>
16	Threw me out	<i>Mengusir saya</i>
17	Ran away	<i>Melarikan diri</i>
18	Were you picked on?	<i>Orang yang membuat anda nakal?</i>
19	Stand up	<i>Berdiri</i>
20	Pick something up	<i>Suka berbuat kurang baik</i>

21	To think a head	<i>Pikirkan masa depan</i>
22	Keep quiet	<i>Tetap tenang</i>
23	Take out	<i>Sesuatu</i>
24	Put your hand in	<i>Letakkan di dalam</i>
<b>D</b>	<b>Chapter VI</b>	
<b>No</b>	<b>Source text</b>	<b>Target text</b>
1	Played a prank	<i>Tindakan nakal</i>
2	Take a good look	<i>Perhatikan baik-baik</i>
3	Sauntered a way	<i>Melenggang pergi</i>
4	Too lax	<i>Tidak kuat</i>
5	Locking the house up	<i>Kunci rumah</i>
6	Looking forward	<i>Apa yang membuatmu menunggu</i>
7	Trip up	<i>Mendapat rintangan</i>
8	Right away	<i>Sekarang</i>
9	Turn on the light	<i>Nyalakan lampu</i>
10	Dried up	<i>Kering</i>
12	Pull out	<i>Mengeluarkan</i>
13	Out right way	<i>Segera</i>
14	Messed up	<i>Kacau</i>
15	Hurry up	<i>Cepat</i>
16	Come near	<i>Mendekati</i>
17	Lie around	<i>Kebohongan Bebas</i>
18	Get up	<i>Diri</i>
19	Let you off	<i>Biarkan kamu bebas</i>
20	Get in	<i>Memasukkan</i>
21	Out of the bag	<i>Ambil sesuatu dari tas</i>
22	Have it	<i>Menangkap</i>
23	What a piece of work	<i>Tak berguna</i>
24	I couldn't help my self	<i>Tidak bias menahan diri</i>
25	Walks around	<i>Mengelilingi</i>

From the table above we can see that the dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically .

The dominantly froms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition .That meaning are expressed by prepositions. Also the dominant All words can found from novel John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief The object.

## B. Analysis Data

After the data have collected, the researcher classified based on the forms and types of idiomatic expression from the novel.

### 1. Types of Idiom

#### a. Proper Names

This type usually refers to people's name, animals, vehicle which can make new idiom. But in novel John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* into Indonesia Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief* in the there is no sentence the writers find about proper name.

#### b. Figure of Speech

The meaning of figure of speech as the used of a word in a transferred sense.

These types can find in the comic as followed:

- 1) *Tail between your legs* (It means coward, not the real tail that in between legs). In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*khawatir gelisah*). This is in data number 8 in chapter 3.
- 2) *Time flies* (It means so fast to pass the time, its not mean the time can fly).In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*waktu berlalu*) This is in data number 16 in chapter 3.
- 3) *Out the breath* (It means someone cannot breath). In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*tidak bernafas*). This is in data number 27 in chapter 4.

4) *Out of the bag* (It means when someone grab a thing out from the bag). In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*ambil sesuatu dari tas*) .This is in data number 21 in chapter 6.

c. Substitutes

In this type of idiom formation through not of the sort which can accumulate to change the grammatical pattern of language. Can find in the novel as followed:

d. *Blowing her top* (*menghebuskan topinya*) . This is in data number 11 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*menghembuskan topinya*). Replacing a long word or phrasal compound by its first, or stressed and syllable

e. English Phrasal Compound

The first is reducing stress on the second immediate constituent. And the second is reduced stress on the prior member. But there is no sentence about this type.

f. Slang

Slang can be defined as the use of informal words. Can find in the as followed:

1) *Slowpoke* (slow), this is in data number 7 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*perlahan-lahan*).

- 2) *How on earth* (cannot believe), this is data number 19 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*bagaimana mungkin*).
- 3) *Grab a handful* (take it), this is data number 21 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia meaning (*genggamlah*).
- 4) *Get out of a way* (be careful), this is data number 6 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*menghindar dari kejadian buruk*).
- 5) *Time for break* (rest time) , this is data number 7 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*waktunya selesai* ).
- 6) *Copycat* (imitate), this is data number 7 in chapter 13. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*peniru*).
- 7) *Tag your it* (touch), this is data number 1 in chapter 5. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*sentuh itu*).
- 8) *Too lax* (slow), this is data number 4 in chapter 6. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*tidak kuat*).

## 2. Form of Idiom

- a. Idiomatic Adjectives and Noun Phrase Can find in the comic as followed :

- 1) *Take it easy* (relax) , this is data number 2 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesiain The Pelican Brief is meaning (*dalam keadaan bebas*).

