

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter contains of analysis of the data in chapter four. The chapter that is presented in this chapter is the analysis of the research.

A. Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Types of Idiom the Idiomatic Meaning of Idioms

This chapter presents the analysis of the types of idiom based on the theory of McCarty and O'Dell, classifications of idiom and their idiomatic meaning based on the theory of Cacciari and Glucksberg that have been found in the J.K Rowling novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*.

As explained before, according to McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32), there are eight types of idioms. These are the analysis of the types of idiom, as the following:

1. ...He's a boisterous little boy, but **he wouldn't hurt a fly!**" Aunt Petunia had said tearfully.

In this dialogue, there are words that cannot be translated one by one. Those words are in the expression *wouldn't hurt a fly*. So, this kind of words is included in the idiomatic expression. This expression is used to emphasize that someone or something is harmless or inoffensive. According to McCharty and O'dell (2010), the expression that often used in an everyday situation is included in type of idiomatic expression cliché. That is why this expression is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

2. ...however; they had come **face-to-face** with Wormtail only the previous year...

The expression of *face to face* cannot be translated word by word. This expression usually used when someone is intended to meet/talk/explain something to someone else in direct. Further, this is such an expression can be heard in everyday conversation. Thus, it is a type of idiom *Fixed Statement*.

3. ...The moment he had **got wind of** the fact that he was expected to survive the summer on carrot sticks...

This expression *got wind of* is particularly included in the type of idiom *cliché*. The reason is that this expression always used in the everyday situation when someone wants to say that he/she begins to hear the rumor of someone or something.

4. ...The moment he had got wind of the fact that he was expected to survive the summer on **carrot and stick**...

The expression *carrot sticks* or usually showed in different form *carrot and stick* have the same meaning that is a way of trying to persuade someone to do something by offering them something good if they do it, and a punishment if they do not. As explained before, the conjunction *and* is one of the conjunctions of the type of idiom *Binomial*. Binomial is the sequence

of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on the same level of syntactic hierarchy which is linked by some kind of lexical link (Malkiel, 1959). This expression contains two words with the same form class that are joined by the conjunction *and*. Based on that reason this expression is included in the type of idiom *Binomial*.

5. ...**Quick as a flash**, while his mother was occupied with the kettle, Dudley stole the rest of Uncle Vernon's grapefruit....

Quick as a flash is an expression which cannot be translated by the individual word. This idiom is used to compare two things. The meaning of this idiomatic expression is to say that a person's response or reaction happening or made very quickly. In this expression, there is a word *as* which is always included in the type of idiom *Simile*. So, this expression is included in the type of idiom *Simile*.

6. ...They knew where Harry's bedroom was, having once rescued him from it **in the dead of night**...

This idiomatic expression belongs to *Cliché* because this idiom is often used in the everyday situation. For example, in the dialog, the idiom *in the dead of the night* is used whenever the subject "they" wanted to say that they were rescued Harry in the middle of the night. In that dialog, they used the idiom to replace the use of the adverb "in the middle of the night".

7. ...“Ah, right,” said Mr. Weasley. “Better **get cracking** then.”

The expression of *get cracking* is included as idiom since it cannot be translated individually. This expression is used to tell someone to start doing something or going somewhere quickly. This expression is often used in an everyday situation. That is why it is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

8. ... Before any of them could say anything else, there was a faint popping noise, and Mr. Weasley appeared **out of thin air** at George’s shoulder.

The meaning of the idiomatic expression *out of thin air* is appeared out of nowhere. This expression usually used in the everyday situation when someone suddenly appears from nowhere like magic. Such as in the dialog Mr. Weasley appeared out of thin air, it means that Mr. Weasley suddenly popped up like magic at George’s shoulder. Moreover, this expression belongs to the type of idiom *cliché* because it is used in an everyday situation.

9. “Oh and I’ve been wanting a word with you too, Arthur,” said Mr. Crouch, his sharp eyes falling upon Mr. Weasley. “Ali Bashir’s **on the warpath**.”

This expression belongs to the type of idiom *Euphemism*. *On the warpath* is an idiomatic expression that is used to talk about a subject that may upset or offend. The meaning of the expression *on the warpath* is to be angry and looking for someone to fight or punish. So, it included in euphemism

because this expression is used to avoid the use of some words that may offend.

10. ...“Why?” said Harry, **taken aback**. “What’s wrong with him?”...

The expression *taken aback* is included in idiomatic expression since it cannot be translated separately. This expression is used to express that someone is surprised or shocked by something or someone. This expression is commonly used in everyday situation. Thus, it can be included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

11. “Well, **it’s about time** he had a bit of fun,” said Harry.

The phrase *it’s about time* is idiomatic expression since it cannot be translated individually. This expression is used to say strongly that you think something should happen soon or should already have happened. Furthermore, this expression is commonly used in everyday conversation, such as in the dialog, when the speaker said that he thought something fun would have happened soon to the subject “he”. Thus, it belongs to the type of idiom *Fixed Statement*.

12. “**Good lord**, Arthur,” he said softly.

The expression *Good Lord* is usually used in everyday conversation. This expression is said when someone is suddenly surprised, annoyed or worried about something. Hence, it belongs to the type of idiom *Fixed Statement*.

13. ***Keep your head down*** and look after yourself.

The expression *keep your head down* is included in idiomatic expression since it cannot be translated individually. This expression is used to tell to remain inconspicuous in difficult or dangerous times or to try to avoid being noticed or getting involved in something. This expression is commonly used in an everyday situation, such as in the letter. Thus, it can be included in the type of idiom *Cliché*

14. “You know, house-elves get a *very raw deal!*” said Hermione

Raw deal is an idiomatic expression that is used when someone gets an unfair treatment by someone else. This expression is used to avoid the use of the word that may offend or upset someone. Thus, the idiomatic expression *raw deal* includes in the type of idiom *Euphemism*.

15. ...“Hermione, a wizard in Mr. Crouch’s position can’t afford a house-elf who’s going to **run amok** with a wand!” said Percy pompously, recovering himself.

“She didn’t **run amok!**” shouted Hermione. “She just picked it up off the ground!”...

Run amok is an idiomatic expression that is used to express that someone or something is behaving uncontrollably and disruptively. This expression is used to tone down an unpleasant situation or behavior that may offend or consider unpleasant. Thus, this expression can be included in the type of

idiom *Euphemism*.

16. ...“ Why’s it such a **big deal?**”...

The expression of a *big deal* is included as idiom since it cannot be translated individually. This expression is used to express an important or impressive event and if it used as an ironic exclamation, it indicates that you do not think something is as important or impressive as another person has suggested. Since this expression is often used in an everyday situation, it is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

17. ... “Mr. Crouch will need all hands **on deck**...

In the dialog, the speaker wanted to say that the character named Mr. Crouch would need all hands *on deck*, it means that Mr. Crouch would need all people to be ready for action or work. This idiom belongs to *Cliché* since it used in the everyday situation, such as in the dialog.

18. “— It’s a real **stroke of luck** I heard about it,” said Mr. Diggory’s head...

Stroke of luck or *Good luck* is the expression that used to express a fortunate occurrence that could not have been predicted or expected. This expression is often heard in an everyday situation that is why it is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*. In the dialog, this expression is used by Mr.Diggory to express he relieve about the fortune he got.

19. “Yeah, well, Dad collects plugs, doesn’t he?” said Fred quietly as

Mrs. Weasley left the room. “**Birds of a feather . . .**”

Bird of a feather is one of idiomatic expression since the meaning can be found if it is translated literally. This expression is included in the type of idiom *Proverb*. This phrase comes from the proverb *birds of a feather flock together*, which has been current in this form since the late 16th century. Its origins may ultimately lie in the Apocrypha: “the birds will resort unto their like” (Siefring, 2004).

20. ... “I just hope he’s in Gryffindor! **Keep your fingers crossed**, eh, Harry?”

Fingers crossed or *keep your fingers crossed* is a very usual expression to hope something will happen the way you want. This expression is used to use by someone in an everyday situation. Such as on the dialog, the speaker said that he hoped the person he was talking about to enter Gryffindor. Moreover, this expression is repeatedly used in an everyday situation that is why it is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*

21. He **looked up and down** the staff table. There was definitely no new face there

Binomial is one of the types of idiom according to McCarthy. In this type of idiom, the expression of the idiom is contained two words that are joined by the conjunction (linking word) *and*, *by*, *or*. Thus, the idiomatic expression looked up and down contains the conjunction *and*. And according to this

reason, this expression is included in the type of idiom *Binomial*.

