

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE THE JAKARTA
POST NEWSPAPER**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.pd)
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By:

FITRA FERDITA SEMBIRING MELIALA
1602050155



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Selasa, Tanggal 10 November 2020, pada pukul 08.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

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() Memperbaiki Skripsi
() Tidak Lulus

Ketua

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.



Sekretaris

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, SS, M.Hum
2. Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd., M.Hum
3. Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd., M.Hum

1. 

3. 

2. 



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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UTARA

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238

Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, 01 November 2020

Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:



Dekan

Dr. H. Efrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi

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

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

ABSTRACT

Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala. 1602050155, An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Skripsi. English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020

The aim of study is to analysis the types of idiomatic expression are used the newspaper, to know the dominant types of idioms, and to elaborate the realization of idiomatic expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing data. The data was taken from The Jakarta Post Newspaper script. The data were 45 types. From the data obtained, it was found that Simile expression 26 times (57.78%), Binomial expression n 3 times (6.67%), Trinomial expression 5 times (11.11%), Proverb expression 2 times (4.44%), Euphemisms 4 times (8.89%), Fixed expression 5 times (11.11%), clicé not found (0%) and Other Language expression not found (0%). In this research, simile expression is the most dominantly types of idiomatic expression sentence in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The dominant types of idiomatic expression was simile expression as the way to persuade, to motivate and convey information or insight the reader in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The realization of types idiomatic expression is because the sentence in the The Jakarta Post have the grammatical and systematical reason each sentences of short story The Jakarta Post used types of idiomatic expression which can explain word or sentences to be understood by the reader.

Keywords : Idiomatic expression, The Jakarta Post, Newspaper

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Medan, Oktober 2020
Researcher,

Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
1602050155

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

In daily life, we absolutely need communication to fulfill our requirements. In general, we live in a world of language even though we need a set of for communication which is called language. In this case, a language can be used when we talk our parents, our teachers, our friend, our lovers, and event our rivals. Language itself is the source of human life and power, language can also be used to establish rules and maintain human culture, in short, everyone in this world knew at least one language

There are many thousand variation of language in this world, one of them is English language. As we know, English language is an international language that is indispensable when we are going to overseas, especially the countries that uses English language as their mother tongue, such as British, American, Australia, and so on. Besides, we can encounter various things of English words in your life, for instance : in advertisements, reference marks, road and road sign, and so forth. Moreover, English language is taught in all level of education (pre-school, elementary school, secondary school, senior high school, and event university).

One of the challenge in learning English language resides in its vocabulary. We have frequently the trouble went we want to translate a sentence or text into a language because many expressions written by native speaker cannot be

translated word by word. This is a special feature of English language called Idiom. An idiom is the part of distinctive form or construction of a particular language that has a specific form or style presents only in that language.

The speech community will use their language dynamically. That is the language used by speakers does not use that language used only then, but the language is constantly changing based on notes and developments. This has an impact on usage various languages among the said community. Variative language exposes speakers to many language choices. So, these speakers can select the language to be used based on the function and number. The language used in a speech community will not be able to can be separated from the existing culture in that society. The uniqueness of culture in a society is recorded in various forms lingual provides an opportunity for a unique linguistic phenomenon in each region. One common, but different, phenomenon which is contained in every speech community is an idiom. Many nations in this world have idioms. The presence of idioms in a language is strongly supported by the speaker's mindset language itself.

Idiom becomes an interesting expression when heard and spoken, but it can be a difficult learning phase by students in learning English as a second or foreign language, but however, study about idiom must be applied in learning English classes. Besides, if a second student language doesn't learn idiom they won't know when the other person uses it or they cannot understand what are talking about by the speakers. Moreover, the use of idioms will be more attractive

because of the beautiful to hear and they should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages.

The idiom problem is an inaccessible part of the language including English. Idiom emerge from people's daily habits today who wants to express something different from that way of disclosure they used to. Idiom cannot be interpreted as words, so misunderstandings often occur when interpreting it.

There reason why the people misinterpret meaning of idiomatic expression, (1) lack of vocabulary in English, (2) poor understanding of English, it can make we failed to understand the meaning of the sentence, (3) lack of social life, if we want to live, study or work in a native English speaking community, we cannot avoid using idiomatic sentences, because we may be perceived as having a low sense of humor and will fail to understand the concept of speaking English. The example : when people say "Break a leg" you must be confused why do people tell you to break your leg, even tough the real meaning is "Good luck". Its really not funny when people cheer us on, but we get confused.

Halliday (2007:154) says " an idiom in the language being describe is anything for which no equivalent is found in the mother tongue." Many linguist define an idiom as an expression which is fixed and cannot be understood literally; and its meaning cannot be found in the common dictionary. According to Jackson and Amvela (2001:65), idiom can be defined as "a phrase, the meaning of which cannot be predicted from the individual meaning of the morphemes it comprises".

Grammatically as well as semantically, idiom has the special characteristics. Victoria (2011:192) says “an idiom belongs to lexicon or mental dictionary as single items with their meanings specified because the words (or morphemes) of a language are arbitrary (not predicate by rule)”. The meaning of lexicon is a repository of the word (or morpheme) of a language and their meaning. Thus, to understand them, the speaker learn the special restrictions on their use in sentences.

Since idiom convey meaning quickly and enable language users express themselves more efficiently, they should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages. As well as English language learners, either EFL (English as a Foreign Language) or ESL (English as a Second Language), idioms are considered to be one of the hardest and the most interesting parts of the English vocabulary.

Even, idioms are one of the greater problems in learning English because idioms provide some of the most difficult materials for English language learners to successfully understand. However, idioms must be learned because they have an important role as the part of language. Mastery of idiom is very needed to facilitate communication and promote an innovative environment of social interaction. So, if the English language learners do not learn English idiom, they will never know when the other person uses it or they cannot understand what are talking about by the speakers. Moreover, the use of idioms in a conversation will be more easy listening and attractive.

The use of idioms is applied in an idiomatic expression. Idiomatic expressions is a kind of complex lexical item and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts. In other word, idiomatic expression is special expression which consist of a series of word or phrase in English which has different meaning in literary or word by word. Even, there are some distinctions are in the use of their meaning, phrase and form. The native speakers of the English language are very often used idiomatic expressions in their everyday speech. In spoken, idiomatic expressions can be used in songs, whereas in written, the use of idiomatic expressions are expressed in literature.

Here, the writer choose a newspaper text as the data of this research. News text is the text that contains news and also information about news writing Mondry (2008:133) which states that news is information or reports that attract the attention of the consumer community, based on facta, in the form of events and or ideas (opinions), arranged in such a way and spread through the mass media as soon as possible. News as a journalistic product must be able to inform it important and must be known. News must also be able to educate the public. This means the content contained in a news must be able to provide good moral values for public.

In reading a newspaper text, a lot of people hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of idiom are unpredictable from grammatical rule. Moreover, the meaning of idioms in the newspaper text can be accomplished only because words have certain meaning. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning. The meaning discerned from the context of their language.

The meaning can be distinguished based on several criteria and point of view. Based on the semantic, it can be distinguished into lexical and grammatical meaning. Moreover, the meaning of idiom can be defined lexically and contextually. In short, the meaning of idiom can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meaning depend on the context

From above, the writer is interested in analyzing a newspaper text that is focused on the use idiomatic expressions., The writer choose The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The Jakarta Post is an English language newspaper in Indonesia. The Jakarta Post is owned by PT Bina Media Tenggara, headquartered in Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was founded by a combination of four Indonesian media at the insistence of Information Minister Ali Moertopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi.

The Jakarta Post was first published on April 25, 1983. The Jakarta Post is one of the English-language Indonesian newspaper that survived the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of 40.000 copies. The target reader for this news is foreign people or educated people in Indonesia.

Known as a training ground for local and international journalists. The Jakarta Post has won an award and is known as “visitors get the most famous English in Indonesia”.

B. Focus of study

This study was focused on Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. Idiomatic Expression has eight types, they are : Similes expression,

Binomial expression, Trinomial Expression, Proverb expression, Euphemisms expression, Cliché expression, Fixed expression, and Other Language expression

C. The Formulation of the Problem.

The problems of this research were formulated in the following

1. What types of idiomatic expressions were used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper
2. What dominant type of idiomatic expressions where used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper?
3. How were the idiomatic expressions realized in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper ?

