ANALYSIS OF IDIOM EXPRESSION IN THE COMIC *DORAEMON* VOLUME 4 & 6

SKRIPSI

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By

NIA DESMANITA
1302050234

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Webside : **http://www.fkip** umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
NPM : 1302050234
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Idiom Expression In The Comic Doraemon Volume 4 dan 6

Ditetapkan : ( ) Lulus Yudisium
( ) Lulus Bersyarat
( ) Memperbaiki Skripsi
( ) Tidak Lulus

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

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua,

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

Sekretaris,

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.. 1. _____
2. Pirman Ginting, S.,Pd., M.Hum. 2. _____
3. Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum 3. _____

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

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
N.P.M : 1302050234
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analysis Idiom Expression In The Comic Doraemon Volume 4&6

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Maret 2019

Disetujui oleh:
Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum.

Diketahui oleh:

Wakil Dekan I,

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

ABSTRACT

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This research deals the comic doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 4 and 6. The objectives of this research to find the forms and types used in the comic Doraemon. The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. The data was analyzed by using Miles and Huberman theory. There were seven forms of idiomatic expression, they are :idiomatic adjectives and noun phrases, idiomatic common place and comparison, verbs and noun which idiomatically go together. idiomatic adjective phrase, idiomatic prepositional phrase, verb follow idiomatically by preposition and the last is idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be. Also there were six types of idiomatic expressions: proper names, figures of speech, subtitutes, abbreviation, English phrasal compound and slang. The results shown that the dominant form is verb follow idiomatically by preposition (66,6%) and the dominant type is slang (61,5%) with over all total is (100%) : data that found in the comic of doraemon gadget cat from the future.

Keywords : idiom, comic, doraemon

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Researcher

Nia Desmanita

1302050234

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hopefully, this will be useful for readers who are interested in learning of idiom, and this related to the comics of Doraemon that quite famous from children to adults. The researcher concern with these comics to be analysis.

1. This subject is interesting for the researcher, because there are some idioms, find in the comics.
2. There are some difficulty found by the reader in reading the comic, because of the meaning is not obvious.
3. The researcher wants to know the forms and types of idiom which is used in the comic Doraemon.

B. Identification of The Problem

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

1. To find some idiom expression in the comic Doraemon.
2. To find the meaning of idiom expression in comic Doraemon.
3. To find the types and form of idiom expression in comic Doraemon.

C. The Scope of The Study

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

D. Formulation of The Study

The problem of this study are formulating as follows:

1. What type of idioms expressions used in the comic Doraemon?
2. What form of idiom expressions used in comic Doraemon?

E. The Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe the types of idioms in comic Doraemon
2. To describe the form of idioms in comic Doraemon

F. The Significant of The Study

1. Theoritically

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

2. Practically

a. The Readers

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

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

b. The Students

The results of this research is hopefully useful for the students as the basic knowledge to learning idiom. Learn to used common idiom expression would make your English sounds more native. So it would become good idea to master some of these expression. And finally you need to familiarize yourself with the meaning of each idiom expression.

c. The Researcher

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

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Figurative Language

Language can be said as a means of communication in human life. Most of people need language as a tool of communication, interaction and getting information from the other people. In linguistic, the study about meaning is called semantic. Semantic is one of linguistic branches, which explain about language meaning, or it can be said that meaning the most important thing in studying semantic term. A part of semantic studies is literal and non literal meaning. Literal meaning is the opposite of non-literal meaning.

Abrams (1999:96) Figurative language was a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Kennedy (1983:479) Figurative Language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. Beckson and Ganz (1975:80) Figurative language is language which makes us of certain devices called figure of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language.

Figurative Language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language can be used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation rarely, articles in

newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. Figurative language uses some words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/her imagination to figure out the author's meaning.

It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. To know about the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to.