22. Sirius escape right **under Snape's overlarge nose** —

The expression *under someone's nose* is included in idiomatic expression since it cannot be translated separately. This expression is used to talk that something happened right under someone nose but that person does not notice it even though it is very close to him. This expression is commonly used in an everyday situation. Thus, it can be included in the type of idiom *Cliché*

23. **“Hear, hear!”** said Harry and Ron loudly as the empty dishes filled magically before their eyes.

Hear, hear! Is an idiomatic expression. It is commonly used in discussion or meeting to say that you agree with the speaker is saying. In the dialog, the speakers said *hear, hear!* because they agreed to something. This expression belongs to the type of idioms *fixed statement*, due to this expression is used in the everyday conversation.

24. Recently **under fire** for its poor...

The expression *under fire* is an idiomatic expression which the meaning is being shot or criticized. This expression is used to talk about something that may upset and offend someone. Since it is used that way, it can be characterized as the type of idiom *Euphemism*.

25. “Your father got me out of a very **tight corner** a few days ago. . . .

Tight corner is the expression used to say that someone is in a difficult situation. According to Fromkin (1993), euphemism is the type of idiom that replace a taboo word or serves to avoid frightening or unpleasant subjects. And, this expression included in the type of idiom *Euphemism* because the use of this expression is to avoid the use of words that may upset someone, such as “difficult situation” word.

26. They usually liked to be in **the thick of things** and the noisy center of attention.

In the thick of things is a very usual expression to talk about the busiest or most crowded part of something. This expression is used to use by someone in an everyday situation. Such as on the dialog, the subject “they” liked to be in the middle of busiest things and be the noisy center of attention. Moreover, this expression is repeatedly used in an everyday situation such as in the dialog, which makes it included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

27. “If you’d rather learn **the hard way** — when someone’s putting it on you so they can control you completely

The hard way is one of idiomatic expression that belongs to the type of idiomatic expression *Euphemism*. The meaning of *the hard way* expression is “through suffering or learning from the unpleasant consequences of mistakes”. Since the meaning may consider upset and offend someone, it is

included in the type of idiom *Euphemism*.

28. “To ensure that no **underage** student yields to temptation,” said Dumbledore.

Underage is the idiomatic expression that belongs to the type of idiomatic expression *Cliché*. This expression is used to say that somebody is not an adult yet. Also, this expression is often used in an everyday situation, such as when someone makes the rule of a competition which does not allow the underage student to participate.

29. “**Speak for yourself**,” said George shortly.

The expression *speaks for yourself* is included in idiomatic expression since it cannot be translated individually. This expression is commonly used in an everyday situation which is used to tell someone to give their opinion. Thus, it can be included in the type of idiom *Cliché*

30. They landed painfully, ten feet away on the cold stone floor, and to **add insult to injury**...

Add insult to injury belongs to the type of idiom *Euphemism*. The reason is this expression is used to talk something that may offend. This is due to the meaning of this expression is to make a bad or displeasing situation even worse.

31. “But Harry set Dobby free, and he was **over the moon** about it!” said Hermione.

The expression *over the moon* is the expression that repeatedly used to express excitement over something in an everyday situation. In the dialog, the situation is Dobby was set free by Harry and he was so excited about it. This expression belongs to *Cliché* from the use of it.

32. Evidently, someone 'or wished to give 'Ogwarts **two bites at ze apple!**” said Madame Maxime.

Based on the dialog this expression belongs to *Euphemism*. The expression of *two bites at the apple* in the dialog means that someone in the dialog (Ogwarts) got two shots on the same task by a cheat. Because this expression is used to talk something that may offend, this expression is characterized into *Euphemism*.

33. He expected **nothing less than vicious insults** from the Slytherins —

The expression *nothing less than something* is used to emphasize how important, serious, or impressive something is. This expression is used in an everyday situation such as in the dialog. In the dialog, the use of the expression is to emphasize how bad the insult the subject “he” would get from the Slytherins. Hence, this expression is characterized by *Cliché*.

34. ...she's already **having kittens** about him. . . .”

Having kitten is an idiomatic expression that the meaning cannot be translated word by word. The meaning of this expression itself is extremely nervous or upset. Since the meaning may be brought upset if the speaker uses it instead, the speaker prefers to choose the idiomatic expression *having kitten*. Also, this idiom can be categorized as the type of idiom *euphemism*, due to its use to avoid using the upsetting words.

35. I've been **keeping an eye on** the *Daily Prophet*,

Keeping an eye on something is included in idiomatic expression because the meaning of the expression cannot be found if we translated literally and separately. This idiomatic expression is used to look after someone or something and make sure that they are safe. In the dialog, the speaker tried to *keep an eye on* the *Daily Prophet*. It means that he wanted to take care of the *Daily Prophet* that may able to cause any disturbs to the speaker. Therefore, this expression belongs to Cliché because it is very usual to be used in an everyday situation such as in the dialog.

36. Harry hadn't been able to resist giving Sirius a **blow-by-blow account** of exactly how he had served

The expression *blow-by-blow account* has meaning that is a detailed narrative of events as they happened. This expression contains two words that are joined by conjunction *by*. As explained before, the conjunction

(linking word) *and*, *by*, *or* are the conjunction of the type of idiom *Binomial*. Based on that reason this expression is included in the type of idiom *Binomial*.

37. “We’ll jus’ lead ’em in here,” Hagrid said, “an’ **put the lids on**, and we’ll see what happens.”

The expression *put the lids on* is an idiomatic expression. This expression is used to say that someone doing something that finally stop something. In the dialog, Hagrid wanted the person he talked with to stop doing something. Since this idiom is very common to be used in an everyday situation, it is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

38. “The Yule Ball is, of course, a chance for us all to — er — **let our hair down**,” she said, in a disapproving voice.

Let our hair down is included in idiomatic expression because the meaning of the expression cannot be found if we translated literally and separately. This idiomatic expression is used to tell someone to have fun and start to relax, especially after working very hard. In the dialog, the speaker told the folks she talked with to enjoy the Ball. Therefore, this expression belongs to *Cliché* because it is very usual to be used in an everyday situation such as in the dialog.

39. -“**Nose out**, Ron, or I’ll burn that for you too,” said Fred, waving his wand threateningly.

- Ron, **keep your nose out** if you like it the shape it is.

Keep your nose out or usually used in different form *nose out*, is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated word by word. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in an everyday situation. In the dialog, the speaker (Fred) used the idiom *Keep your nose out* or *nose out* to warn someone he talked to (Ron), to stay away from something he didn’t concern.

40. “There you go,” said Fred to Harry and Ron, “**piece of cake.**”

A piece of cake is a very common idiom that people usually use in an everyday situation, such as when someone achieves something easily they can use this idiom to express it. The meaning of the idiom itself is something easy to do. Thus, this expression belongs to the type of idiom *Cliché*.

41. Ha! **As if!** She just didn’t want to go with Neville.

The expression *As if!* It belongs to the type of idiom *Euphemism* because this expression is used to talk about something that may offend. Further, the use of this expression is to express the speaker's belief that something is very doubtful or unlikely. In the dialog, the speaker expresses his doubtful

of the girl whether she would not go to with the character named Neville.

42. **Keep your eyes open** — particularly when the person we discussed is around...

The expression *keep your eyes open* is an idiomatic expression which usually used to advise someone to keep looking so that they will notice anything that is important, dangerous, etc. This expression is included in the type of idiom *Cliché* because it is used by the speaker in an everyday situation, such as when people tell a secret to someone but the person they talk about is around, the speaker could use this idiom to warn the person they talked with to be careful and keep looking the dangerous.

43. ***Keep in touch***, *I still want to hear about anything unusual.*

Keep in touch is an idiomatic expression which usually used to keep close the relationship between two peoples by talking, sending messages, letters, and etc. This the idiom is included in the type of idiom *cliché* because it is commonly heard in an everyday situation.