D. The Objective of Study

The writer presents the objectives the research bellow :

1. To know the types of idioms used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper
2. To know the dominant types of idioms used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper
3. To elaborate the realization of idiomatic expression used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

E. The Significance of the Study

The result of this study expected to give contribution theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research will be given more contribution for the progress as the basic information to learn idiom, especially in novel
2. Pragmatically, provides of this study will be use full for:
 - a) Lectures, this research might be useful for lectures in giving additional input and references about analysis of idiom
 - b) Other research, for the next analysis wish that other research will analyze on idioms with a different aspect and an attractive write to attract other research to do previous.
 - c) Show viewers, this research will able to help reader to understand the meaning of idiomatic expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper
 - d) Students, this research can help the student to get information especially about idiomatic expression

CHAPTER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Idiom

1.1. Definitions of idiom

Communication can be done directly or indirectly to convey the purpose of the information. language is a system used by people to collaborate and interact with each other and identify themselves. language has its own implied or implied meaning. each variety of meaning has its own characteristics and meanings

Some idioms are fixed in their form, and cannot be changed or varied so that the best way to understand an idiom is too see it in the context. The features of fixed aspect are idiom can be used in the passive, some verb-based idiom have noun-compound forms and the words in the idiom can also be varied. McCarthy and O'Dell (2003:6) state that idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words, example: the idiom “drive somebody round the bend” means “make some body angry or frustrated”, but we cannot know this just by looking at their words. We will come across a great many idioms when we listen and read English because there are a great many idioms in English but some of them sound rather old fashioned or are not very widely used. So very important that we learn about the meaning of idioms and how they are used

Idioms is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word on its or an idioms is a group of words that are used as a common expression whose meaning is not deducible from that of the literal words

Moon (1998:3) says that idiom is “an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways”. In lay or general use, idioms has two main meanings. The first, idiom is a particular manner of expressing something in language, music, art, and so on, which characterizes a person or group. The second, an idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to a language. According to Wright, J. (2002:7), idiom is an expression that has two features: (a) idiom is fixed and is recognized by native speaker; (b) idiom uses language in a non-literal – metaphorical – way.

To find the meaning of an idiom we should know the whole phrase meaning, because if the phrase is separated word by word it will have a different meaning, example, you are fed up means you are bored and unhappy, but the whole phrase nothing to do with feed, and something works out alright in the long run, means something works alright in the end, when the whole process in finished, but it has nothing to do with running (1987:3)

Process of translating idioms from one language into another are fine work with obliges a good knowledge of languages and culture that are being shared idiom and idiomatic expressions also cannot be neglected when translating a set expression from one language to another language because they deal with the notion of fixness from linguistic and cultural perspectives. .

1.2 Idiomatic expression

The use of idiom is always translated using an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language. The idiomatic expression is not always grammatical, but is established, and used by native speakers of the language with a fixed structure and meaning. In this sense, idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in the English language.

Victoria (2011:191) says that language contains many phrases whose meanings are not predictable on its individual words. These phrases are called idioms, or idiomatic phrases. Meanwhile, Hurford (2007:328) argues that idiomatic expressions are multi-words phrases which combine the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase. On the other hand, an idiomatic phrase is an expression whose meaning does not conform to the principle of compositionality, and is unrelated to the meaning of its parts. But, the meaning is intended usually depends on the context in which the expression is used.

Idiomatic expressions are one of the fixed expressions, the expression is important to clear due several reasons, first, represent different reality, different source, and components (Pashi & Lacka 2016). It means that idiomatic expressions have a double meaning, they have a literal meaning and idiomatic meaning.

Idiomatic expressions are used to describe things or conditions that cannot be described by plain words. They carry more impact than idiomatic expressions due to their close identification with a particular language in culture.

The conclusion is idiomatic expression is an idiomatic expression that express a feeling, opinion or idea that meaning depends on the context of the use of expressions.

1.3 Types of idiom

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, there are two definition of type. Both of them are countable noun. Firstly, type is "a particular group of people or things which shares similar characteristic and forms a smaller division of a large set". Secondly, type is "a person who seems to represent a particular group of people, having all the qualities that you usually connect with that group". Bellow, are the types of idiom based on Cacciari and Tabossi (1993:27), and also McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-23)

The first is Cacciari and Tabossi (1993:27), they state that idiomatic expressions can be included into the vast family of fixed phrases, cliché, proverbs, indirect speech acts, speech formulas, and so forth. Then, it also gives some degree of conventionalization of meaning yet at the same differs in semantic as well as syntactic properties.

In similar way, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) divide the idioms into eight types of idioms as follows:

- a) Similes are expression which compare two things; they always include the words as or like. Simile is figurative language that compares two different thing directly in order to provide a description or explanation of one of the two things

example:

my cousin swim like a dolphin

my brother's as thin as a rake. (extremely thin)

- b) Binomials are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word) usually “and”,

example:

we always say ***black and white*** (separate and clear)

- c) Trinomials are a similar type of idiom, in which three words are joined,

example:

I've looked here, ***there and everywhere*** for my glasses but can't find them

- d) Proverbs are short sentence which refer to something most people have experienced and which gives or warnings,

example: We should buy extra travel insurance for our skiing trip. ***Better safe than sorry.***

- e) Euphemisms are type of idiom used to avoid saying words which many offend or be considered unpleasant,

example: Go behind a tree if you need to ***answer the call of nature***

- f) Chitche are a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situation,

example: ***Truth will out***

- g) Fixed statement are expressions that you can often hear and use fixed statements in everyday conversation,

example: ***Get your skates on!***

h) Other language, it mostly comes from Latin or French, example: *Ad hoc, De facto*

Based on Makkai (1994) in this book entitled *Idiom Structure in English*, an idiom belongs to the first (lexemic) idiomatically area. There are 5 types of idiom as follow:

1. Phrasal Verb Idiom, the constituent of this idiom is verb + adverb, with the understanding that certain adverbs also occurring as ‘preposition’. The ‘object of preposition’ can just as well be regarded as ‘object of a transitive verb’. These particular forms have been known as ‘phrasal verb’. For example: *Please turn on the light. This room is dark.* In this context, turn on means to start the lamp.
2. 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. For example: *to blow a fuse* mean to get very angry.
3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom, is a kind of idiom which consist two words which are separated by conjunction. Binomial idiom has the following the pattern:

A	And/or	B
Rain cats	And	Dog
Sink	Or	Swim

- 1) B is the opposite of A (sink or swim)
- 2) A and B are mutually complementary (brush and palette)

- 3) B embodies some variation upon A (bag and baggage)
- 4) B function as consequence of A (to shoot and kill)

I. Phrasal Compound Idiom, is a common form idiom. Some word sre combined into one, but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. This kind contains primary nominal, it can be showed from the following pattern:

- II. Adjective + noun (example: *Green horn* means an inexperience)
- III. Noun + noun (example: *egghead* means an intellectual)
- IV. Verb + noun (example: *kill-joy* means one who or that which spoils the joy or pleasure of others)
- V. Incorporating Verb Idiom

The first lexicon of these complex lexemes is a noun or an adjective on other environments, and a literal re-encoding of many of them reveals as related structure where the verbs leads the construction which is either followed by a direct object and/or an appropriate choice of prepositional phrase. For example eavesdrop means surreptitiously

Seidl & McMordie (1980) stated that there are eleven types of idiom; particular words with special idiomatic uses such as adjectives, nouns, and miscellaneous words; idiom with adjective and nouns in combination; idiom with verbs and nouns that are used together; idiom with preposition and adverbs; adjective with prepositions ; verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles; idiom

with the verb 'to be'; idiom with common verbs; idiom with less common verb; idiom from special situations and categories; and idiom of comparison.

According to Yayat Suhayat (2008:80) in his book *Makna dalam Wacana*, he explained two forms of idiom. They are:

1. Full idioms: the meaning of idiom is not described fully from its constituent. For example: a bed egg means 'a worthless person'
2. Part idioms: the meaning still described from one of constituent. For example : wake up means 'awaken'

1.4 Classification of Idiom

Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of classification can be uncountable and countable noun. Firstly, classification is "the act or process of dividing things into groups according to their type (uncountable noun)". Secondly, classification is "a group that something is divided into (countable noun)". Here are the classification of idiom that is introduced by Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8), and Lim (2004:i).