1.1 Types of Figurative Language

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

a. Irony

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

For example:

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

b. Hyperbole

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

For example:

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

c. Metaphor

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

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

For example:

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

d. Metonymy

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

For example:

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

e. Litotes

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

For example:

1. This tea is not hot
2. It is not bad
3. I cannot disagree with your point of view
4. They do not seem the happiest couple around
5. She is not unlike her mother

f. Simile

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

For example:

1. Busy as a bee

2. They fight like dogs and cats
3. We ran as if to meet the star
4. He has learned gymnastics, and is as agile as a monkey

g. Personification

Personification consists of giving human characteristic to an object. Frost (2006:76) Personification is representation of inanimate objects or abstract ideas as living beings as in fact. Personification gives human characteristic to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagine things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example:

1. My teddy bear gives me a hug
2. The radio stopped singing and stared at me
3. The sky was full of dancing stars

1.2 The functional of Figurative Language

There are four main reasons of using figurative language (Perrine,1982:211). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete ,making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass.

The most desired role of figurative language is to convey the message to the reader in more impressive and lasting way. Appealing to the aesthetics is another function. When something is expressed through a figurative language the reader tend to remember it for longer and it also gives to the writer a precise expression.

2. Idiom

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

Idiom is figurative word that the words can be understood and translate literally, and often deviate from the general rule of the grammar. The translator should understand the meaning and the relation along with the context. Even though there are some idiom which commonly to be used).(Zuhridin Suryawijaya & Sugeng.2003).

Idioms are similar to others of non-literal language such as metaphor, which has multiple be a phrase with single accept figurative meaning and the syntax of the phrase be somewhat syntactically frozen. A metaphor is an expression which says something untrue statement is attributed to the topic.

In this idiom is made up of metaphors.

Examples:

1. I don't trust Jimmy with your secret; he is a *snake in the grass*

snake in the grass means" a treacherous person."

2. Our neighbor give us *a cock and bull story* about our window was broken

Then, the relationship of idioms with methodical use part of the body. The meaning can illustrative by sentences:

1. You are busy, so you will need to *keep an eye* on the time, remember that we have to leave at 4.30.

   keep an eye on means: check something regularly.

2. The car is pretty dirty, but it looks nice again with a little *elbow grease*

   elbow grease means "hard work, effort."

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

These are examples of green:

1. Our city has the policy to increase the *green belts* around the city

   green belts; fields the trees around the town

2. She has *green finger* and can grow on of the best gardens in our neighborhood

   green finger: someone who has a talent for gardening

Examples of white:

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

Examples of red:

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

Examples of blue :

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

Examples of black:

1. He has a bad day, and suddenly the black out (blackout: unconscious fainted)
2. The big store was running in blackin (blackin : successful or profitable way)

2.1 Definition of Idiom

Idiom used to give life and richness to a language. People used idiom as a variation of language in their daily conversation. Cambridge International

Dictionary of English states that an idiom is a group of the word in a fixed order having a particular meaning. Different from the literal meaning of each word understood on its own.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expressions are a phrasal verb, means that combining verb and preposition or to adverb to make a new verb of which meaning is often not obvious from the dictionary. Idiomatic expression is common phrase or saying whose meaning can not be understood by the individual words or elements.

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

2.3 Form of Idiom

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

a. Idiomatic Adjectives and noun Phrase

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

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

b. Idiomatic Common Place Comparison

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

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

2. Now that my Grandfather has stopped dying his hair, it's *as white as snow* (to be very white in color).
3. I was *as sick as a dog* last night(vomiting a lot, very ill)
4. He was *as sick as a parrot* when his team lost the match (bad feeling of frustration, very disappointed)

c. Verbs and Noun which idiomatically Go Together

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

1. It's good to hear someone finally *talking sense* on this issue (reasonable things)
2. You do *talk rubbish* sometimes, Jules (say stupid things)
3. I will *start the ball rolling* by introducing the first speaker (start discussion)
4. Don't forget to *wrap up* Dan's present before you go to the party (to wrap something)
5. What your previous caller said was a *load of bull* (talk nonsense)

d. Idiomatic Adjectives Phrases

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

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

3. My parents encouraged my *interest in* Science (you learn more about them)

e. Idiomatic Prepositional Phrases

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

For instance :

1. She was *on the top of the world* after her roses won first prize (very happy indeed)
2. She wore a dress *instead of* slacks (in substitution for)
3. Too many things are happening *at the some time,* and I'm confused (during the same moment)
4. *By all means*, come to our party if you end up being free on Saturday night (certainly)
5. I didn't know she could dance *at all,* let alone breakdance! (in any manner)

f. Verbs follow by preposition

Certain preposition when joining to verb, make the verb express greater completeness that if the simple verbs stand alone.