44. I suppose you've been **putting your heads together** during those cozy little library sessions —"

Putting your heads together is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated word by word. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in an everyday situation. In the dialog, the speaker used the idiom *Putting your heads together* to assume whether the person

the speaker talked about was having work together with someone when they were in the library.

45. “Oh, I’m sure Mr. Crouch will be **up and about** in no time,”

This expression is included in the type of idiom *binomial*. The reason is, there is a conjunction *and* which join two words *up* and *about*. The meaning of this idiomatic expression is active. In the dialog, the speaker used the idiom to convince the person he talked to that Mr. Crouch will be active soon.

46. Was Cedric **pulling his leg**?

The expression *pulling someone’s leg* is an idiomatic expression because the meaning cannot be translated literally. This expression is frequently used when someone tells a lie to somebody else. This, idiom include in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

47. Ron mouthed soundlessly **like a goldfish out of water...**

The expression *like a goldfish out of water* is an idiomatic expression since the meaning cannot be translated individually. This expression is included in the type of idiom *Simile*. It means to this idiom is comparing two things. Also, this idiom uses the word *like* to compare the things. In the dialog, Ron was compared to a fish out of the water, which means he didn’t belong to the situation.

48. ...as Hermione **turned on her heel** and stormed up the girls' staircase to bed.

The idiomatic expression *turned on her heel* is just as the other expression that frequently heard in everyday conversation. This expression is included in the type of idiom *Cliché* because everyone is already familiar with this kind of expression. The meaning of the idiom *turn on somebody's heel* is used whenever people turn sharply round because they are in a hurry, or get angry, or get upset by something or someone.

49. A decision that caused many **raised eyebrows** at the Ministry of Magic...

Raised eyebrows is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated word by word. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in everyday conversation which most people is familiar with. In the dialog, the idiom *raised eyebrows* is used to express the surprise, disbelief, or mild disapproval of the Ministry of Magic.

50. While Dumbledore **turns a blind eye**, Hagrid has maimed several pupils during a series of lessons that many admit to being "very frightening."

Turns a blind eye is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated literally. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in an everyday situation which most people is familiar with. In the dialog, the idiom *Turns a blind eye* is referred to Dumbledore who pretended not to notice the thing Hagrid did at that time.

51. Bagman didn't seem in any particular rush to **spill the beans**, though

Spill the beans is an idiomatic expression which cannot be found if we translated individually. This expression is included in *Cliché* the reason is the same as the previous idiom because this idiom is very common to be used in an everyday situation which most people is familiar with. In the dialog, the idiom *spill the beans* is referred to Bagman who did not want to tell the secret in rush.

52. ...and then his curiosity **got the better of** him.

Got the better of him is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated literally. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in an everyday situation which most people is familiar with. In the dialog, the idiom *got the better of him* is referred to a man who has a high curiosity and it gains the advantage of him.

53. This was true, though only because Harry, Ron, and Hermione had found Myrtle's **out-of-order** toilets a convenient place...

Out of order is one of idiomatic expression that recognized as *Euphemism*. It happens because this idiom takes a role to replace the use of words that may upset and it also can be used to tone down an unpleasant situation. The meaning of this idiom that better to be avoided in the use is "not normal". In the context of the dialog, the use of the idiom refers to Myrtle's toilet which is not in normal sequence.

54. “Filch, I **don’t give a damn** about that wretched poltergeist; it’s my office that’s —”

Don’t give a damn is an idiomatic expression which cannot be translated literally. This expression is included in *Cliché* because is very common to use it in an everyday situation which most people is familiar with. In the dialog, the idiom *doesn’t give a damn* is used by the speaker to let Filch knew if the speaker didn’t care at all about the wretched poltergeist.

55. ...and Harry could tell he was **putting two and two together**,

This idiomatic expression is included in binomials because there is a conjunction *and* which is used to join two words together. The meaning of the expression *putting two and two together* is drawing an obvious conclusion from evidence found before.

56. “**Close shave**, Potter,” he muttered.

The idiomatic expression *close shave* is used in which someone just avoids an accident or something worse. This takes apart to replace the use of words that may upset and it also can be used to tone down an unpleasant situation. Thus, it can be categorized as *Euphemism*. In the context of the dialog, the use of the idiom refers to Potter who just escaped from something bad.

57. ...as Harry ran **flat-out** around the other side of the lake toward the judges.

Flat out is an idiomatic expression that usually used as an adjective which

the meaning is as fast or as hard as possible. This idiom is very often used in everyday conversation and very familiar to be heard by most people. This makes flat out is included in the type of idiom *Cliché*.

58. ...And wondered whether he ought to **take a leaf out of Moody's book**.

This idiom is included in *cliché* because this idiom is frequently used in everyday conversation and very familiar to be heard by most people. The idiom *takes a leaf out of someone's book* is used to say that someone is copying the way someone else behaves because you want to be like them or successful as they are. In the dialog, the subject he was should behave as Moody.

59. "Oh **give it a rest**, Hermione," said Ron impatiently.

The idiom *gives it a rest* is a means to stop someone to talk about something that the speaker finds irritating or tedious. Thus, this idiom includes as *Euphemism* for it can be used to tone down the tense that may arise if the speaker uses the meaning of the idiom instead. This idiom usually used in a certain condition, such as when people having an argument and they have a disagreement.

60. "I **wouldn't put it past Mad-Eye** to have searched every single teacher's office when he got to Hogwarts.

This idiom is included in *cliché* because this idiom is very often used in everyday conversation and very familiar to be heard by most people.

Wouldn't put it past Mad-Eye is used to say that you think someone could easily do something wrong or illegal. In the dialog, the one who is expected to be easily do something illegal is the Mad-Eye.

61. Tryin' to gets back **in my good books**...

In someone's good book is an idiomatic expression which is included in *cliché* because this idiom is very often used in everyday conversation and very familiar to be heard by most people. This idiom usually used to show that someone is in favor of somebody.

62. He'd **done a runner**."

Done a runner is an idiomatic expression which the meaning cannot be found by translating word by word. This idiom is included as *Euphemism* since it is used to avoid the use of the words that may cause a negative opinion to someone and offend someone. The meaning of this idiom is leaving hastily, especially to avoid paying for something or to escape from somewhere.

63. "— we've tried being polite; it's time to **play dirty**, like him.

The expression *play dirty* is an idiomatic expression which the meaning cannot be translated separately. Also, it included in the type of idiom *Euphemism* since it is used to talk something that may offend. In the dialog, the idiom play dirty is used to express the act in a dishonest or unfair way.

64. “But **under his own steam?**” said Hermione eagerly.

Under his own steam is included in idiomatic expression because the meaning of the expression cannot be found if we translated literally and separately. This idiomatic expression is used to say that someone is doing something without assistance or help from others. In the dialog, the Hermione questioning whether the subject “he” doing something on his own. Therefore, this expression belongs to *Cliché* because it is very usual to be used in an everyday situation such as in the dialog.

65. Keep your head down and **look after yourself.**

The idiom *looks after yourself* is included in a *fixed statement* because it is an informal saying to say goodbye to someone in a friendly way.

66. Maybe **they’ve been biding their time**

They’ve biding their time means some peoples are waiting quietly for a good opportunity. This expression belongs to *Cliché* due to its frequent use in the daily conversation. Also, this idiom is familiar to be used by most people and therefore not original.

67. “Yes, yes, let’s **go down to the grounds**, then,” said Fudge impatiently.

Go down to the grounds has two meaning, the first one is for animal and the second one is for a person. The meaning which refers to the animal is used to say that the animal enters its earth or burrow to hide, especially when

being hunted. And the meaning that refers to a person is used when a person hides or become inaccessible, usually for a prolonged period. This expression belongs to *Cliché* because this idiom is familiar to be used by most people and therefore not original due to its frequent use in the daily conversation.

68. a Ludo Bagman **gone to seed**

Gone to seed is an idiomatic expression which the meaning cannot be found by literal translate. The meaning of the idiom is deteriorated in condition, strength, or efficiency, it means the condition at the moment is in the bad shape. This idiom is included as *Euphemism* since it is used to avoid the use of the words that may upset someone.