The first classifications of idiom are proposed by Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) that are divided into nine classifications as the following:

- a. Key words with idiomatic uses :
 1. Adjective and adverb: go a long way, out of thin air, thick on the ground
 2. Nouns: the bottom line, by the way, out of this world
 3. Miscellaneous: it's makes no adds, as I see it, know what's what

b. Idioms with nouns and Adjectives

1. Noun phrase: a drop in the ocean, another cup of a coffee, beginner's luck
2. Adjective + noun : a close shave, a straw in the wind, a tower of strength

c. Idiomatic pairs

1. Pair of adjective: alive and kicking, bright and breezy, cut and dried
2. Pairs of noun: heaven and earth, man to man, every nook and cranny
3. Pairs of verbs: sink or swim, wine and dine, forgive and forget
4. Pairs of adverbs: more or less, far and wide, too and fro
5. Identical pairs: all in all, from door to door, on the up-and-up

d. Idioms with preposition: after a fashion, by rights, within reason

e. Phrasal verbs: be into (something), come by something, get off

f. Verbal idioms: come clean, hit the road, keep open house

g. Idiom from special subject : runs at a profit (business), go to the country (politics and government) take a short break (travel)

h. Idiom with key words from special categories: a green belt (color), on fine day (number), take heart (parts of the body)

i. Idioms with comparisons

1. Comparisons with as... as: as fresh as daisy, as gentle as a lamb, as sharp as a needle
2. Comparisons with like: fit like a glove, sing like a bird, watch someone like a hawk

Furthermore, Lim (2004:i) says that in general speaking, English idioms consist of the following six types:

- a. Phrasal verb: call on, put off, do away with
- b. Prepositional phrases: in a nutshell, from time to time
- c. Idioms with verbs as keywords: come in handy, fight shy of, leave much to be desired
- d. Idioms with nouns as keywords: a blessing disguise, child's play, food for thought
- e. Idioms with adjectives as keywords: cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing
- f. Idiomatic pairs: safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim

1.5. The meaning of Idiom

The meaning of idiom can be literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. The literally meaning is the sum up of the meaning of the constituents, pattern of figuration. Meanwhile, the idiomatic meaning is the lexicalized extended meaning of the construction. According to Langlotz, A. (2006:3), "idiomatic construction can be describe as complex symbols with specific formal, semantic, pragmatic, and sociolinguistic characteristics." The composite structure of idiom is: phrases or semi-clauses, idiomatic compounds (*blackbird, chatterbox*), phrasal verbs (*stand by, see through, come across*) and proverbs (*Birds of a feather flock together*) also belong to the group of composite idiomatic constructions.

Carstairs, and McCharty (2002:10) say that “idioms are enormously various in length either structure or function.” For example, “take a shine to” is an idiom. In idiomatic meaning sense, it means “become attracted to”. Such idiom functioned as a single unit which that meaning not being predictable from that words individually. But, the word *shine* can has a literal or non-idiomatic meaning in other contexts. So, it can be said that the word in an idiom can has literal or idiomatic meaning when its word apply in other sentences. In other word, an idiom can have two meaning that are literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. Mostly, the literal meaning of an idiom refers to denotative meaning whereas the idiomatic meaning refers to connotative meaning

2. Idiom and Collocation

Idiom usually related to collocation. As noted Jackson and Amvela (2000:65), idioms are as a type of collocation which involving two or more words in context. Collocation itself refers to a structural or syntagmatic relation. The meaning of relation here is a word contracts with other words occurred in the same text. Specifically, those are the arising from predictable co-occurrence. Hammer, J (2007:37) argues that collocation is words which co-occur with each other and which language users, through custom and practice, have come to see as normal and acceptable. The distinction between collocation and idiomaticity is “(stability of) collocation is a high degree of contextual restriction whereas idiomaticity is a strong restriction on the selection of a sub sense” as noted Weinreich (1969:44f.) in Moon (1998:12)

Besides collocation exists in the whole of the English language. Further, the study about collocation is called corpus linguistics. According to Yule, G (2006:108-109), “the study of which words occur together and their frequency of co-occurrence have received a lot more attention in corpus linguistics,” here, a corpus led to large collection of texts, spoken and written that stored as a database in a computer.

There are three categories of collocations as mentioned Hallidayan (2007:155-154) as the following :

- a. “fixed” collocations of lexical items, which are of high probability and without grammatical restrictions, for example: *danger de mort, danger mortel*
- b. One or more lexical items that are always tied to a particular grammatical structure; for examples, the French expressions *le cas echeant, en (avoir) plein les dos*, or the English *let the cat out of the bag*. This category called “idioms”
- c. The so-called “compound words” or “compound lexical items” for example items such as *pomme de terre* and *pese-lettres* (letters balance), which collocate as single units

Moreover, here are the most common type of collocation according to Gairns and Redman (1986:37) that is :

- a. Subject noun + verb, example: The earth *revolves* around the sun,
- b. Verb + object noun, example: She *bites* her nails
- c. Adjective + noun, example: A *loud noise, heavy traffic*

- d. Adverb + past participle used adjectivally, example: *Badly, dressed*

3. Newspaper

Newspaper is a kind of mass media that is printed on paper that contains the latest news and preaches daily event in human life. The writing in the newspaper are produced by news writers called reporters. The journalist is tasked with writing interesting events that occur in the community. Newspaper also have a practical function, which helps readers with their daily lives. The publish a lot of useful information that is practical that helps people go about their daily business. Items such as weather forecast, shipping news, classified ads, sport schedules, television schedules and cinema listings. They also publish news that is important to the community, such as marriages, births, and deaths. The newspaper also offers historical records and archives of past events and local events.

B. Previous and Related Studies

In this previous study present the comparing of the same subject of the research that is about idiomatic expression. Bellow the previous study that I used in this research:

The first is “A Study of Idiom Found in Freedom Writers Movie made by Social and Cultural Sciences, Faculty of Social and Culture Science Students of Trunojoyo Madura University by Lely Oktaviany and Misnadin (2018). The second is “Idiomatic Expressions and Their Indonesia Subtitles In the Good Doctor TV Series (2020)” made by students of Sanata Dharma University by Patricia Tyasrinestu and Priyatno Ardi. The third is An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in “Lock and Key” (2015) made by students IAIN Tulungagung by

Khusnul Khatimah. The fourth is “ The Analysis of the Translation of the Idiomatic Expressions used in the Subtitles of Tangled” by student of Pasundan University by Retno Anggunia and Erik Rusmana. The fifth is “ Meaning in the Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Movie “How To Train your Dragon: The Hidden World 2019 (2019)””, by student of Muhammadiyah Surakarta University by Dimas Kurniawan and Dr. Maryadi, M.A

The first study by Oktaviany and Misnadin. This study focuses on idioms found in Freedom Writers movie. This study aims to find and explain the types of idioms found in the movie using the theory of types of idioms proposed by Fernando (1996) and the properties of idioms using the theory of properties of idiom proposed by Nunberg, Sag, and Wasow (1994). This study employs qualitative design as the research design. In addition content analysis is applied to obtain the data in which the writer becomes the key instrument of this study. Interactive data analysis, then is conducted to analyze and explain the data. The data of the study are taken from the characters dialogues in Freedom Writers Movie. This study show the finding of the types of idioms and properties idioms.

The second, study by Patricia Tysrinestu and Priyatno Ardi, idiomatic expression are used to describe things or conditions that cannot be describe by plain words. They carry more impacts than non idiomatic expressions due to their close identification with a particular language and culture. This research investigates idiomatic expressions and their Indonesian Subtitle in The Good Doctor TV series. The researchers employed content analysis. The step of data collection and analysis included taking the transcript and identifying the idiomatic

expressions, identifying their meanings and validating them, and comparing the meanings of the two idiomatic expressions.

The third, study by Khusnul Khotimah, an idiom is a special features of language that has a specific form or style present only in a language. Even, in a translating idiomatic expression, we cannot translate them literally (word by word). This is caused of many idiomatic expression cannot be understood grammatically. At any rate, idiomatic expressions are very important for the English Language Learners either EFL (English as Foreign Language) or ESL (English as Second Language. This research method used library research by applying content analysis method. The data of this research is in the form utterances and sentences that contained idiomatic expression. Those Idiomatic expression are also interpreted into their connotative meaning based on the context of sentence in the novel, in this case to translation idiomatic expression not only look for by using dictionary but also see the context of sentence contained idiomatic expression.

The fourth, study by Rento Anggunia and Erik Rusmana, the aims of research are to find out idiom expression, idiom are the gems of a language, they can be considered as a part of everyday language. They are essence of any language and the most problematic part to handle with. The theory that writers uses in some of Vinay and Darbelnet seven translation method, those are Borrowing, Literal, Modulation, and Equivalence. The writers use qualitative approach in order to answer the research question

The fifth, this study by Dimas Kurniawan and Dr. Maryadi, M.A this research belong to the qualitative descriptive research type by using the film script of How to Train Your Dragon : The Hidden World 2019. The technique of data collection in used in this research was content analysis. The data analysis consist of data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. Triangulation technique used in this research is triangulation by using validator.

C. Conceptual Framework

It is important to understand about idiomatic expressions, it can be said that in understanding the meaning of idioms, in addition to see the original meaning. It need to see the context when the idioms is uttered or spoken. So, it is proved that a meaning as having a close relationship with its content. The researcher focus on analyzed.