1. Get down is descend from higher position to a lower
2. Open up is to uncovered
3. Clear up is to solve a problem
4. Far away is very distant
5. Drop in is to visit casually

g. Idiomatic Verbal Phrases having the verbs to be

Many prepositional and other phrases in English was used for the most part with the verb to be:

1. We *are in a fix* now because the hotel give our room hotel (be in difficulty)
2. Jeremy's *been* in more *tight corner* since he left college than I care to recount (be in a situation that is hard to get out)
3. The finances *were in a muddle* (be confuse)

2.4 Types of Idiom

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

a. Proper names

In all human communities, there was certain recurrent idiom creating events call naming. The grammatical properties of proper names may also deviate from those of the similar "ordinary words". In English, names of cities, as New York, Lake Michigan, have the article the permanently fix along side, as The Hague, The Mississipi (river), river name are apparently the entire later sort.

In the language, a noun like part of speech, the name almost invariable nouns, except that place names sometimes appear to be locative particles.

However, before the actual name giving, the linguistics from which is to be used may bot this status. The grammatical properties of proper names may also deviate from those of the most similar "ordinary" words.

Proper name is a symbol, which designed an entity of which and there is only one, all human communities there is certain recurrent idiom creating events called “naming”. There was various formally prescribe ceremonial in connection with naming.

b. Figure of speech

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

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

c. Substitute

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

d. Abbreviation

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

e. English Phrasal Compound

English phrasal compound has two type based on the reduction of stress; the first is reducing stress on the second immediate constituent. For the examples, the difference of meaning of a "*white house*" is any house which is white and "*the white house"* is a white and house but also specifically the president residence. Usually, the phrasal compound is idiomatic. The second type is reduced stress on the prior member, for example; brown betty and best man. The ordinary pair place

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

f. Slang

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

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

2.5 The Uses of Idiom

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

a. Giving spirit

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

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

b. Showing time

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

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

2.6 Comic

Mc Cloud (1993:20) Comic is juxtaposed pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and or to produce an aesthetic response from the viewer comics are just visual supplement by text. The idea was that comics to function as unify language, the words and the pictures function similarly. Since comics are sequential, they use very well to process, to explanation. An independent visual an illustration or photo can exist by itself to a single think.

Comics is a series of visual that can illustrate or explain a process. Some learned and understood better from words while others from images. Comics combined in

unify language. Comics are similar to print cartoons, which shared some properties with photographs, as do animates cartoons with film, like in the researcher took the cartoons Doraemon in the comics as the source of data. Mc Cloud (1994,pp 12-13) as a type of cartoon it reads left to right, leading the viewer onwards as the story out of battle unfolds in chronological orde.

The points out that although there were no distinct frames, changes of background and subject matter was used to create a coherent story. It's similar to comics that started read from left to right. The pictures from the comics is making the reader more interest to read that.

B. Previously Related Study

This research do not have related to other study, because this is the research in the comic of doraemon. But in another journal which I know describe about idiom expression. They are (Analysis Idiom in the movie 'The Godfather', Indrarizky S. Langi.2016), then (An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Novel 'Lock and Key'by Sarah Dessen, Khusnul Khotimah.2015), and (Analysis Idiomatic Expression found in Avril Lavigne's song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002,Tiany Daulay.2015). In every research of idiom expression, the researcher have different data. For this example, the study of idiom in the lyric of song or from the novel .In this research, the researcher use the comic for the study research.