69. Fleur was no longer **in the running**.

In the running used as an adverb which the meaning is “some peoples who in contention for an award, victory, or a place in a team.” This expression belongs to *Cliché* due to its frequent use in the daily conversation. Likewise, this idiom is familiar to be used by most people and therefore not original. In the dialog, Fleur was stopped her way to winning the challenge (no more play to win).

70. That's twice you've **saved my neck** in here."

Saved someone's neck means to help someone to escape from an extremely difficult or dangerous situation. This expression belongs to *Cliché* due to its frequent use in the daily conversation. Also, this idiom is familiar to be used by most people and therefore not original. In the dialog, the speaker said to someone he talked to that he helped him to run away from the danger for twice.

71. The thing against which he had been fighting **on and off** ever since he had come out of the maze...

This expression has the meaning as now and then. This expression is included as an idiomatic expression because the meaning cannot be translated by separated words. Since the words in this expression are linked by the conjunction *and*, it included in the type of idiom *Binomial*.

72. He's lost everything gambling. **Hasn't got two Galleons to rub together.**

Hasn't got two Galleons to rub together is an idiomatic expression because it cannot be translated literally. Generally, the word "Galleons" does not use in the usual use of this idiom. People usually use "Coins" instead of "Galleons". But, since the payment tool used in this novel is called galleon, the use of "Coins" replaced by "Galleons". The use of this idiom is to talk about a subject that may upset since the meaning of this idiom is lack money; be very poor. So, based on that reason this idiom included in the

type of idiom *Euphemism*.

73. So Bagman had to **run for it**. He did **run for it** right after the third task.”

This idiomatic expression is used to use in an everyday situation. When someone attempts to escape someone or something by running away the idiom that can be used to express it is *run for it*. This idiom is recognized as *cliché* because it is commonly used in everyday conversation and familiar heard by people.

2. The Analysis of Classifications of the Idioms

Moreover, this chapter also explains the analysis of the classifications of the idiom, especially by the theory of Cacciari and Glucksberg. As explained before, according to Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991:229), there are three classifications of the idiom. These are the analysis of the classifications of the idiom as the following:

1. Wouldn't hurt a fly!

- a. Literal meaning:

Wouldn't = (modal verb) the past tense form of will not use to say that someone is not intended to do or expected to happen.

Hurt = (v.) to injure, insult, cause pain to someone

A fly = (n.) a small flying insect with two wings

- b. Idiomatic meaning: used to emphasize how inoffensive and harmless a person or animal is.

c. Analysis:

According to Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991), in the analyzability transparent, there is a clear relation between idiom's elements and the components of idiom's meaning. Usually because of the metaphorical suitability between the idiom's elements and the components of idiom's meaning, This idiom includes in analyzable transparent because the meaning of individual words contains both interpretations and use. In short, there is metaphorical suitability between the idiom's elements and the components of idiom's meaning. The meaning of the words 'wouldn't hurt' is suitable with the idiomatic meaning which emphasizes about how harmless someone or animal is, and the word 'a fly' constrain the meaning 'a little thing' which is depict 'how harmless someone or animal is, even for a little thing.'

2. Face to face

a. Literal meaning:

Face =

- (n.) The front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are.
- (v.) To accept that a difficult situation or problem exists, even though you would prefer to ignore it.
- to be opposite someone or something, or to be looking or pointing in a particular direction:

To = (prep.)

- Used to say where someone or something goes.
- Used to say who receives something or is told or shown something.
- Used to show the direction.
- Used to show the purpose.

b. Idiomatic meaning: two people who are standing very close and are looking at each other.

c. Analysis :

The idiom *face to face* is included as analyzable transparent because the meaning can be interpreted from the literal meaning of the word 'face' which the meaning is to be opposite someone or something or to be looking.

3. Got wind of

a. Literal meaning:

Got = the past form of 'get',

- Receive something that someone gives you.
- Obtain something by finding it.
- Bring something or someone back from somewhere.
- To start have a feeling/ an idea. (Transitive).

Wind = (n.) moving air.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone /something/ a part belongs to

b. Idiomatic meaning: Begin to suspect that something is happening;

hear a rumor of.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as analyzable transparent because the meaning of ‘got’ has the literal meaning, and the word ‘wind’ is interpreted as the information (rumor) that move together with the wind which the sound can be heard vaguely.

4. Carrot and stick (carrot sticks)

a. Literal meaning:

Carrot = (n.) a long pointed orange vegetable that grows under the ground.

And = (conjunction) used to join two words or phrases.

Sticks = (n.) a long thin piece of wood from a tree, which no longer attached to the tree.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

The promise of reward combined with the threat of force or punishment (a way of trying to persuade someone to do something by offering them something good if they do it, and punishment if they do not.)

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque* because the literal meanings of both words ‘carrot’ and ‘stick’ have nothing to do with

the meaning of the idiom ‘The promise of reward combined with the threat of force or punishment’.

5. Quick as a flash

a. Literal meaning:

Quick = (adj.) moving or doing something fast.

As = (conjunction) used to compare two things/ people/ situation.

A flash = (n.) a bright light that shines for a short time and then stops shining.

b. Idiomatic meaning: (Especially of a person's response or reaction) happening or made very quickly.

c. Analysis: the idiom *quick as a flash* is classified as analyzable transparent because the meaning of ‘quick’ has the literal meaning and it is compared with the word ‘flash’ which can be interpreted as a bright light that appears so fast in a short time.

6. The dead of night

a. Literal meaning

The = (definite article/ det.)

Dead =

- (adj.) no longer alive, not working because there is no power.

- (adv.) completely, very

Of = (prep.) used to show someone /something/ a part belongs to

Night = (n.) the dark part of each 24 hour period when the sun

cannot be seen and when most people sleep

- b. Idiomatic meaning: the quietest, darkest part of the night. (in the middle of the night)
- c. Analysis: the word 'dead' in this idiom is interpreted as 'completely', besides the word 'night' depicts the literal meaning of the word. So, it can be easily understood, even though we do not know the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Thus, it categorized as the analyzable transparent, since the literal meaning of both words can depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

7. Get cracking

- a. Literal meaning:

Get =

- Receive something that someone gives you.
- Obtain something by finding it.
- Bring something or someone back from somewhere.
- To start have a feeling/ an idea. (Transitive).

Cracking = (v.) to break or to make something break.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: act quickly and energetically.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque* because the literal meanings of both words 'get' neither 'cracking' have no similar meanings with the meaning of the idiom 'act quickly'.

8. Out of thin air

a. Literal meaning:

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.
- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Thin = (adj.)

- There is only a small distance between two opposite sides or surface.
- Having little fat on your body.
- Easy to see through the mist
- Has less oxygen in the air.

Air = (n.) the mixture of gases around the earth, that we breathe.

b. Idiomatic meaning: out of a state of being invisible or nonexistent (out of nowhere, as if by magic).

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque* because the literal meanings of the word ‘thin air’ cannot be interpreted by the meaning the idiom. Even though the literal meaning of the word ‘out of’ has the same meaning with the part of the meaning in the idiom.

9. On the warpath

a. Literal meaning:

On = (prep.) in a particular position in relation to something else.

The = (definite article/ determiner)

Warpath = (n.)

War = a struggle over a long period of time to control something harmful.

Path =

- A track that has been made deliberately or made by many people walking over the same ground.
- the space ahead of you as you move along

b. Idiomatic meaning: ready and eager for confrontation (to be angry and looking for someone to fight or punish)

c. Analysis

This idiom categorized as analyzable transparent idiom. the reason is that the literal meaning of the word 'on' has the stagnant meaning in the idiom, while the literal meaning of 'warpath' can be interpreted as the track on the way to confront someone in anger.

10. Taken aback

a. Literal meaning:

Taken = (v.) past participle form of *take*.

- Move with someone or something from one place to another.
- To accept or choose something that is offered, suggested, or given to you.

Aback = (adv.)

a+ back =

- In the condition or the situation you were in before.
 - The reaction to what someone has said or done.
- b. Idiomatic meaning: shock, surprise, or disconcert someone.
- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as analyzable transparent. The explanation is that the literal meaning of ‘taken’ can be understood as the way someone accepting someone else idea, which is similar with the meaning of the idiom. While, the literal meaning of ‘aback’ can be interpreted as the surprise reaction to what someone has said, which can get someone take a back step.