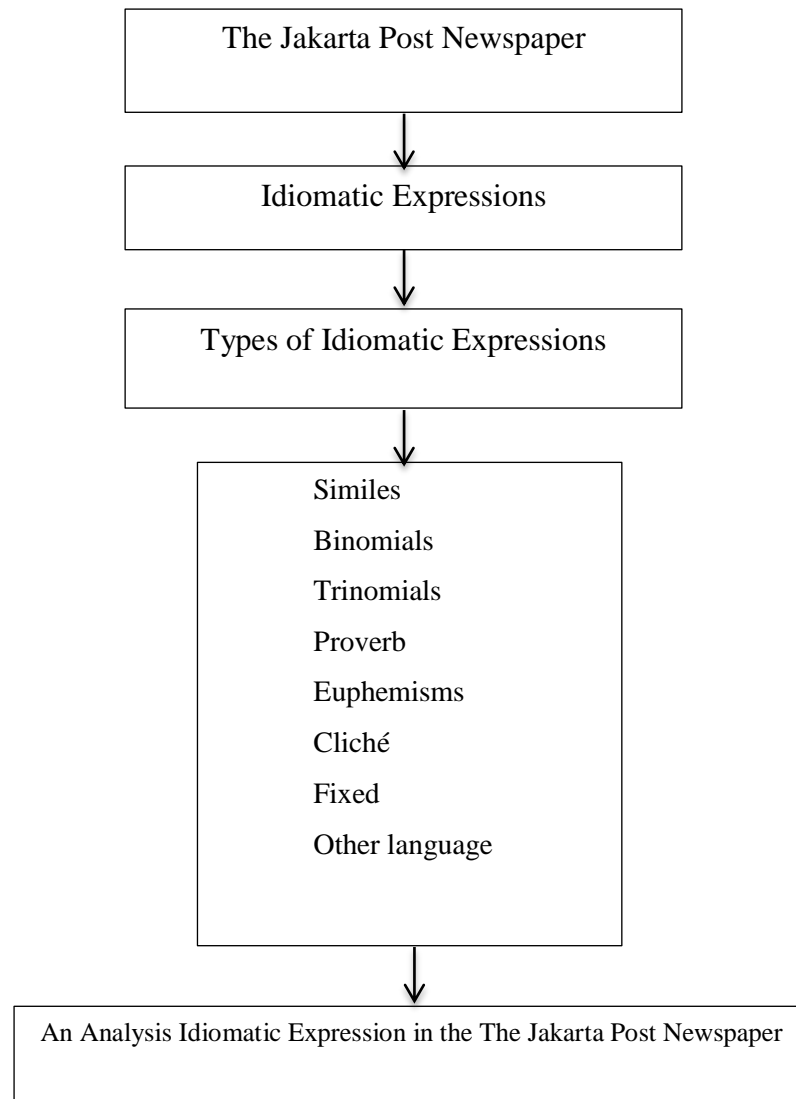


Figure 2.1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The method which is used in this study is the qualitative method. According to Dabbs (1982:221), qualitative refers to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and descriptions of things. The writer does library research to acquire the information dealing with the problem in the theorist that are used from some books, dictionaries, and other printed materials in making data analysis.

According to CresWell (2009:117) qualitative research is the process of research that involves merging question and procedure data typically was collected in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particular to general themes, and researcher making interpretation of meaning of data.

B. Source of Data

The source of the data for analyze in this study was text of short story The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The newspaper must contain idiomatic expressions. In this study, researcher has collected 45 sentences from the data source obtained. From that consideration, The Jakarta Post Newspaper is chosen. Briefly, The Jakarta Post Newspaper is a national newspaper that uses the English language. The Jakarta post is brainchild of the minister of information Ali Moertopo and

politician Jusuf Wanandi. The Jakarta post published by PT Bina Media Tenggara. The Jakarta Post office is located on Jalan Palmerah Tanah Abang, Central Jakarta. The Jakarta Post was first published on April 25, 1983. The target readers of this daily newspaper are foreign and educated Indonesians. The Jakarta Post is known as a training ground for local and international journalists. In 2006 the Indonesian Journalists Union recognized the Jakarta Post as one of the Indonesian newspapers that adheres to journalist ethnics and standards. The source of data for analyzed study was text of short story The Jakarta Post Newspaper this was taken : <https://lakonhidup.com/2018/12/03/the-men-who-stole-the-stars/2/>
<https://lakonhidup.com/2018/09/24/home-sweet-home>

C. The Technique for Collecting Data

The documentation method was used in collecting data. It is kind of data collecting technique by categorizing and classifying written document relating to the problems discussed, both from documents or book, newspapers, magazines, archives, etc.

The data was collected through some technique as follow (1) searching and downloading the original text newspaper from internet; (2) writing text of newspaper; (3) finding some sentences that are considered to have idiomatic expression needed for the analysis; (4) compiling the chosen idiomatic expression.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the writer does some step to analyze data were (1) the researcher collect data from the The Jakarta Post Newspaper; (2) the collected from newspaper will be selected to see the meaning of idiom; (3) the data is classified based on the type of idiom; (4) the meaning of data that has been classified based on idioms will be seen

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research finding and discussion of this finding. The presented data related to the proposed present questions covering : (1) the types of idiomatic expression short story in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper, (2) the dominant types of Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper (3)the realization of idiomatic expression used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

1. Types of Idiomatic Expression Short Story in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

After collecting data, the data analyzed based on classifications of types of idiomatic expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The researcher analyzed some classifications of types of idiomatic expression that can be answered the formulation of problem of this research.

The data of this study was the idiomatic expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The researcher analyzed the data into its types of idiomatic expressions. Based on the theory, there were eight types of idiomatic, namely similes, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemisms, cliché, fixed, other language.

Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Table 4.1. Data 1 : The Man who stole the stars

No	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expressions							
		Sim	Bin	Tri	Pro	Eup	Cli	Fix	Ot L
1	The rugged man sat on it in a relaxed manner, while Reza clutched onto it like <i>he'd slip if a pinkie was misplaced</i>				✓				
2	<i>Because dying is for people like me</i>					✓			
3	<i>You're too selfish to die</i>					✓			
4	<i>This building, this project, this hollow sky</i>			✓					
5	<i>You make a killer Broadway</i>					✓			
6	<i>You know, I thought you'd outgrow your melodrama</i>					✓			
7	<i>I'm glad you're still the puddle of a boy you were when we were 10</i>								
8	<i>Reza didn't look at his old friend</i>							✓	
9	<i>"I miss you" he said to thin air</i>							✓	
10	<i>Reza was presenting blueprints for a hotel design when he received the call</i>							✓	
11	<i>The paper told me to call you</i>							✓	
12	<i>When they were younger, all the light that anybody had came from little lanterns in</i>			✓					

	<i>little homes in a little village that barely registered on the map</i>								
13	Where the grass smelt of manure and rain			✓					
14	Everyone can hold sand, and it'd only <i>take a life time to count all the sand in the world</i>				✓				
15	“Is that really going to stop you?” Ahmad answered, in his <i>rough and boyish way</i>		✓						
16	There was a sense of pride in that he had <i>helped his hometown climb up to the sky</i>	✓							
17	<i>His word permeated the air like his smoke</i> , and Reza couldn't help but pause	✓							
18	All he saw was a vast, empty void, <i>with two white dots flickering in the middle</i>	✓							
19	<i>You stole the stars</i>	✓							
20	<i>We stole the stars</i>	✓							
21	<i>This whole town stole the stars</i>	✓							
22	I've transformed this town from a <i>backwater</i> , dirt-road pit stop into an actual hub of corporate activity							✓	
23	There was a long quite, filled only by <i>the boiling of both their souls</i> , the words they were about to say but couldn't	✓							
24	You <i>left me in the dust</i> for five years	✓							

25	You comeback with your- <i>your capitalist machines</i> and you mow down everything that we one called home in the name of efficiency and profit	✓							
26	Reza's question <i>hung in the air</i> , and he knew there was nobody on the top floor of his building to answer	✓							
27	<i>The winds howled, brushing against his hair</i>	✓							
28	There was only one star left, waiting for him, <i>its friends outshined by the light of the town</i>	✓							
29	"I miss you," <i>he said to the stars that went missing</i>	✓							

Table 4.2. Data 2 : Home sweet home

No	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression							
		Sim	Bin	Tri	Pro	Eup	Cli	Fix	Ot L
1	Like her name, Mega which means <i>a girl who is like the clouds</i>	✓							
2	In the mean time, <i>she watched cairns of clouds giving way to achingly blue skies out there</i>	✓							
3	<i>The patches of green and blue anchored bellow telling her little about where she was</i>	✓							
4	Hours later, <i>when the familiar necklace of mountains and paddy fields shimmering in the sun come to view</i>	✓							
5	As she wended down the glass covered aerobridge, <i>she felt the familiar tropical heat creeping up her skin despite the cill of the air conditioning</i>	✓							
6	<i>From behind black flaps spewed out contents of life stories safely fucked inside each and every suitcase and parcel box waiting to be picked up, then unpacked in a hotel or home, the story continuing from where it left</i>	✓							
7	Swept along by the bustle of passengers <i>coming and going</i> , she could feel the magic she always felt at the airport		✓						