C. Conceptual Framework

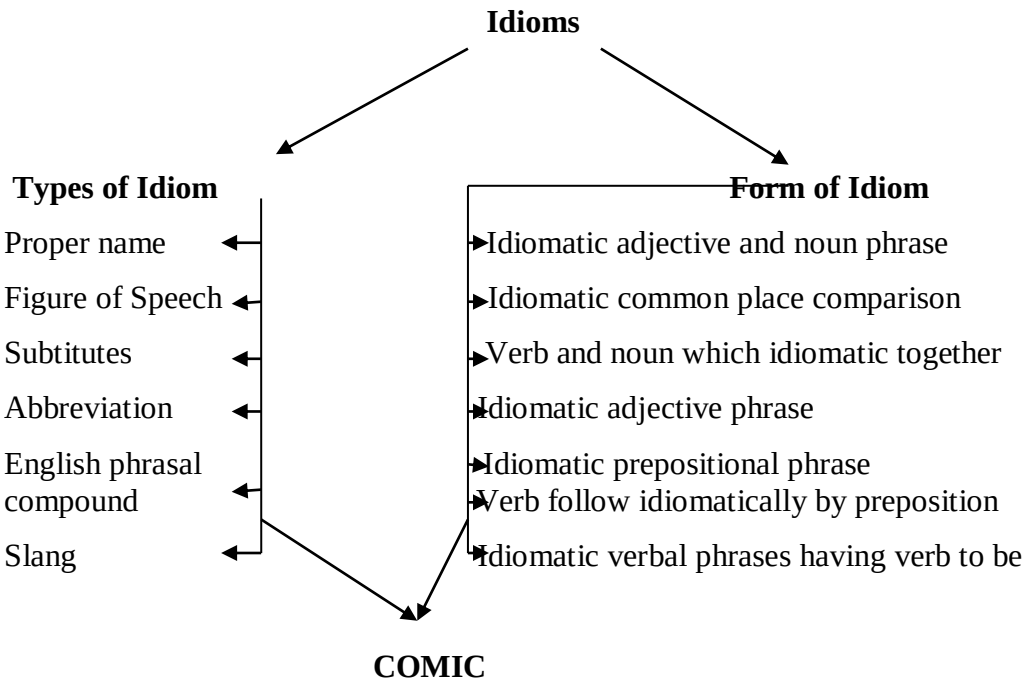
Education is a way to promoted the standard of living. Through education, something can do with to reach the aim of education. There were some factors which considered. One factor, which can determine the successfulness of the learning is the learner, learner who is people born give potencies needs concise offered of language to their potencies and capacities.

However, they were not successful to gain the aimed of education if they have motivation. Therefore, literally and usages hand book provided all aspected in English sentences structure. Definition explanation and example always precede activities. The activities helped students to developed their skill in applying concepts to analyze the sentences especially to analyze idiom, which functions as state forms and types of idiom.

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

Many book story and comics writer used idioms in presenting their creations. They use idioms as variation to make the comics more interesting for the readers. Sometimes idioms become a problem for the readers in understanding the point of the writer.

Idioms sometimes become something confusing for the readers who are using English as a second language because idioms have different meaning from the meaning. Many readers can not understand the message from the writer in the reading comics because of idiom. Therefore, it was very important to learn idiom in understanding the message in the story.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

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

B. Source of The Data

Data always need in every research. Data as referring to and representing phenomena which exist apart from the data and the setting in which the data were captured or generated (Ritchie and Lewis,2003:202). The object of this research is taken from comic Doraemon vol.4 and 6. Vol.4have 16 stories and vol. 6 have 18 stories so the total will be 34 stories. The data of the research is in the form of words. Then the unit of analysis is new utterances or sentences contained idiomatic expression. Both of them is used as the main data which to be analyzed.

C. Techniques for Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher get the data by using some following step such as: reading the comic, understanding the meaning in the each sentences, then looking for the meaning for idiom and put the note and collect all the words of idiom in that comic. The researcher have the books of that comic, so the researcher put the copy of the comics as the attachment for this research.

And last is counting the percentage base on the process of verbal process by using formula as below :

$$p = p1/p2 \text{ x}100\%$$

note:

P : result percentage

P1: the number of idioms

P2: the total of idioms

D. Technique for Analyzing Data

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

1. Data Reduction

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

2. Data Display

Qualitative research is usually focused on words, actions that occur in certain contexts. Data display is directed so that the reduction data disorganized and

arranged in a related pattern. So that it is easier to understood and plans for further research work. Miles and Huberman (1984) the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the post has been narrative text. The most frequently used to display data in qualitative research is narrative text.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The next step is drawing and verifying conclusion based on findings and verifying data. By confirming the meaning of each data obtained using one or more ways, researchers are expected to obtain information that can be used to support the achievement of research objectives.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

A. Data collection

The data were collected from comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 4 and 6 with the title how are you doing and I'm the Wolfman.