11. It’s about time

- a. Literal meaning:

It = ((pro.)) used to refer to a thing, animal, situation, idea, that already mentioned or is already known about.

About = (prep.) concerning a particular subject

Time = (n.) the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, etc. using the clock.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: used to say strongly that you think something should happen soon or should already have happened.
- c. Analysis:

The literal meaning of the word ‘it is about time’ can be interpreted as ‘waiting for something to be happened’. The word ‘time’ suitable with the idiomatic sense ‘waiting for something’. Thus, this idiom is

classified as analyzable transparent idiom.

12. Good lord!

a. Idiomatic meaning:

Good = (adj.) a high standard of quality, large in amount, size, range.

Lord = (n.) a man who has a rank in the aristocracy.

b. Idiomatic meaning: said when someone is suddenly surprised, annoyed or worried about something.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized in *analyzable opaque* as the literal meaning of both words is not suitable with the neither idiomatic sense nor the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

13. Keep your head down

a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to make somebody or something do this.

Your = (det.) to show something belongs to them.

Head = (n.) top part of your body that has your face at the front and is supported by your neck.

Down = (adv.) toward a lower position or place.

b. Idiomatic meaning: remain inconspicuous in difficult or dangerous times (to try to avoid being noticed or getting involved in something).

c. Analysis:

This idiom categorized as analyzable transparent since the literal meaning of all the words ‘keep’, ‘your’, ‘head’, ‘down’ can be easily depicted the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. The word ‘keep’ is stating that someone has to stay in particular condition, while the word ‘head’ and ‘down’ can be interpreted that someone just needs to lower his head and face down in the purpose to avoid something that the person doesn’t want to be involved with.

14. Raw deal

a. Literal meaning:

Raw = (adj.) not organized, controlled, experienced.

Deal = (n.)

- An agreement or arrangement.
- treatment of a particular type that is given or received

b. Idiomatic meaning: unfair treatment

c. Analysis:

The word ‘raw’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of prejudiced condition that leads to the idiomatic meaning ‘unfair’, while literal meaning of the word ‘deal’ has the same meaning (the synonym) with the idiomatic meaning ‘treatment’. So, this idiom can be classified as an analyzable transparent.

15. Run amok

a. Literal meaning

Run = (n.) move quickly using your legs.

Amok = (adv.)

b. Idiomatic meaning: behave uncontrollably and disruptively.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*. The reason of it is the word ‘run’ constrains the interpretation of the idiom’s meaning.

16. Big deal

a. Literal meaning:

Big = (adj.)

- Of more than average size or amount.
- Important or serious.
- Successful or popular.

Deal = (n.) an agreement or arrangement.

- An important or impressive event.

b. Idiomatic meaning: Used as an ironic exclamation to indicate that you do not think something is as important or impressive as another person has suggested.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent* because both the words ‘big’ and ‘deal’ have already depicts the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. The word ‘big’ describes how important and serious

the ‘deal’ or the thing that happened is.

17. On deck

a. Literal meaning:

On = (prep.) in a particular position in relation to something else.

Deck = (n.) the outside top level of a ship that you can walk on or sit on.

b. Idiomatic meaning: ready for action or work.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*. The reason of it is the both of words ‘on’ and ‘deck’ constrains the interpretation of the idiom’s meaning. In short, both of the literal meaning of words cannot depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

18. Stroke of luck

a. Literal meaning:

Stroke = (n.)

- A single movement of a pen or brush when you are writing or painting.

- A gentle movement of your hands over something

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Luck = (n.) good thing that happens to you by chance

b. Idiomatic meaning: a fortunate occurrence that could not have been predicted or expected.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *Analyzable transparent*, since the meaning can be known from the literal meaning of the words. For instance, the word ‘stroke’ is fit to the idiom meaning ‘a single’, and the word ‘luck’ is interpreted as ‘fortunate’. So these words reflect the meaning of the idiom ‘a single of fortune’.

19. Birds of a feather

a. Literal meaning:

Bird(s) = (n.) a creature with wings and feathers that can usually fly

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

A feather = (n.) one of the light soft things that cover a bird’s body.

b. Idiomatic meaning: people with similar tastes, interests, etc.

c. Analysis:

Both the literal meaning of words ‘birds’ neither ‘feather’ cannot depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Those words constrain the interpretation of the idiom’s meaning. So, this idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque* idiom.

20. Keep your fingers crossed

a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to

make somebody or something do this.

Your = (det.) to show something belongs to them.

Finger(s) = (n.) part of your hand, one of the four long thin parts on your hand, not including your thumb.

Crossed = past participle form of *cross* (v.) to go or stretch from one side of something.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: hope that your plans will be successful; trust in good luck.

- c. Analysis

The gesture of putting your index and middle fingers across each other as a sign of hoping for good luck is a scaled-down version of the Christian one of making the sign of the Cross with your whole hand and arm as a request for divine protection. It is also superstitiously employed when telling a deliberate lie, with the idea of warding off the evil that might be expected to befall a liar (Siefring, 2004). This idiom is classified as *quasi metaphorical*. The reason is, the words ‘finger crossed’ refers to the history of Christian sign (crucifix) which is used to hope a luck from God and the literal referent of the idiom itself an instance of the idiomatic meaning. The meaning of this idiom refers to the hope to be successful in doing something by crossing the fingers.

21. Looked up and down

- a. Literal meaning:

Looked = past tense form of “look” (v.) to turn your eyes toward something, so that you can see it.

Up = (adv.) toward a higher place.

And = (conj.) used to join two words, phrases etc. referring to things that are related in some way.

Down = (adv.) toward a lower position/ place.

b. Idiomatic meaning: scrutinize someone carefully.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*. The reason is that all of the words that build the idiom have the same interpretation as the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. first, the word ‘look’ that is suitable with the idiomatic sense ‘examining into something or someone’, while the words ‘up’ and ‘down’ are interpreted as ‘the whole from the top to the lower part of someone or something’. Shortly, the literal meaning of the words in the idiom (look, up, and down) is able to depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Thus, this idiom can be understood easily, even for someone who never hear the idiom.

22. Under someone’s nose

a. Literal meaning:

Under = (adv.) below or at a lower level than something, or covered by something.

Someone = (pro.) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

Has = the third person singular of the present tense.

Nose = (n.) the part of a person's or animal's face used for smelling or breathing.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: (of an action) committed openly and boldly, but without someone noticing or noticing in time to prevent it.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that because the meaning of this idiom has nothing to do with the literal meaning of the words. Neither the word 'under' nor 'nose' are related to 'committed openly without someone noticing'.

23. Hear, hear!

- a. Literal meaning:

Hear = (v.) to know that a sound is being made, using ears.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: a shout of acclamation or agreement.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*, since the literal meaning of the word 'hear' has nothing to do with the idiomatic meaning of the idiom which is used to shout the acclamation or agreement about something.

24. Under fire

a. Literal meaning:

Under = (adv.) below or at a lower level than something, or covered by something.

Fire = (n.)

- Uncontrolled flames, light, and heat that destroy and damage things.
- Burning material used to heat a room, cook food etc. or get rid of things you do not want.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

- Being rigorously criticized.
- Being shot at.

c. Analysis:

Since the literal meaning of the words ‘under’ and ‘fire’ has nothing to do with the idiomatic meaning of the idiom which is used to say that someone is being shot or being criticized. So, this idiom is categorized as the *analyzable opaque* idiom.

25. A tight corner

a. Literal meaning:

A tight = (adj.) firmly attached and difficult to move.

Corner = (n.) the point at which two lines or edges meet.

b. Idiomatic meaning: a difficult situation.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that

of the word ‘corner’ constraining the interpretation of the idiomatic meaning. Furthermore, this idiom cannot be understood by the literal meaning of the words only.

26. The thick of things

a. Literal meaning:

The thick = (adj.) there is a large distance or larger distance than usual between its opposite surfaces or sides.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Thing(s) = an idea/ action/ feeling/ fact that someone thinks, does, says, or talks about, or that happens.

b. Idiomatic meaning: the busiest or most crowded part of something.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that of the word ‘thick’ constraining the interpretation of the idiomatic meaning. Also, the literal meaning of the words cannot depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom which the meaning is about being the part of the busiest part of something.