8	The unpicked luggage spewed out yet again like some reincarnations <i>till the gods reached out to lift them out of their sorry flights</i>					✓			
9	Edemi couldn't put a finger on why <i>her genial dad would evolve into a monster</i> of short	✓							
10	Even thought she had to admit that she could be <i>willful and stubborn</i> at times		✓						
11	Where she was seated, she took in the moving <i>belt with the unclaimed pieces of luggage moving along like a joyride</i>	✓							
12	<i>The hard plastic of the seat was no more welcoming than that found elsewhere</i>	✓							
13	<i>Her granddad used to be a jockey</i> before venturing into the family business	✓							
14	In a way, it was the experience of horse-riding at the spine of Tangerang, <i>an area increasingly assaulted by urbanization that made Edemi wish to live somewhere else</i> , out in the countryside where she could canter on the horse, not just watch a steeplechase on the turf club					✓			
15	After the stroke, <i>her granddad's hair turned sullen white overnight</i>	✓							

16	<i>Filling her lungs to the brim</i> before she exhaled the anguish and all that was locked inside her	✓							
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Note :

Types of Idiomatic Expression

Sim : Simile

Bin : Binomial

Tri : Trinomial

Pro : Proverb

Eup : Euphemisms

Cli : Clicé

Fix : Fixed

OtL : Other Language

2.The dominant types of Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

The data of this study was the idiomatic expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The researcher analyzed the data into it's types of idiomatic expression. There were of types from most dominant to least dominant. The data which collected were presented in the tables below:

Tabel 4.1 The Percentage of Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

No	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Total	Percentage
1	Simile	26	57.78 %
2	Binomial	3	6.67 %
3	Trinomial	3	6.67 %
4	Proverb	2	4.44 %
5	Euphemisms	6	13.33 %
6	Clicé	-	0 %
7	Fixed	5	11.11 %
8	Other Language	-	0 %
		45	100 %

Based on the Table 4.1 above, it found that there 45 types of idiomatic expression, types of simile idiomatic, types of binomial idiomatic, types of trinomial idiomatic, types of proverb idiomatic, types of euphemisms idiomatic, , types of fixed idiomatic, and nothing found types of clicé idiomatic and other language idiomatic.

(1) Similes expressions is first position in used 26 times or (57.78%), (2) the next position is euphemisms expression in used 6 times or (13.33%) the third position is Fixed expression in used 5 times or (11.11%), the fourth is binomial and trinomial expression in used 3 times or (6.67%), the fifth position is proverb expression in used 2 times or (4.44%). The last position is clicé and other language expression, the expression (0%) or not found. The most dominant types is Simile expression

3. The realization of idiomatic expression used in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper.

A. Simile Expression

Simile expression is figurative language that compares two different thing directly in order to provide a description or explanation of one of the two things. Simile is a figure of speech that compares one thing to another by using a comparison word. The simile expression occur 26 times. Some finding of the Simile expression are :

(helped his hometown climb up to the sky) (Sim 16 data 1)

It indicate that there was one simile expression in the sentence “ helped his hometown climb up to the sky” is a figurative language, because climb up to the sky is exaggerating disclosure, so that the truth makes no sense.

“ His small hometown wasn’t so small anymore. It had become a thriving crossroads, a place where travelers would drop off the newly built highway and rest for a little while. Hotels sprouted like weeds, and everything else grew with them. Reza designed most of them. There was a sense of pride in that — he had *helped his hometown climb up to the sky*”

(The hard plastic of the seat was no more welcoming) than that found elsewhere (Sim 12 data 2)

It analyzed that the sentence “the hard plastic of the seat was no more welcoming” is a simile expression because disclosure using human behavior that is given to something that is not human

“ After putting on her cardigan, Edemi sat herself down beside her luggage. *The hard plastic of the seats was no more welcoming* than that found elsewhere. It was not meant for one to linger longer than needed, much like Tegel Airport in Berlin where she first boarded.”

B. Binomial Expression

Binomial expression it refers to words are joined by a conjunction.

The binomial expression occur 3 times. Some finding of binomial expression are :

(coming and going), (Bin 7 data 2)

It showed that binomial expression because the sentence “coming and going” use the conjunction

“From behind black flaps spewed out contents of life stories safely tucked inside each and every suitcase and parcel box — waiting to be picked up, then unpacked in a hotel or home, the story continuing from where it left off. Swept along by the bustle of passengers *coming and going*, she could feel the magic she always felt at the airport — teasing with promises — where you couldn’t be sure what there was out there to embrace or how you would alter your life story with an inculpable stroke when you stepped into the busy node.”

(willful and stubborn) (Bin 10 data 2)

It showed that binomial expression because the sentence “willful and stubborn) use the conjunction

“As the jewelry business lifted off the ground, Edemi couldn’t put a finger on why her genial dad would evolve into a monster of sorts, always picking on her, even though she had to admit that she could be *willful and stubborn* at times.”

C. Trinomial expression

Trinomial expression it refers to a similar type of idiom in which three words are joined. The trinomial expression occur in 5 times. Some finding of trinomial expression are :

(This building ,this project, this hollow sky) (Tri 4 data 1)

It indicate that the sentence is the trinomial expression because “this building, this project and this hollow sky” is three words are joined.

“ Ahmad simply shook his head, joining Reza past the railings that held them back. The rugged man sat on it in a relaxed manner, while Reza clutched onto it like he’d slip if a pinkie was misplaced. Construction workers. Too confident for their own good. “Because dying is for people like me,” Ahmad answered, “You’re too selfish to die.”Reza shook his head. “You don’t understand, Ahmad. It’s too much. *This building, this project, this hollow sky,*” he looked up at the heavens”

(little lanterns in little homes in a little village) (Tri 12 data 1)

It showed that Trinomial expression because the sentence “little lanterns in little homes in a little village” is three word are joined

“When they were younger, all the light that anybody had came from *little lanterns in little homes in a little village* that barely registered on the map. Reza would drag Ahmad up to the hill by the soccer field, where the grass smelt of manure and rain. They’d stare up at the night sky until midnight, Ahmad laughing at Reza’s attempts to count the stars.”

D. Proverb expression

Proverb expression it refers to short words used to impart wisdom or popular sayings that contain suggestions or reveal generally accepted truths. The proverb expression occur 2 times. Some finding of proverb expression are:

(take a life time to count all the sand in the world)(Pro 14 data 1)

It showed that sentence is proverb expression because the sentence contain the suggestions or reveal generally accepted truths, “take all sand in the word there will be no end

“Sand is boring. Everyone can hold sand, and it’d only *take a lifetime to count all the sand in the world,*” Reza shot back, childishly, “Numbers weren’t meant for little things like sand. They’re abstract, and they’re made for us to hold everything we can’t touch.”

E. Euphemism expression

Euphemisms expression it refers to used to avoid saying words which many offend or be considered unpleasant. The euphemisms expression occur in 6 times. One of euphemisms expression are :

(outgrow your melodrama) (Eup 6 data 1)

It was that the sentence was include the Euphemisms Expression because the world of “melodrama” has meaning sadness

“You should’ve worked in the theatre, Reza. You’d make a killer Broadway show,” Ahmad laughed, glaring at him. “You know, I thought you’d *outgrow your melodrama*. I’m glad you’re still the puddle of a boy you were when we were 10.”

F. Fixed expression

Fixed expression are expression that you can often hear and use fixed statement everyday conversation. The fixed expression occur in 5 times. Some finding of fixed expression are :

(Blueprints) (Fix 10 data 1)

the world showed the Fixed expression. Because the world “blueprint” has different meaning. In this sentence blueprint is *sample material* not “*cetak biru*”(Blueprint)

“Reza was presenting *blueprints* for a hotel design when he received the call. “Fell off the fourth story during construction. We managed to momentarily stabilize him, but his bleeding was too excessive.” the doctor said on the other end. “I’m sorry for your loss.”

(backwater) (Fix 22 data 1)

It show that the word “backwater” is the Fixed expression. The true meaning of backwater is (isolated/ terpencil)

“I’ve helped make this town rich!” Reza shot back. “I’ve transformed this town from a *backwater*, dirt-road pit stop into an actual hub of corporate activity! I’ve helped bring more jobs than you and I could’ve dreamed of when we were 10! I’ve made this place prosperous and happy—”

B. Discussion

The data of this research were taken from the script short story from The Jakarta Post newspaper. The sentence contained the idiomatic expression. The types resulted in this result would be marked by using coding to know what types of sentence. There were eight types of idiomatic of idiomatic expression according McCarty and O’Dell, namely simile expression (Sim), binomial expression (Bin), trinomial expression (Tri), proverb expression (Pro), euphemisms expression (Eup), clicé expression (Cli), fixed expression (Fix), other language expression (OtL). The first one was about the types of idiomatic expression, the second one was about the dominant types of idiomatic expression using by short story The Jakarta Post newspaper, and the last one was about reason why the people misinterpret meaning of idiomatic expression

From the result of the data had been composed, there were 45 types of idiomatic expression found in the short story of The Jakarta Post Newspaper. (1) Similes expressions is first position in used 26 times or (57.78%), (2) the next position is euphemisms expression in used 6 times or (13.33%) the third position is Fixed expression in used 5 times or (11.11%), the fourth is binomial and trinomial expression in used 3 times or (6.67%), the fifth position is proverb

expression in used 2 times or (4.44%). The last position is clicé and other language expression, the expression (0%) or not found. The most dominant types is Simile expression