There were seven forms of idiomatic expression, they are :idiomatic adjectives and noun phrases, idiomatic common place and comparison, verbs and noun which idiomatically go together. idiomatic adjective phrase, idiomatic prepositional phrase, verb follow idiomatically by preposition and the last is idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be.

Then also there were six types of idiomatic expressions: proper names, figures of speech, subtitutes, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, and slang.

Based on that the researcher can dominant form of idiom, they are:

Table 4.4
Data Percentages of Forms

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

7	Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having The Verb To Be	2	2,2%
	Total	87	100%

From the table above we can see that the dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition in 66,6% .

Then for the types. We can see in the table below:

Table 4.5
Data Percentages of Types

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

The dominant types is slang with 61,5%.

The dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition. That meanings are expressed by prepositions, such as: throw up, get, get up, and etc. Also the dominant types is English and phrasal compound. That meanings are expressed by phrasal compound such as get into, get out and etc. All words can found from comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 4 and 6with the title how are you doing and I'm the Wolfman

B. Data

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

1. Types of Idiom

a. Proper Names

This type usually refers to people's name, animals, vehicle which can make new idiom. But in the comic there is no sentence the writers find about proper name.

b. Figure of Speech

The meaning of figure of speech as the used of a word in a transferred sense. These types can find in the comic as followed:

1. *Tail between your legs* (It means coward, not the real tail that in between legs)
2. *Time flies* (It means so fast to pass the time, its not mean the time can fly)
3. *Out the breath* (It means someone cannot breath)
4. *Out of the bag* (It means when someone grab a thing out from the bag)

c. Subtitutes

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

1. *Blowing her top* (mad)

d. Abbreviation

Replacing a long word or phrasal compound by its first, or stressed and syllable. But there is no sentence about abbreviation.

e. English Phrasal Compound

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

f. Slang

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

1. *Slowpoke* (slow)
2. *How on earth* (cannot believe)
3. *Grab a handful* (take it)
4. *Get out of a way* (be careful)
5. *Time for break* (rest time)
6. *Copycat* (imitate)
7. *Tag your it* (touch)
8. *Too lax* (slow)

2. Form of Idiom

a. Idiomatic Adjectives and Noun Phrase

Can find in the comic as followed:

1. *Take it easy* (relax)
2. *Hand it right* (give it to me)
3. *Don't make light of me* (don't underestimate me)

b. Idiomatic Common Place and Comparison

When the researcher looking for in the comic, but there is no sentence about this type.

c. Verbs and Noun which Idiomatically Go Together

Can find in the comic as followed:

1. *Go a head* (please)
2. *Take car e*(keep maintain)
3. *Let go* (leave)
4. *Get back* (return)
5. *Gonna blow it* (failed)
6. *Step aside* (avoid)
7. *Watch a house* (stay at home)

d. Idiomatic Adjective Phrase

The researcher cannot find this type in the comic.

e. Idiomatic Prepositional Phrase

Can find in the comic as followed:

1. *Right over* (soon)
2. *End up* (finish)
3. *On old* (too long)
4. *All over* (end)
5. *Out right way* (spend)
6. *Have it* (catch it)
7. *What a piece of work* (useless)

f. Verb follow Idiomatically by Preposition

Can find in the comic as followed:

1. *Slack off* (don't go anyway)
2. *Flung away* (throw)
3. *Get rid of* (lose)
4. *Sneak out* (run)
5. *Showed up* (appear)

g. Idiomatic Verbal Phrases Having the Verb to be

Can find in the comic as followed:

1. *To be late* (become late)
2. *To think a head* (to think a future)

C. **Research Findings**

After analyzing all the data obtained in comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 4 and 6 findings are :

1. The dominantly forms is verb follow idiomatically by preposition (66,6%)
2. The dominant types is slang (61,5%)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having analized the data, the conclusion are :