27. The hard way

a. Literal meaning:

The hard = (adj.) firm, stiff, and difficult to press down, break, or cut.

Way = (n.) a method that you use to do or achieve something.

b. Idiomatic meaning: through suffering or learning from the

unpleasant consequences of mistakes.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable transparent*, because the word ‘hard’ is able to describe the meaning of the idiom about suffer and difficult which should be through on the ‘way’ to achieve something.

28. Underage

a. Literal meaning:

Under = (adv.) below or at a lower level than something, or covered by something.

Age = (n.) the number of years someone has lived or something has existed.

b. Idiomatic meaning: not yet adult according to the law.

c. Analysis:

Underage is categorized as *analyzable transparent* because the word ‘under’ refers to the lower level of ‘age’ of someone that have not yet adult according to the law. This is crystal clear that the literal meaning of word ‘under’ is already handled the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

29. Speak for yourself

a. Literal meaning:

Speak = (v.) to talk to someone about something.

For = (prep.) used to say who is intended to get or use something, or where something is intended to be used.

Yourself = (reflexive form of *you*), used to talking to someone to show that they are affected by their own action.

b. Idiomatic meaning: give your own opinions.

c. Analysis:

The literal meaning of the word ‘speak’ is suitable with the meaning of the idiom that is speaking up and telling something, while the word ‘yourself’ refers to your own opinion that someone has in their mind. Since the literal meaning of those words are already explained the idiomatic meaning, this idiom is categorized as *analyzable transparent*.

30. Add insult to injury

a. Literal meaning:

Add = (v.) to put something with something else or with a group or other things.

Insult = (n.) a remark or action that is offensive or deliberately rude.

To = (prep.) used to say where someone or something goes.

Injury = (n.) a wound or damage to part of your body that caused by an accident or attack.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: do or say something that makes a bad or displeasing situation even worse.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as the *analyzable transparent*. The reason is, the word ‘insult’ refers to the ‘bad words’ that is said to someone who already has ‘injury’ or in the ‘bad situation’, so the situation of someone who has bad situation become even worse. It can be said that the literal meaning of the whole words depicts the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

31. Over the moon

- a. Literal meaning:

Over = (prep.) above or higher than something, without touching it.

The moon = (n.) the round object that you can see shining in the sky at night, and that moves around the earth every 28 days.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: extremely happy; delighted.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*, since the literal meaning of ‘the moon’ forces the interpretation of idiomatic meaning ‘happy’.

32. Two bites at the apple (two bites at the cherry)

- a. Literal meaning:

Two = number

Bites = (n.) the act of cutting or crushing something with your teeth.

At = (prep.) used to say exactly where something or someone is, or where something happens.

The apple = (n.) a hard round fruit that has red, light green, or yellow skin and is white inside.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: two attempts or chance to do something. (a second chance to do something)

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable transparent*, as the word ‘bites’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of the attempts to do something, while the word ‘the apple’ refers to the thing that wants to get by someone by doing something. So, the meaning of both words are suitable with the idiomatic meaning ‘Two attempts or chance to do something’.

33. Nothing less than

- a. Literal meaning:

Nothing = ((pro.)) not anything or nothing.

Less = (adv.) not so much or to a smaller degree.

Than = (conj.)

- b. Idiomatic meaning: used when comparing two things, peoples or situations, used to express how extreme something is.

- c. Analysis:

Since the words ‘nothing’, ‘less’, and ‘than’ cannot depict the idiomatic meaning of the idiom, this idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque* idiom.

34. Having kittens

a. Literal meaning:

Have(ing) = (v.) used to say that someone owns something or that it is available for them to use.

Kittens = (n.) a young cat

b. Idiomatic meaning: be extremely nervous or upset.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that the word ‘kittens’ has nothing to do with the idiomatic meaning. This word constrains the interpretation of the idiomatic meaning. The meaning of ‘kittens’ is ‘young cats’ whereas the meaning of the idiom is about ‘being extremely nervous or upset.’ So, the word of ‘kittens’ has no relation to the meaning of the idiom.

35. Keeping an eye on (out)

a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to make somebody or something do this.

An eye = (n.) one of the two parts of the body that you use to see with.

On = (prep.) in a particular position in relation to something else.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: look out for something with particular attention.
- c. Analysis:

This idiom included in *analyzable transparent*. The reason is that the meaning of each words which are suitable with the idiomatic sense of the idiom. The word ‘An eye’ means a particular thing. So keeping an eye means keep looking to a particular thing, while the word ‘on’ emphasizes to stay in a particular thing. In short, keep an eye on means to stay keep looking on a particular thing with a particular attention.

36. Blow-by-blow account

- a. Literal meaning

Blow = (v.) to move, or to move something, by the force of the wind or a current of air.

By = (prep.) used especially with a passive verb to say who or what does something or makes something happen.

Account = (n.) a written or spoken description that says what happens in an event or process.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: a detailed narrative of events as they happened.
- c. Analysis:

The meaning of the word ‘blow’ cannot explain the meaning of the idiom. Also, the literal meaning has no relation to the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Thus, it is categorized as *analyzable opaque*.

37. Put the lids on

a. Literal meaning:

Put = (v.) to move something to a particular place or position, especially using your hands.

The lids = (n.) a cover for the open part of a pot, box, or other container

On = (prep.) in a particular position in relation to something else.

b. Idiomatic meaning: put a stop to (to do something that finally stops something or ruins or ends someone's plans or hopes.)

c. Analysis:

The word 'lid' is suitable with the idiomatic sense 'thing that can block something', it is related to the meaning of the idiom 'stop' which refers to 'stopping by blocking with a thing'. Thus, this idiom classified as the *analyzable transparent*, because the meaning of the idiom can be interpreted by the literal meaning of the words instead.

38. Let our (your) hair down

a. Literal meaning:

Let = (v.)

- to allow someone to do something,
- to not stop something happening, or to make it possible for it to happen

Our = (det.) possessive form of 'we', belonging to or connected with us.

Hair = (n.) the mass of things like fine threads that grows on your

head.

Down = (adv.) toward a lower position/ place.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: to enjoy yourself and start to relax, especially after working very hard.

- c. Analysis:

The meaning of the words 'hair' and 'down' cannot be used to interpret the meaning of the idiom. Also, the literal meaning has no relation to the idiomatic meaning 'have fun after doing something hard' in the idiom. Thus, it is categorized as *analyzable opaque*.

39. Keep your nose out

- a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to make somebody or something do this.

Your = (det.) to show something belongs to them.

Nose = (n.) the part of a person's or animal's face used for smelling or breathing.

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.
- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: refrain from interfering in someone else's affairs. (To avoid becoming involved in something that does not concern you).

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that there is no similarities or relation between the literal meaning of the words and the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Especially, the word ‘nose’ which the meaning has nothing to do with the idiom.

40. A piece of cake.

a. Literal meaning:

A piece = (n.) an amount of something that has been separated from the main part

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Cake = (n.) a soft sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, butter, sugar, and eggs.

b. Idiomatic meaning: something easily achieved.

c. Analysis:

The word ‘a piece’ can be interpreted as a little thing. A little thing here means something that can be easily done by someone. Then, the word ‘cake’ emphasize how small the thing or the piece is as the part of the cake. Thus, this idiom can be understood by the literal meaning of the words instead. Moreover, this idiom is classified as the *analyzable transparent*.

41. As if!

a. Literal meaning:

As =

- used when you are comparing two people, things, situations

excused

- to say what someone thinks or says a person or thing is

If = used to mention a fact, situation, or event that someone asks about, or is not certain about.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: used to express the speaker's belief that something is very doubtful or unlikely.

- c. Analysis:

The idiom *as if!* Is classified as analyzable transparent. The reason is the meaning of the word 'if' portrays the idiomatic sense of uncertainty. Then, it is similar with the meaning of the idiom which is about doubtfulness. And the word 'as' give an emphasizes on the word 'if', to say someone think that something is very doubtful to be happened, while the exclamation mark has its job to express the surprise, or anger when someone uses this idiom.

42. Keep your eyes open

- a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to make somebody or something do this.

Your = (det.) to show something belongs to them.

Eyes = (n.) one of the two parts of the body that you use to see with.