- 2) *Hand it right* (give it to me), this is data number 5 in chapter 3. In version Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*raihlah dengan tangan kanan mu*).
- 3) *Don't make light of me* (don't underestimate me) , this is data number 9 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*jangan meremehkan saya* ).
- 4) *Take it easy* (relax), this is data number 2 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*dalam keadaan bebas*)
- 5) *Hand it right* (give it to me), this is data number 5 in chapter 3. In version Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*raihlah dengan tangan kanan mu*)
- 6) *Don't make light of me* (don't underestimate me), this is data number 9 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*jangan meremehkan saya*).

b. Idiomatic Common Place and Comparison

When the researcher looking for in the novel The Pelican Brief, but there is no sentence about this type.

c. Verbs and Noun which Idiomatically Go Together Can find in the comic as followed:

- 1) *Go a head* (please), this is data number 10 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*silahkan*).

- 2) *Take care* (keep maintain) , this is data number 16 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*pertahankan*).
- 3) *Let go* (leave), this is data number 23 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*meninggalkan*).
- 4) *Get back* (return), this is data number 24 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*kembali*).
- 5) *Gonna blow it* (failed), this is data number 25 in chapter 5. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*gagal*).
- 6) *Step aside* (avoid), this is data number 26 in chapter 5. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*menhindar*).
- 7) *Watch a house* (stay at home), this is data number 3 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*tetaplah dirimu*).

d. Idiomatic Adjective Phrase

The researcher cannot find this type in novel John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief.

e. Idiomatic Prepositional Phrase Can find in the comic as followed:

- 1) *Right over* (soon), this is data number 8 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*meaning*).
- 2) *End up* (finish), this is data number 12 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*berakhir*).

- 3) *On old* (too long), this is data number 17 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*terlalu panjang*).
- 4) *Out right way* (spend), this is data number 13 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*segera*).
- 5) *What a piece of work* (useless), this is data number 23 in chapter 23. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*tak berguna*).
- 6) *Right over* (soon), this is data number 8 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*meaning*).
- 7) *End up* (finish), this is data number 12 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*berakhir*).
- 8) *On old* (too long), this is data number 17 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*terlalu panjang*).
- 9) *Right over* (soon), this is data number 8 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*meaning*).
- 10) *End up* (finish), this is data number 12 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*berakhir*).
- 11) *On old* (too long), this is data number 17 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*terlalu panjang*).

12) *Out right way* (spend), this is data number 13 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*segera*).

13) *What a piece of work* (useless), this is data number 23 in chapter 23. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*tak berguna*).

f. Verb follow Idiomatically by Preposition Can find in the comic as followed:

1) *Slack off* (don't go anyway), this is data number 1 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*undurkan kepergianmu*).

2) *Flung away* (throw), this is data number 10 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*terlambat pergi*).

3) *Get rid of* (lose), this is data number 14 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*singkirkan*).

4) *Sneak out* (run), this is data number 15 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*menyuruk*).

5) *Showed up* (appear), this is data number 22 in chapter 3. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in The Pelican Brief is meaning (*timbul*).

g. Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having the Verb to be Can find in the comic as followed:

1) *To be late* (become late), this is data number 15 in chapter 4. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*menjadi terlambat*).

2) *To think a head* (to think a future), this is data number 21 chapter 5. In version of Bahasa Indonesia in *The Pelican Brief* is meaning (*pikirkan masa depan*).

**Table 4.2**  
**Types of Idiom in the Translation of John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief***

No.	Idiom	Idiomatic Adjectives And Noun Phrases	Idiomatic Common Place And Comparison	Verbs And Noun Which Idiomatically Go Together	Idiomatic Adjective Phrase	Prepositional Phrase,	Verb Follow Idiomatically By Preposition	Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having The Verb To Be
1	Slack off						√	
2	Take it easy	√						
3	Take off						√	
4	Come on						√	
5	Hand it right	√						
6	Catch up						√	
7	Slowpoke							
8	Tail between your legs							
9	Throw him down						√	
10	Flung away						√	
11	Keep out of it						√	
12	Get it off						√	
13	Run away						√	
14	Get rid of						√	
15	Sneak out						√	
16	Time flies							
17	Take a handful						√	
18	Sit up						√	
19	How on earth							
20	I cant stand it						√	
21	Grab a handful							
22	Showed up						√	
23	Come get along						√	

24	Take a nap						√	
25	Roll it up						√	
26	Spill out						√	
27	Lie down						√	
28	Give up						√	
29	Get out of the						√	
	way							
30	Time for break							
31	Right over					√		
32	Don't make	√						
	light of me							
33	Go a head			√				
34	Blowing her							
	top							
35	End up					√		
36	Copycat							
37	Go away						√	
38	To be late							√
39	Take care			√				
40	On old					√		
41	Stay away						√	
42	Time of						√	
43	Clam up						√	
44	Get in						√	
45	Get into						√	
46	Let go			√				
47	Get back			√				
48	Gonna blow it			√				
49	Step aside			√				
50	Out of breath							
51	Find out						√	
52	All over					√		
53	Tag your it							
54	Cracking up						√	
55	Watch the house			√				
56	Go out						√	
57	Give it a try			√				
58	Come in						√	
59	Switch off						√	
60	Coming down						√	
61	Go up						√	
62	Let's play tag			√				
63	Wears out						√	
64	Wash it off						√	