1. There are five forms of idiom expression used in comic Doraemon, there are idiomatic adjectives and noun phrase, verb and noun which idiomatically go together, idiomatic prepositional phrase, verb follow idiomatically by preposition, and idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be. The most dominant form is verb follow idiomatically by preposition in 66,6%,next followed by verbs and noun which idiomatically go together 19,5%, then idiomatic prepositional phrase 8%, idiomatic adjectives and noun phrase 3,4% and idiomatic verbal phrases having the verb to be 2,2%.
2. There are three types of idiom expression used in comic Doraemon, there are figure of speech, substitute, and slang. The most dominant types is slang with 61,5%, then figure of speech 30,7%, and substitute 7,6%.

B. Suggestion

The suggestion of this research are put forward as follows:

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

2. For the students, they should learn idiomatic expression to know the meaning or the idea of the sentences clearly.

3. Other researcher can conduct research with detail analysis related to Idiomatic Expression, because it can be used to help students totheir subject study.

4. For the readers, this study can help them to learn about idiomatic expression as one of idiomatic expression resources.

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APPENDICES

Table 4.1
Data Collections

no	**Idiom**	**Meaning**
1	Slack off	Don’t go anyway
2	Take it easy	Relax
3	Take off	Release
4	Come on	Come
5	Hand it right	Give it to me
6	Catch up	Catch
7	Slowpoke	Slow
8	Tail between your legs	Coward
9	Throw him down	Beat him
10	Flung away	Throw
11	Keep out of it	Get away
12	Get it off	Go avoid
13	Run away	Run
14	Get rid of	Lose
15	Sneak out	Run
16	Time flies	The time go so fast
17	Take a handful	Hold
18	Sit up	Sit
19	How on earth	Can not believe
20	I cant stand it	Will never let it be
21	Grab a handful	Take it
22	Showed up	Appear
23	Come get along	Together
24	Take a nap	Sleep in the afternoon
25	Roll it up	Roll
26	Spill out	Spill
27	Lie down	Lying
28	Give up	Surrender
29	Get out of the way	Be carefull
30	Time for break	Rest time
31	Right over	Soon
32	Don’t make light of me	Don’t underestimate to me
33	Go a head	Please
34	Blowing her top	Mad
35	End up	Finish
36	Copycat	Imitate
37	Go away	Go

38	To be late	Become late
39	Take care	Keep, mantain
40	On old	Too long
41	Stay away	Restsrain from
42	Time of	Now
43	Clam up	Be quiet
44	Get in	Enter
45	Get into	Include
46	Let go	Leave
47	Get back	Return
48	Gonna blow it	Failed
49	Step aside	Avoid
50	Out of breath	No breath
51	Find out	Find
52	All over	End
53	Tag your it	Touch
54	Cracking up	Feel change
55	Watch the house	Stay at home
56	Go out	Go
57	Give it a try	Try
58	Come in	Come
59	Switch off	Off
60	Coming down	Down
61	Go up	Up
62	Let's play tag	Play running each other
63	Wears out	Spend
64	Wash it off	Wash
65	Turn back	Turn
66	Suit yourself	It is up to you
67	Clear up	Clear
68	Threw me out	Go out
69	Ran away	Escape
70	Were you picked on?	People make naughty to you
71	Stand up	Stand
72	Pick something up	Catch
73	To think a head	Think for the future
74	Keep quiet	Calm
75	Take out	Out something
76	Put your hand in	Put inside
77	Played a prank	Naughty actions
78	Take a good look	Attention
79	Sauntered away	Go with easy
80	Too lax	Slow

81	Locking the house up	Lock the house
82	Looking forward	Wait
83	Trip up	Wait
84	Right away	Now
85	Turn on the light	On the light
86	Dried up	Dry
87	Pull out	Pull
88	Out right way	Spend
89	Messed up	Wrong
90	Hurry up	Hurry
91	Come near	Come
92	Lie around	Free lying
93	Get up	Up
94	Let you off	Let you free
95	Get in	Enter
96	Out of the bag	Take something from the bag
97	Have it	Catch
98	What a piece of work	Useless
99	I couldn't help my self	Can not hold himself
100	Walks around	Walk