The realization of types idiomatic expression is because the sentence in the The Jakarta Post have the grammatical and systematical reason each sentences of short story The Jakarta Post used types of idiomatic expression which can explain word or sentences to be understood by the reader

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This study has answered the research questions stated in the earliest chapter and it can be concluded that :

1. There were 8 kinds of idiomatic expressions namely : similes idiom, binomials idiom, trinomials idiom , proverb idiom , euphemisms idiom, sclicé idiom , fixed idiom, and other language idiom
2. The researcher calculate the total frequency of the occurances the types of Idiomatic expressions. Similes expression is first position in used 26 times (57.78%), the second position is euphemisms expression in used 6 times or (13.33%), the third position is fixed expression in used 5 times (11.11%), the fourth is binomial and trinomial expression in used 3 times or (6,67%), the fifth position is proverb expression in used 2 times or (4.44%). The last position is clice and other language expression (0%) or not found. The most dominant types is simile expression
3. The realization of types idiomatic expression is because the sentence in the The Jakarta Post have the grammatical and systematical reason each sentences of short story The Jakarta Post used types of idiomatic expression which can explain word or sentences to be understood by the reader

B. Suggestions

This study would like to give some suggestion for those involved in this study for the batterment in the future, those are :

1. The researcher that this writing is far from perfection therefore the writing is far from perfection, therefore the researcher hopes it can be useful to reader especially to know about idiom
2. In learning idiom, the learners should notice to use feeling and pay attention on the context where the idiom is occurred because one could have many meaning in the dictionary
3. For the next researcher, the writer suggest to analyze and classify the idiom from opinion of other experts to know more about idiomatic expression

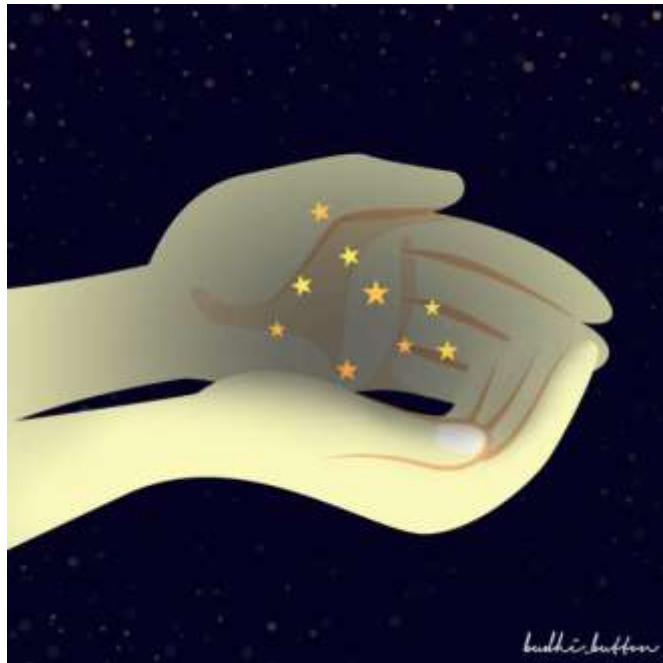
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“I know you won’t jump off,” Ahmad told him, “No matter how far you get to tiptoeing off that ledge, you won’t.”

“And why is that?” Reza asked, earnestly.

Ahmad simply shook his head, joining Reza past the railings that held them back. The rugged man sat on it in a relaxed manner, while Reza clutched onto it like he’d slip if a pinkie was misplaced. Construction workers. Too confident for their own good. “Because dying is for people like me,” Ahmad answered, “You’re too selfish to die.”

Reza shook his head. “You don’t understand, Ahmad. It’s too much. This building, this project, this hollow sky,” he looked up at the heavens, “You—”

Read also: [A Hairy Tale – Short Story by Beta Perwata \(The Jakarta Post, November 19, 2018\)](#)

“You should’ve worked in the theatre, Reza. You’d make a killer Broadway show,” Ahmad laughed, glaring at him. “You know, I thought you’d outgrow your melodrama. I’m glad you’re still the puddle of a boy you were when we were 10.”

Reza didn't look at his old friend. He didn't need to. He knew Ahmad wasn't there. "I miss you," he said to thin air. The thin air didn't reply.

o Stole the Stars

Date: [December 3, 2018](#) Author: [lakonhidup 0 Comments](#)

It was a hot July afternoon when Ahmad Aditya died.

Reza was presenting blueprints for a hotel design when he received the call. “Fell off the fourth story during construction. We managed to momentarily stabilize him, but his bleeding was too excessive.” the doctor said on the other end. “I’m sorry for your loss.”

Reza had excused himself from the meeting, sitting in an air-conditioned hallway with the phone trembling in his hand. “Why are you calling me?” he asked the doctor.

“He had your number written on a paper in his pocket. The paper told me to call you, in case of—” the doctor stopped himself. “It had a message on it.”

“What?”

“I don’t quite understand it,” the doctor confessed. “It said, ‘What did you need the stars for?’” The doctor paused in confusion. Reza’s heart stilled in his chest. “I’m sure you would—”

Read also: [The Other Woman – Short Story by Asmara Wreksono \(The Jakarta Post, November 5, 2018\)](#)

Reza hung up then, setting the phone aside. He stared at his reflection on the granite floors, and he thought he saw Ahmad waiting over his shoulders.

When they were younger, all the light that anybody had came from little lanterns in little homes in a little village that barely registered on the map. Reza would drag Ahmad up to the hill by the soccer field, where the grass smelt of manure and rain. They’d stare up at the night sky until midnight, Ahmad laughing at Reza’s attempts to count the stars.

“There are too many of them,” he’d tell him, “You’re better off counting grains of sand.”

“Sand is boring. Everyone can hold sand, and it’d only take a lifetime to count all the sand in the world,” Reza shot back, childishly, “Numbers weren’t meant for little things like sand. They’re abstract, and they’re made for us to hold everything we can’t touch.”

o Stole the Stars

Date: [December 3, 2018](#) Author: [lakonhidup 0 Comments](#)

Ahmad chuckled, shaking his head. “I think you can touch the stars.” he said. “In fact, you could probably steal them if you wanted to.”

Reza glared at him, then, laughing. “No, you can’t.” he said. “They’re too far away.”

“Is that really going to stop you?” Ahmad answered, in his rough and boyish way, “I’m disappointed in you. I thought I taught you better.”

“But—”

“There’s more than one way to touch something, Reza,” he said, calmly. “Everybody can touch tangible things. It’s a gift to hold something with your thoughts, and make it your own.”

Reza stared at Ahmad for a long while. He smiled. “Yeah,” he looked at the stars. “Yeah, I guess you’re right.”

[Read also: The Chosen Ones: New World Order – Short Story by Eliciana Elita \(The Jakarta Post, October 8, 2018\)](#)

It was odd, of course. Anomalous, even. He had been offered multiple jobs after graduating from university, but the one job Reza chose brought him back home.

His small hometown wasn’t so small anymore. It had become a thriving crossroads, a place where travelers would drop off the newly built highway and rest for a little while. Hotels sprouted like weeds, and everything else grew with them. Reza designed most of them. There was a sense of pride in that — he had helped his hometown climb up to the sky.

“Quite the bigshot, aren’t ya?” Ahmad once told him, when their paths crossed again. “I didn’t even think you’d be coming home.”

They were drinking beer at the time in a small warung next to the new hotel Reza had designed. The night was calm, and the stall-keeper was too busy organizing Coca-Cola bottles to eavesdrop on them. Reza’s smile was small, cautious. “Yeah, well,” he said, “I missed this place. Didn’t know where else to go.”

o Stole the Stars

Date: [December 3, 2018](#) Author: [lakonhidup 0 Comments](#)

Ahmad's bright eyes dimmed, and Reza remembered how dusty his face was, how tired and wrinkled and old. "You sure you didn't want to go to Jakarta or something?" Ahmad asked, curiously.

Reza arched a brow. "No. Why do you ask?"

There was a long silence between them. Ahmad took out a pack of cigarettes and a lighter from his jacket. "I don't know," he lit a cigarette between his fingers, "You seem keen on making our town into Jakarta, you know."

Ahmad took a long drag, before huffing it out through his nose. His words permeated the air like his smoke, and Reza couldn't help but pause. "What are you saying?" Reza's laugh stammered in his vocal chords.

"I saw a man get laid off at work tonight because he was so sleep-deprived that he fell asleep on a beam," Ahmad glared at Reza. "He has a family of four and the wage he got was barely enough to send his kids to school. What do you think will happen to them?"

Read also: [Home Sweet Home – Short Story by Jonathan G T Tan \(The Jakarta Post, September 24, 2018\)](#)

"Ahmad, I don't see your—"

"Answer the question, Reza."