Open = (prep.) not closed, so that things, people, air etc. can go in

and out or be put in and out

- b. Idiomatic meaning: be on the alert; watch carefully or vigilantly for something (to keep looking so that you will notice anything that is important, dangerous, etc.)
- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent* idiom, because the literal meanings of the words are able to portray the idiomatic meaning. Especially the words ‘Eyes’ ‘Open’, these words are used to depict the whole meaning of idiom. the word ‘eye’ has the literal meaning in the idiom, while the word ‘open’ explain what eyes do. So the eyes should be opened in order to see what anything happens in front of your eyes. In short, someone will always notice something important happened.

43. Keep in touch

- a. Literal meaning:

Keep = (v.) to stay in particular state, condition, or position, or to make somebody or something do this.

In = (prep.)

- Used with the name of a container, place, or area to say where someone or something is.
- used to say how something is done or happens

Touch = (n.) the action of putting your hand, finger, or another part of your body on something or someone.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: If two people keep in close contact, they see, talk to, and write to each other often.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that the word ‘touch’ is incomprehensible. This word cannot be related with the idiom even though we have known the literal meaning of the word (touch). So, this idiom cannot be understood by the literal meaning of the idiom only.

44. Putting your heads together

- a. Literal meaning:

Put(ting) = (v.) present participle of “put”, move something to a particular place or position, especially using your hands

Your = (det.) to show something belongs to them.

Head(s) = (n.) top part of your body that has your face at the front and is supported by your neck.

Together = (adv.) if two or more people do something together, they do it with each other.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: Consult and work together.

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*, because the words in which are build the idiom have the literal meanings which are related to the idiomatic meaning. Let's say that the words ‘putting’, ‘heads’ and ‘together’ are reflecting the idiomatic sense of

gathering two heads/ ideas/ minds in a place. It means that there are two people who work together and share each other's ideas.

45. Up and about

a. Literal meaning:

Up = (adv.) toward a higher place.

And = (conjunction) used to join two words or phrases.

About = (adv.) a little more or less than a particular number, amount, or size.

b. Idiomatic meaning

- Having risen from bed

- Active

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*, as the literal meaning of the words 'up' or 'about' are not suitable with the idiomatic sense 'ready to do something already'.

46. Pulling his leg

a. Literal meaning:

Pulling = (v.) present participle of "pull"

His = (determiner, (pro.)) possessive form of 'he', used to refer to something that belongs to or is connected with a man, boy, or male animal that has already been mentioned.

Leg = (n.) one of the long parts of your body that your feet are joined to, or a similar part on an animal or insect.

b. Idiomatic meaning: telling someone something that is not true, as a joke.

c. Analysis:

Pulling his leg is classified as *analyzable opaque*, because neither the meaning of ‘pulling’ nor ‘leg’ have similar meaning to the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Both of the words (pulling and leg) contain the idiomatic sense of ‘tell a lie’.

47. Like a goldfish (fish) out of water

a. Literal meaning:

Like = (prep.) similar to something else, or happening in the same way.

A fish = (n.) **an** animal that lives in water, and uses its fins and tail to swim.

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.

- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Water = (n.) the clear liquid without color, smell, or taste that falls as rain and that is used for drinking, washing etc.

b. Idiomatic meaning: A person who is in a completely unsuitable of environment.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*, since the words that build the idiom is used to compare someone. Therefore, the word ‘fish’ is compared to ‘person’, while the words ‘out of water’ portray the unsuitable world or environment where the person stay at that moment that creates uncomfortable moment.

48. Turn on her heel

a. Literal meaning:

Turn = (v.) to move your body so that you are looking in a different direction.

On = (prep.) used to say that someone or something moves so that they are then touching or supported by a surface.

Her = (determiner) possessive form of ‘she’, belonging to or connected with a woman, girl, or female animal that has already been mentioned.

Heel = (n.) the curved back part of your foot.

b. Idiomatic meaning: turn sharply round.

c. Analysis:

This idiom classified as *analyzable transparent*, because the idiomatic meaning of the idiom can be understood by knowing the literal meaning of the words. The word ‘turn’ has the same meaning

as in the idiom, while the word ‘heel’ shows that someone turn around by her/his heel. So, this idiom is transparent because the all the words in the idiom interprets the meaning of its idiom.

49. Raised eyebrows

a. Literal meaning:

Raise (d) = (v.) past tense form of “raise”, to move or lift something to a higher position, place, or level.

Eyebrow(s) = (n.) the line of hair above your eye.

b. Idiomatic meaning: show surprise, disbelief, or mild disapproval.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*, because the words of the idiom is showing the expression of someone who is shocked, or surprised to someone or something.

50. Turns a blind eye

a. Literal meaning:

Turn(s) = (v.) to move your body so that you are looking in a different direction.

A = (determiner) used to show that you are referring to a general type of person or thing and not a specific person or thing.

Blind = (adj.) unable to see.

Eye = (n.) one of the two parts of the body that you use to see with.

b. Idiomatic meaning: pretend not to notice.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as the *analyzable transparent* idiom, because there are some word that able to interpret the meaning of the idiom. The words 'blind' and 'eye' suitable to the idiomatic sense of ignore to someone or something (take no notice of someone). Thus, the words 'blind' and 'eye' are expressing the idiomatic meaning of the idiom.

51. Spill the beans

a. Literal meaning:

Spill = (v.)

- if you spill a liquid, or if it spills, it accidentally flows over the edge of a container
- if people or things spill out of somewhere, they move or fall out in large numbers

The bean(s) = (n.) a seed or a pod (=case containing seeds), that comes from a climbing plant and is cooked as food.

b. Idiomatic meaning: reveal secret information, especially unintentionally or indiscreetly.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*, because the neither 'spill' nor 'bean' words are related to the idiomatic meaning. The meaning of the idiom is revealing secret information, which cannot

be understood just from the literal meaning of the words.

52. Got the better of

a. Literal meaning:

Got = (v.) the past form of 'get'

- Receive something that someone gives you.
- Obtain something by finding it.
- Bring something or someone back from somewhere.
- To start have a feeling/ an idea. (Transitive).

The better = [comparative of good] more useful, interesting, satisfactory, effective, suitable etc.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

b. Idiomatic meaning: win an advantage over someone; defeat or outwit someone

c. Analysis:

The word 'got' is literally used in the idiom, while the word 'the better' is suitable to the idiomatic sense of defeat someone. Then, it can be concluded that the literal meaning of words in the idiom are able to transfer the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. So, this idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*.

53. Out of order

a. Literal meaning:

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.

- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Order = (n.) the way that things or events are arranged in relation to each other, so that one thing is first, another thing is second etc.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

- Not in normal sequence.
- (Of a machine) not working.
- (Of behavior) improper or unacceptable

c. Analysis:

The word 'out' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of the unusual of things/ abnormality of things. Then, the word 'order' or 'arrangement' is used in the idiom the way it is defined in the literal meaning. Therefore, those literal meanings of the words which are suitable with the idiomatic meaning and lead this idiom into the classification of idiom *analyzable transparent*.

54. Don't give a damn

a. Literal meaning:

Do not = (v.) not to perform an action or activity.

Give = (v.)

- to let someone have something as a present, or to provide something for someone
- To allow or make it possible for someone to do something.

A damn = (n.) spoken not polite, something very bad or annoying.

b. Idiomatic meaning: not care at all.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent* idiom, because the meaning of the idiom is able to detect by understanding the literal meaning of the words in the idiom. For instance, the word ‘damn’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of being ignorant about something. And the rest of words, such as ‘don’t’ and ‘give’ are supporting the idea of the idea about ‘not care’. Then, it becomes the whole meaning of the idiom ‘not care at all’.

55. Putting two and two together

a. Literal meaning:

Putting = (v.) present participle of “put”, move something to a particular place or position, especially using your hands

Two = number

And = (conjunction) used to join two words or phrases.

Together = (adv.) if two or more people do something together, they do it with each other.

b. Idiomatic meaning: draw an obvious conclusion from what is known or evident.

c. Analysis:

Putting two and two together is classified as *analyzable opaque*, because neither the meaning of ‘putting’, ‘two’, and ‘together’ are related to the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Those the words are

containing the idiomatic sense of ‘concluding from evidence’.