65	Turn back			√				
66	Suit yourself			√				
67	Clear up						√	
68	Threw me out						√	
69	Ran away			√				
70	Were you picked on?						√	
71	Stand up						√	
72	Pick something up						√	
73	To think a head							√
74	Keep quiet			√				
75	Take out						√	
76	Put your hand in						√	
77	Played a prank			√				
78	Take a good look			√				
79	Sauntered away						√	
80	Too lax							
81	Locking the house up						√	
82	Looking forward			√				
83	Trip up						√	
84	Right away						√	
85	Turn on the Light			√				
86	Dried up						√	
87	Pull out						√	
88	Out right way					√		
89	Messed up						√	
90	Hurry up						√	
91	Come near						√	
92	Lie around						√	
93	Get up						√	
94	Let you off						√	
95	Get in						√	
96	Out of the bag							
97	Have it					√		
98	What a piece of work					√		
99	I couldn't help my self							
100	Walks around						√	

### C. Research Findings

After analyzing all the data obtained in novel John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief* findings are :

1. The dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition (66.6%)
2. The dominant types is slang (61,5%)

**Table 4.3**  
**Data Percentages of Research Findings**

No	Forms	Quantity	Percentage
1	Idiomatic Adjectives And Noun Phrases	3	3,4%
2	Idiomatic Common Place And Comparison	0	0%
3	Verbs And Nun Which Idiomatically Go Together	17	19,5%
4	Idiomatic Adjective Phrase	0	0%
5	Idiomatic Prepositional Phrase	7	8,0%
6	Verb Follow Idiomatically By Preposition	58	66,6%
7	Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having The Verb To be	2	2,2%
	Total	87	100%

From the table above we can see that the dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition in 66,6% Then for the types. We can see in the table below:

**Table 4.4**  
**Data Percentages of Types**

No	Types	Quantity	Percentage
1	Proper Names	0	0%
2	Figures Of Speech	4	30,7%
3	Subtitutes	1	7,6%
4	Abbreviation	0	0%
5	English Phrasal Compound	0	0%
6	Slang	8	61,5%
		13	100%

The dominant types is slang with 61,5%.The dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition. That meanings are expressed by prepositions, such as: throw up, get, get up, and etc. Also the dominant types is English and phrasal compound. That meanings are expressed by phrasal compound such as get into, get out and etc. All words can found from novel John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief The object.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, the conclusion are :

1. There are five forms of idiom expression used in novel John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief*. The object, there are idiomatic adjectives and noun phrase, verb and noun which idiomatically go together, idiomatic prepositional phrase, verb follow idiomatically by preposition, and idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be. The most dominant form is verb follow idiomatically by preposition in next followed by verbs and noun which idiomatically go together 19,5%, then idiomatic prepositional phrase 8%, idiomatic adjectives and noun phrase 3,4% and idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be 2,2%.
2. There are three types of idiom expression used in novel John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief*. The object, there are figure of speech, substitute, and slang. The most dominant types is slang with 57%, and figure of speech 43%.

#### B. Suggestion

The suggestion of this research are put forward as follows:

1. For the teacher they should familiarize their students with idiomatic expression comprehensively.

2. For the students, they should learn idiomatic expression to know the meaning or the idea of the sentences clearly.
3. Other researcher can conduct research with detail analysis related to Idiomatic Expression, because it can be used to help students to their subject study.
4. For the readers, this study can help them to learn about idiomatic expression as one of idiomatic expression resources.

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	The Implicatures used in Debate Between Jokowi and Prabowo (Pragmatics)	
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Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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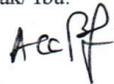
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N P M : 1502050294  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Idioms in The Translation of John Grisham's *The Pelican Brief* Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's *The Pelican Brief*.

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst. SS, M.Hum

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2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 22 Mei 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Diketahui pada Tanggal :  
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23 Mei 2019 M  
Dekan  
  
**Dr. H. Eifrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.**  
NIDN : 0115057302

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Judul Proposal : Idiom in the Translation of John Grisham's The Pelican Brief Into  
Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh  
Pembimbing

**Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS, M.Hum.**



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Nama Lengkap : Faisai Efendi

N.P.M : 1502050294

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Idiom in the Translation of John Grishma's The pelican Brief  
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Pada hari ini Jum'at ....., tanggal 24 ....., bulan 5 ....., tahun 2019  
sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 24 Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembahas

Erlindawati, M.Pd

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr.Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS, M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S. Pd, M. Hum



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**NPM** : 1502050294  
**Univ./Fakultas** : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan/P.Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

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**"IDIOM IN THE TRANSLATION OF JOHN GRISHAM'S THE PELICAN BRIEF INTO INDONESIA IN HIDAYAT SALEH'S THE PELICAN BRIEF"**

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 17 Muharram 1441 H  
17 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



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**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini Senin Tanggal 24 Bulan 5 Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

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N.P.M : 1502050294  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
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No	Masukan dan Saran
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Dosen Pembahas

Erlinda Widy, M.Pd

Dosen Pembimbing

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**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Faisal Efendi

N.P.M : 1502050294

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal : Idiom in the Translation of John Grishma's The pelican Brief  
Into Indonesia in Hidayat Saleh's The Pelican Brief

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 21, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua,

**Mandra Saragih, S. Pd, M.Hum**