Table 4.2
Data Analysis of Forms

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

18	Sit up						√	
19	How on earth							
20	I cant stand it						√	
21	Grab a handful							
22	Showed up						√	
23	Come get along						√	
24	Take a nap						√	
25	Roll it up						√	
26	Spill out						√	
27	Lie down						√	
28	Give up						√	
29	Get out of the way						√	
30	Time for break							
31	Right over					√		
32	Don’t make light of me	√						
33	Go a head			√				
34	Blowing her top							
35	End up					√		
36	Copycat							
37	Go away						√	
38	To be late							√
39	Take care			√				

40	On old					√		
41	Stay away						√	
42	Time of						√	
43	Clam up						√	
44	Get in						√	
45	Get into						√	
46	Let go			√				
47	Get back			√				
48	Gonna blow it			√				
49	Step aside			√				
50	Out of breath							
51	Find out						√	
52	All over					√		
53	Tag your it							
54	Cracking up						√	
55	Watch the house			√				
56	Go out						√	
57	Give it a try			√				
58	Come in						√	
59	Switch off						√	
60	Coming down						√	
61	Go up						√	
62	Let’s play tag			√				
63	Wears out						√	
64	Wash it off						√	

65	Turn back			√				
66	Suit yourself			√				
67	Clear up						√	
68	Threw me out						√	
69	Ran away			√				
70	Were you picked on?						√	
71	Stand up						√	
72	Pick something up						√	
73	To think a head							√
74	Keep quiet			√				
75	Take out						√	
76	Put your hand in						√	
77	Played a prank			√				
78	Take a good look			√				
79	Sauntered away						√	
80	Too lax							
81	Locking the house up						√	
82	Looking forward			√				
83	Trip up						√	

84	Right away						√	
85	Turn on the light			√				
86	Dried up						√	
87	Pull out						√	
88	Out right way					√		
89	Messed up						√	
90	Hurry up						√	
91	Come near						√	
92	Lie around						√	
93	Get up						√	
94	Let you off						√	
95	Get in						√	
96	Out of the bag							
97	Have it					√		
98	What a piece of work					√		
99	I couldn’t help my self							
100	Walks around						√	

Tabel 4.3
Data Analysis of Types

No.	Idiom	Proper Names	Figures Of Speech	Subtitutes,	Abbreviation	EnglishPhrasalCompound	Slang.
1	Slack off						
2	Take it easy						
3	Take off						
4	Come on						
5	Hand it right						
6	Catch up						
7	Slowpoke						√
8	Tail between your legs		√				
9	Throw him down						
10	Flung away						
11	Keep out of it						
12	Get it off						
13	Run away						
14	Get rid of						
15	Sneak out						
16	Time flies		√				
17	Take a handful						
18	Sit up						
19	How on earth						√
20	I cant stand it						

21	Grab a handful						√
22	Showed up						
23	Come get along						
24	Take a nap						
25	Roll it up						
26	Spill out						
27	Lie down						
28	Give up						
29	Get out of the way						
30	Time for break						√
31	Right over						
32	Don’t make light of me						
33	Go a head						
34	Blowing her top			√			
35	End up						
36	Copycat						√
37	Go away						
38	To be late						
39	Take care						
40	On old						
41	Stay away						
42	Time of						
43	Clam up						
44	Get in						
45	Get into						
46	Let go						

47	Get back						
48	Gonna blow it						
49	Step aside						
50	Out of breath		√				
51	Find out						
52	All over						
53	Tag your it						√
54	Cracking up						
55	Watch the house						
56	Go out						
57	Give it a try						
58	Come in						
59	Switch off						
60	Coming down						
61	Go up						
62	Let’s play tag						
63	Wears out						
64	Wash it off						
65	Turn back						
66	Suit yourself						
67	Clear up						
68	Threw me out						
69	Ran away						
70	Were you picked on?						
71	Stand up						
72	Pick something up						
73	To think a head						