Reza leaned back, shocked by Ahmad's change of tone. "I — what are you saying?"

Ahmad's relaxed face folded into a subtle frown. "I've had to watch small, rickety homes disappear and be replaced by hotels and apartment buildings," he said, "and not a day goes by where I don't ask where those homes went, where the people who owned them are."

"They moved. I'm sure they were compensated for the land, and they're off somewhere safer," Reza justified. "And I'm sure your friend, he would've found a job. There are plenty of jobs in town, he'd be—"

Home Sweet Home

Date: [September 24, 2018](#) Author: [lakonhidup 0 Comments](#)

Short Story by [Jonathan G T Tan](#) ([The Jakarta Post](#), September 24, 2018)



Home Sweet Home ilustration [Budhi](#)

[Button](#)/[The Jakarta Post](#)

Like her name, Mega, which means a girl who is like the clouds, Edemi Mega loved the idea of flying, suspended somewhere, grateful for the little respite even though she was nowhere near the orbit of finding an answer to where her life was headed. She would figure out what to do next when she landed. In the meantime, she watched cairns of clouds giving way to achingly blue skies out there, the patches of green and blue anchored below telling her little about where she was.

Hours later, when the familiar necklace of mountains and paddy fields shimmering in the sun came into view, and as the plane approached Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, she shut the window flap tight, regretting her decision to come home. What seemed familiar about the place she grew up in was often lost on her. She had never understood it and probably never would.

As she wended down the glass-covered aerobridge, she felt the familiar tropical heat creeping up her skin despite the chill of the air conditioning. Too much sun in this country, she thought. Not being able to stand the sudden glare of sunlight, she fished out her sunglasses from her handbag and put them on quickly.

But it wasn't just the heat that she hated.

Read also: [Know Thy Neighbors – Short Story by Eric Musa Piliang](#) ([The Jakarta Post](#), September 10, 2018)

By the time she walked over to the luggage collection belt, it was only just starting up. From behind black flaps spewed out contents of life stories safely tucked inside each and every suitcase and parcel box — waiting to be picked up, then unpacked in a hotel or home, the story continuing from where it left off. Swept along by the bustle of passengers coming and going, she could feel the magic she always felt at the airport — teasing with promises — where you couldn't be sure what there was out there to embrace or how you would alter your life story with an inculpable stroke when

you stepped into the busy node. It fascinated her how people from different destinations all over the world would converge in the same spot, as she was at this moment in time, yet never to meet again.

Her face fresh without a trace of fatigue, in her white skater dress that barely reached her knees and a pair of casual flats, she stood, her arms folded, watching for more contents spilling out onto the belt, then looping around the winding path and disappearing into the black flaps.

The unpicked luggage spewed out yet again like some reincarnations till the gods reached out to lift them out of their sorry plights. She scanned the faces of the passengers with whom she had spent the last 13 hours in the air from Munich to Jakarta via a stopover in Singapore. She had connected with the rest, following a short hour-long flight from Berlin, which had been her home for the last eight years. When she first left Indonesia, she hadn't bought herself a return ticket.

She could have continued to call Berlin home had it not been for her mum who rang her up one fine Sunday evening after she had revelled with some friends in an open-air karaoke in the quirky Mauer Park. In her commanding tone, she told her to return home, at once, then for once, pleading with her when the former failed to work.

Read also: [The Ambulance Driver – Short Story by Ben Loory \(The Jakarta Post, August 27, 2018\)](#)

A stroke had crippled her dad. The family jewelry business was mired in a muddle of mess after their second uncle (her mum's second brother) fought over control of the business with her dad who cofounded the business with her grandfather. Ibunya's side of people, as her dad used to say. Edemi wasn't keen to know more. She had walked out of her life back home because she didn't want any part in the family drama. Life was much more fun-loving when she was younger.

Her parents were not as busy and they would often take her on short getaways to different parts of the country.

You can walk out of your life here for all I care was her dad's last words to her on the night before she had left for Berlin. As the jewelry business lifted off the ground, Edemi couldn't put a finger on why her genial dad would evolve into a monster of sorts, always picking on her, even though she had to admit that she could be willful and stubborn at times. I don't want to disappear like you and everybody else into your own tiny life and not live it. It was her parting shot then. When she spotted her suitcase with a rainbow ribbon tied around the top handle emerging around the corner toward her, Edemi hesitated for a moment before she pulled it off the belt.

Read also: [Life is a Coffee Bean – Short Story by Eric Musa Piliang \(The Jakarta Post, March 26, 2018\)](#)

Setting it on the ground as she gripped the handle upward to pull it along, she headed away from the exit that was steps away. She wasn't ready to embrace what was out there. She found herself a seat in a corner not far from the belt, unsure about what to do next. It wasn't lost on her that what the next step could change her life, irreparably.

Where she was seated, she took in the moving belt with the unclaimed pieces of luggage moving along like a joyride. There was a constant stream of people arriving at the belt, waiting for those things that were a part of their lives to appear

on it. Once they grabbed their things they moved on with their life in tow to the next destination. Why had it become so hard for her to do the same, just like everybody else?

Resting her luggage flat on the empty seats, she scrambled the numbers to unlock it.

What she had on was no match for the artificial cold as she searched the luggage for her cardigan. Cobbled inside were a few pieces of summer clothes. She did not think that she would stick around long enough. Besides her large bag of cosmetics and toiletries, she had brought along a half-read novel, a story set in Berlin. She had left it unfinished intentionally, not wanting to break the bond with her Berliner life.

After putting on her cardigan, Edemi sat herself down beside her luggage. The hard plastic of the seats was no more welcoming than that found elsewhere. It was not meant for one to linger longer than needed, much like Tegel Airport in Berlin where she first boarded.

Read also: [Painting Mania – Short Story by Theodora Sarah Abigail \(The Jakarta Post, August 13, 2018\)](#)

Built as a hexagonal complex to move passengers in quick time, all it took were a few brisk steps from the taxi stand to the ticketing counter, right past the security counters into the departure gate and out onto the aerobridge in a zip.

“*Mbak*, is there anything I can help you with?” A voice, politely helpful, broke her thoughts. Edemi looked up to see a lady in a smart suit, her name — Fatin, Airport Concierge — proudly emblazoned on her jacket.

“No, no,” Edemi replied hastily. “*Saya baik-baik saja* [I’m good]. Thanks for asking.”

“My pleasure,” she replied helpfully, a brilliant smile bracketed her face.

As she watched the lady walk away, Edemi could feel her heart racing hard. A wallop more to her chest would have rent her heart asunder on the spot. Too much sun, too much risk, she muttered.

Too willful maybe.

While wanting to stay defiant, Edemi regretted at the same time she had brought the pot (marijuana) stash along. The idea, conceivably irresistible before, now sat hollow in her heart. But how could she have resisted it? A puff was all it would take to suspend her somewhere, make the homecoming easier and the stay more pleasant.

Read also: [A Family Portrait – Short Story by Rachel Diercie \(The Jakarta Post, July 30, 2018\)](#)

She worked her memory for the penalty — How many grams for conviction? Do they still shoot people for drugs?

Perhaps it was all meant to be. The inconsolable unconscious part of her wanted to be caught and deported. This way, she did not have to go home and see her dad, in a state she imagined was no less broken than her granddad was a week after she came home from a holiday trip. Her granddad used to be a jockey before venturing into the family business. Edemi was taken on horse rides in the leafy enclave of

After the stroke, her granddad’s hair turned sullen white overnight, barely able to speak, mouth looped sideways, eyes retreated into somewhere that was not quite him anymore. For the rest of the two years he was alive, he was mostly confined to the bed in his study on the ground floor of the house, because he could no longer make his way up the stairs to his bedroom. Now, Edemi could not reconcile the image of her dad — who always thrived on picking a good fight —

now sitting defeated on the edge of the bed; the dare in him leaking into a kind of resignation or surrender. At this thought, it saddened her that it had come to this: Wouldn't it be such a fake to make up with her dad at his most feeble?

Standing her luggage on the ground, Edemi pulled it along as she headed toward the washroom. Just a puff, perhaps that would clear the head, then she would know what to do next.

Read also: [The Old Pu Tao – Short Story by Teguh Affandi \(The Jakarta Post, July 16, 2018\)](#)

Latching the door behind her, she lifted the luggage onto the toilet seat and unscrambled it as she searched for the pocket penknife in flap pocket. Using the blade, she carefully unstitched the seams behind the flap and took out the small packet of pot stash concealed there.

With the seams torn, Edemi suddenly felt a sense of relief. Now, she could no longer conceal it back where she put it, so she would have to dispose of it.

The right thing to do.

She rolled a little of the stash deftly on the tobacco paper and lit it, filling her lungs to the brim before she exhaled the anguish and all that was locked inside her.

As the high kicked in, Edemi felt it was somebody else's experience she was having, like an actor in character — smoking pot, living life.