74	Keep quiet						
75	Take out						
76	Put your hand in						
77	Played a prank						
78	Take a good look						
79	Sauntered away						
80	Too lax						√
81	Locking the house up						
82	Looking forward						
83	Trip up						
84	Right away						
85	Turn on the light						
86	Dried up						
87	Pull out						
88	Out right way						
89	Messed up						
90	Hurry up						
91	Come near						
92	Lie around						
93	Get up						
94	Let you off						
95	Get in						
96	Out of the bag		√				
97	Have it						
98	What a piece of						

	work						
99	I couldn’t help my self						√
100	Walks around						

CURRICULUM VITAE

1.Personal Data

Name:NiaDesmanita

NPM:1302050234

Faculty / Department:Teacher Training and Education / English Department

Place / Date of Birth:TebingTinggi / 25th December 1995

Religion:Islam

Citizenship:Indonesia

Child from:1st from 3 siblings

Home Address:Jln. SeiBahilang,TebingTinggi

Father's Name:Irfan

Mother's Name:Fatmawirna

II.Formal Education

2001 – 2007:SDN 163099 Tebing Tinggi

2007 – 2010:SMPN 1 Tebing Tinggi

2010 – 2013:SMAN 1 Tebing Tinggi

2013 : till now as a student of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education in English Department on University Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Webside : **http://www.fkip** umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

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 : Nia Desmanita
NPM : 1302050234
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 122 SKS IPK = 3,34

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
Ace 01-2018	Analisis Idiom in The Comic "Dora Emon" Volume 4 dan 6	11/1/18
	Figurative Meaning in The Novel of "School of Fear" by Gitty Danesh Vari	
	Analisis Word Formation Process of Slang Expresion in The "Wolves" by Selena Gomez	

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

Medan, Januari 2018
Hormat Pemohon,

Nia Desmanita

Keterangan :
Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Webside : **http://www.fkip** umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Nia Desmanita
NPM	:	1302050234
Pro. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic Doraemen Volume 4 dan 6

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Imelda Damayanti Manurung, SS, M.Hum Acc 02/02-2018

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

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

Medan, Februari 2018
Hormat Pemohon,

Nia Desmanita

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :-
- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
Jln. Mukthar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 967 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018
Lamp : ---
H a l : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama : Nia Desmanita
N P M : 1702050234
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Analisis Idiom in The Comic "Dora Emn" Volume 4 dan 6.

Pembimbing : Imelda Damayanti Manurung, SS. M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 2 Februari 2019

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 16 Jum. Awal 1439 H
02 Februari 2018 M

Dekan

Dr. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SURAT KETERANGAN

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

Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
N.P.M : 1302050234
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic *Doraemon Volume 4 and 6*

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Jumat, tanggal 02 bulan Februari, tahun 2018.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Februari 2018

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
N.P.M : 1302050234
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic *Doraemon Volume 4 and 6*

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas 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, Februari 2018
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Nia Desmanita

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
NPM : 1302050234
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic Doraemen Volume 4 dan 6

sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Februari 2018
Dosen Pembimbing,

Imelda Damayanti Manurung, SS, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

PerguruanTinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
NPM : 1302050234
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic Doraemen Volume 4 dan 6

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
/18	Background & problem	
/18	Theoritical framework	
/18	Method of research	
2/2/18	acc	

Medan, 2 Februari 2018

Diketahui Oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Damayanti Manurung,SS, M.Hum.

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

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

PerguruanTinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Nia Desmanita
N.P.M : 1302050234
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analysis Idiom Expression in the Comic Doraemon in Volume 4 & 6

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
14/1 '19	Raw Data		
17/1 '19	analysis of idiom expression		
1/2 '19	Data display		
17/2 '19	finding		
28/2 '19	Conclusion & Suggest		
1/3 '19	Abstract - reference		
4/3 '19	acc		

Medan, Maret 2019

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Damayanti Manurung, SS., M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003
Website: http://fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor : 4703 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018
Lamp : ---
H a l : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan 07 Rab. Akhir 1440 H
14 Desember 2018 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukah 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 Pustaka Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama	: Nia Desmanita
N P M	: 1302050234
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia	: *Analysis Idiom Expression in The Comic Doraemon Volume 4 and 6*

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

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

** Pertinggal **