Edemi was vaguely aware of the rapid knocks that came raining hard onto the door, as she sat slumped on top of her luggage above the toilet seat. Her mind had descended into a swirl of cotton.

Madam, can you please step out of the cubicle?" A voice, firm and steely, ringed on the other side of the door.

Edemi could not make out whether it was a woman or man standing outside. Moments before the rattling stopped and the latch gave way, there was a quiet few seconds where her mind trailed off. Then, just like that, the seconds were gone: the door sprang open and there were faces staring at her before she got dragged out of the hole. Edemi finally realized why she loved flying — you never really knew what there was to embrace until you embraced it fully. ***

The writer is currently working on a novel in his spare time with mulish determination and self-doubt. His stories have appeared in the Quarterly Literary Review Singapore, New Asian Writing and Azuria Australia, among others, and has been made into a short film, as well as appearing in educational textbook

Idiomatic Expression in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Table 4.1. Data 1 : The Man who stole the stars

No	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expressions							
		Sim	Bin	Tri	Pro	Eup	Cli	Fix	Ot L
1	The rugged man sat on it in a relaxed manner, while Reza clutched onto it like <i>he'd slip if a pinkie was misplaced</i>				✓				
2	<i>Because dying is for people like me</i>					✓			
3	<i>You're too selfish to die</i>					✓			
4	<i>This building, this project, this hollow sky</i>			✓					
5	<i>You make a killer Broadway</i>					✓			
6	<i>You know, I thought you'd outgrow your melodrama</i>					✓			
7	<i>I'm glad you're still the puddle of a boy you were when we were 10</i>								
8	<i>Reza didn't look at his old friend</i>							✓	
9	<i>"I miss you" he said to thin air</i>							✓	
10	<i>Reza was presenting blueprints for a hotel design when he received the call</i>							✓	
11	<i>The paper told me to call you</i>							✓	
12	<i>When they were younger, all the light that anybody had came from little lanterns in little homes in a little village</i>			✓					

	that barely registered on the map								
13	Where the grass smelt of manure and rain			✓					
14	Everyone can hold sand, and it'd only <i>take a life time to count all the sand in the world</i>				✓				
15	“Is that really going to stop you?” Ahmad answered, in his <i>rough and boyish</i> way		✓						
16	There was a sense of pride in that he had <i>helped his hometown climb up to the sky</i>	✓							
17	<i>His word permeated the air like his smoke</i> , and Reza couldn't help but pause	✓							
18	All he saw was a vast, empty void, <i>with two white dots flickering in the middle</i>	✓							
19	<i>You stole the stars</i>	✓							
20	<i>We stole the stars</i>	✓							
21	<i>This whole town stole the stars</i>	✓							
22	I've transformed this town from a <i>backwater</i> , dirt-road pit stop into an actual hub of corporate activity							✓	
23	There was a long quite, filled only by <i>the boiling of both their souls</i> , the words they were about to say but couldn't	✓							
24	You <i>left me in the dust</i> for five years	✓							
25	You comeback with your- <i>your capitalist machines</i> and you	✓							

	mow down everything that we one called home in the name of efficiency and profit								
26	Reza's question <i>hung in the air</i> , and he knew there was nobody on the top floor of his building to answer	✓							
27	<i>The winds howled, brushing against his hair</i>	✓							
28	There was only one star left, waiting for him, <i>its friends outshined by the light of the town</i>	✓							
29	"I miss you," <i>he said to the stars that went missing</i>	✓							

Table 4.2. Data 2 : Home sweet home

No	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression							
		Sim	Bin	Tri	Pro	Eup	Cli	Fix	Ot L
1	Like her name, Mega which means <i>a girl who is like the clouds</i>	✓							
2	In the mean time, <i>she watched cairns of clouds giving way to achingly blue skies out there</i>	✓							
3	<i>The patches of green and blue anchored bellow telling her little about where she was</i>	✓							
4	Hours later, <i>when the familiar necklace of mountains and paddy fields shimmering in the sun come to view</i>	✓							
5	As she wended down the glass covered oerobridge, <i>she felt the familiar tropical heat creeping up her skin despite the cill of the air conditioning</i>	✓							
6	<i>From behind black flaps spewed out contents of life stories safely fucked inside each and every suitcase and parcel box waiting to be picked up, then unpacked in a hotel or home, the story continuing from where it left</i>	✓							
7	Swept along by the bustle of passengers <i>coming and going</i> , she could feel the magic she always felt at the airport		✓						
8	The unpicked luggage					✓			

	spewed out yet again like some reincarnations <i>till the gods reached out to lift them out of their sorry flights</i>								
9	Edemi couldn't put a finger on why <i>her genial dad would evolve into a monster</i> of short	✓							
10	Even thought she had to admit that she could be <i>willful and stubborn</i> at times		✓						
11	Where she was seated, she took in the moving <i>belt with the unclaimed pieces of luggage moving along like a joyride</i>	✓							
12	<i>The hard plastic of the seat was no more welcoming</i> than that found elsewhere	✓							
13	<i>Her granddad used to be a jockey</i> before venturing into the family business	✓							
14	In a way, it was the experience of horse-riding at the spine of Tanggerang, <i>an area increasingly assaulted by urbanization that made Edemi wish to live somewhere else</i> , out in the countryside where she could canter on the horse, not just watch a steeplechase on the turf club					✓			
15	After the stroke, <i>her granddad's hair turned sullen white overnight</i>	✓							
16	<i>Filling her lungs to the brim</i> before she exhaled the	✓							

anguish and all that was locked inside her									
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note :

Types of Idiomatic Expression

Sim : Simile

Bin : Binomial

Tri : Trinomial

Pro : Proverb

Eup : Euphemisms

Cli : Cliché

Fix : Fixed

OtL : Other Language



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 135 SKS IPK = 3,26

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
 10/03/2020	The Effect of Applying Natural Approach Assisted by Authentic Materials on The Students' Vocabulary Mastery at SMP Negeri 38 Medan	
	Translation Techniques in Medan Tourism Booklet	
	Teacher Questioning Strategy in English Classroom Interaction	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 27 Februari 2020

Hormat Pemohon,


Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala

Keterangan :

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- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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FORM K 2

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis Idiomatic Expressions in the Movie Script "Frozen".

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M. Hum
Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

RC P P

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2020
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Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala

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 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

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Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
 NPM : 1602050155
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama An Analysis Idiomatic Expressions in the Movie Script Frozen

Menjadi

An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juni 2020


Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


 Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon


 Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala

Dosen Pembahas


 Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing


 Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum



FORM K 3

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id**

Nomor : 692/IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2020

Lamp. : ---

Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala**
N P M : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis Idiomatic Expressions in the Movie Script "Frozen"

.Pembimbing : **Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra. S.Pd, M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : **26 April 2021**

Medan, 03 Ramadhan 1441 H

26 April 2020 M

Wassalam

Dekan



Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.ummu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@ummu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
N.P.M : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
N P M : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Pada hari Rabu bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
 N.P.M : 1602050155
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020
 Hormat saya
 Yang membuat pernyataan,


Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris



Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Bisa membantu Anda di aplikasi Android
 Unduh dan Install

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
 Website: <http://fkip.umhu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : 1052/IL3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 11 Dzulqadidh 1441 H
 Lamp. : -- 03 Juli 2020 M
 Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth:
 Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**
 Di

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

N a m a : **Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala**
 NPM : 1602050155
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.
 Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.
 NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :
 - Peringgal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *3170*/KET/IL.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 16 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
02 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *31/17* /KET/IL.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
NPM : 1602050155
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 16 Rabiul Awal 1442 H
02 November 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Mubandud Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 10 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
N P M : 1602050155
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper
BAB I	Background of the Study The formulation of the Problem
BAB II	-
BAB III	The technique for Analyzing Data
LAINNYA	References
KESIMPULAN	(<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>) Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing


Habib Syukri Nst, S.Pd, M.Hum


Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. KaptenMukhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Fitra Ferdita Sembiring Meliala
 N.P.M : 1602050155
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the The Jakarta Post Newspaper

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
26-10-2020	Chapter I, II, III	
28-10-2020	Chapter IV and V	
30-10-2020	All chapters in general	
31-10-2020	Abstract, Table of content, Acknowledgement	
01-11-2020	Acc	

Diketahui/Disetujui
 Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 27 Oktober 2020
 Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum **Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd, M.Hum**

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : FITRA FERDITA SEMBIRING MELIALA

Register Number : 1602050155

Place/Date Birth : Tigalingga, 17 April 1998

Sex : Female

Marital Status : Single

Religion : Moslem

Father's Name : Ferdinan Sembiring Meliala

Mother's Name : Rita Widias Tuti

Address : Jl. Ampera I Glugur Darat II Medan Timur

Education :

- Primary School at SD Negeri 030307 Tigalingga
- Junior High School at SMP Negeri 1 Tigalingga
- Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Tigalingga
- The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education English Department
2016-2020