56. Close shave

a. Literal meaning:

Close = (adj.) not far from someone or something.

Shave = (n.) if a man has a shave, he cuts off the hair on his face close to his skin using a razor.

b. Idiomatic meaning: a narrow escape from danger or disaster.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*, since the word ‘close’ has the same meaning as in the idiom, while the word ‘shave’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of dangerous situation. So, it is clear that the literal meanings of the words represent the meaning of the idiom.

57. Flat-out

a. Literal meaning:

Flat = (adj.) smooth and level, without raised or hollow areas, and not sloping or curving, not very deep, thick, or high, especially in comparison to its width or length.

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.

- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

- As fast or as hard as possible, informal
- Without hesitation or reservation; unequivocally

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*, because the neither ‘flat’ nor ‘out’ words are ringing a bell to the idiomatic meaning. The word flat which means smooth and level does not fit the meaning of the idiom which has the meaning ‘as fast or as hard as possible’.

58. Take a leaf out of Moody’s (someone’s) book

a. Literal

Take =

- Move with someone or something from one place to another.
- To accept or choose something that is offered, suggested, or given to you.

A Leaf = (n.) one of the flat green parts of a plant that are joined to its stem or branches.

Out = (adv.)

- Not inside.
- From inside an object, container, building, or place.

Of = (prep.) used to show someone/ something/ a part belongs to

Someone = ((pro.)) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

Has = the third person singular of the present tense.

Book = (n.) a set of printed pages that are held together in a cover so that you can read them.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: closely imitate or emulate someone in a particular way (to copy the way someone else behaves because you want to be like them or successful as they are).

- c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*, since the meaning of the words cannot reflect the meaning of the idiom. The word 'leaf' and 'book' is seemed too constrain the idiomatic sense of copying someone's behavior.

59. Give it a rest

- a. Literal meaning

Give = (v.)

- to let someone have something as a present, or to provide something for someone
- To allow or make it possible for someone to do something.

It = ((pro.)) used to refer to a thing, animal, situation, idea, that already mentioned or is already known about.

A Rest = (n.) a period of time when you are not doing anything tiring and you can relax or sleep.

- b. Idiomatic meaning: used to ask someone to stop doing or talking about something that the speaker finds irritating or tedious.
- c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*. Furthermore, the explanation is that the word ‘rest’ is reflect the idiomatic sense of stopping something. Then, the meaning of the literal words ‘give it’ refers to ‘ask someone to stop doing or talking something offend’. So, the idiom is transparent because it can be understood by knowing the literal meaning of the words.

60. Wouldn’t put it past Mad-Eye (someone)

a. Literal meaning:

Would not = (modal verb) used to say what someone not intended to do or expected to happen.

Put = (v.) to move something to a particular place or position, especially using your hands.

It = ((pro.)) used to refer to a thing, animal, situation, idea, that already mentioned or is already known about.

Past = (prep.) up to and beyond a person or place, without stopping.

Someone = ((pro.)) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

b. Idiomatic meaning: believe someone to be psychologically capable of doing something, especially something you consider wrong or rash. (used to say that you think someone could easily do something wrong or illegal)

c. Analysis:

This idiom also classified in *analyzable opaque*, since the meaning of the words in the idiom are constraining the idiomatic sense of the idea that someone is able to do something illegal easily.

61. In my (someone) good books

a. Literal meaning:

In = (prep.)

- Used with the name of a container, place, or area to say where someone or something is.
- used to say how something is done or happens

Someone = ((pro.)) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

Good = (adj.) a high standard of quality, large in amount, size, range.

Book(s) = (n.) a set of printed pages that are held together in a cover so that you can read them.

b. Idiomatic meaning: in favor of someone.

c. Analysis:

In someone good book is classified as *analyzable transparent*, as the

words are able to explain the meaning of the idiom. Let's say that 'Good books' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of favor, while the rest of words have the literal meaning applied in the idiom.

62. Done a runner

a. Literal meaning:

Done = the past participle of "do", finished or completed.

A Runner = (n.) someone who runs for sport or pleasure.

b. Idiomatic meaning: leave hastily, especially to avoid paying for something or to escape from somewhere.

c. Analysis:

It is very clear if this idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*, since the word 'runner' is fit with idiomatic sense of running away, while the word 'done' is explaining if something is already did by someone.

63. Play dirty

a. Literal meaning:

Play = (n.)

- When children play, they do things that they enjoy, often with other people or with toys.
- To take part or compete in a game or sport.

Dirty = (adj.) covered in or marked by an unwanted substance.

b. Idiomatic meaning: act in a dishonest or unfair way.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*. Furthermore, the explanation is that the word ‘dirty’ is reflect the idiomatic sense of something bad, while the word ‘play’ is fit with the idiomatic sense of ‘act’. So, the idiom is transparent because it can be understood by knowing the literal meaning of the words.

64. Under his own steam

a. Literal meaning:

Under = (adv.) below or at a lower level than something, or covered by something.

His = (determiner, (pro.)) possessive form of ‘he’, used to refer to something that belongs to or is connected with a man, boy, or male animal that has already been mentioned.

Own = ((pro.)) used to emphasize that something belongs to or is connected with a particular person or thing and not any other.

Steam = (n.) the hot mist that water produces when it is boiled.

b. Idiomatic meaning: Without assistance or help from others.

c. Analysis:

The word ‘steam’ forces the idiomatic sense of ‘alone’. This word is not able to reflect the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. Hence, this idiom can be classified as *analyzable opaque*.

65. Look after yourself

a. Literal meaning:

Look = (v.) to turn your eyes toward something, so that you can see it.

After = (prep.) when a particular event or time has happened, or when someone has done something.

Yourself = reflexive form of “you”, used to talking to someone to show that they are affected by their own action

b. Idiomatic meaning: used when you are saying goodbye to someone in a friendly way.

c. Analysis:

The meaning of the words ‘look’, ‘after’, and ‘yourself’ cannot be used to interpret the meaning of the idiom. Also, the literal meaning has no relation to the idiomatic meaning ‘saying goodbye to someone in a friendly way’ in the idiom. Thus, it is categorized as *analyzable opaque*.

66. They’ve (someone) been bidding their time

a. Literal meaning:

Someone = ((pro.)) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

Bidding = present participle of “bid”, an offer to pay a particular price for something, especially at an auction.

Their = (determiner) possessive form of ‘they’, belonging to or

connected with people or things that have already been mentioned.

Time = (n.) the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, etc.
using the clock.

b. Idiomatic meaning: wait quietly for a good opportunity.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified into *analyzable opaque*, as the word ‘bidding’ from the word ‘bid’ has nothing to do with the meaning of the idiom. Also, this word (bid) is not interpreting the meaning of the idiom, it constrains the idiomatic sense of the idiom ‘in wait for a good opportunity’.

67. Go down to the grounds

a. Literal meaning:

Go = (v.) to leave the place where you are, in order to do something.

Down = (adv.) toward a lower position or place.

To = (prep.) used to say where someone or something goes.

The ground = (n.)

- The surface of the earth.
- A general opinion or set of attitudes.
- An area of land without buildings, fences, woods etc.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

- (Of a fox or other animal) enter its earth or burrow to hide, especially when being hunted.
- (Of a person) hide or become inaccessible, usually for a

prolonged period.

c. Analysis:

This idiom also classified as *analyzable transparent*, because the meanings of words is able to detect the meaning of the idiom. For instance, the word ‘go down’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of ‘hide or enter the earth’, while ‘the ground’ is suitable with the idiomatic sense of ‘the place that is used to hide’.

68. Gone to seed

a. Literal meaning:

Gone = (v.) the past participle of ‘go’,

- To leave the place where you are, in order to do something.
- To be no longer in a particular place.

To = (prep.) used to say where someone or something goes.

Seed = (v.) to plant seeds in the ground

b. Idiomatic meaning: deteriorate in condition, strength, or efficiency.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is categorized as *analyzable opaque*, because the literal meanings of the words (gone and seed) are not related to the meaning of the idiom ‘Weaken in condition, strength, or efficiency’.

It seems like the words of idiom are constraining the idiomatic sense, especially the word ‘seed’ which has nothing to do with neither ‘weaken’ nor ‘condition/ strength/ efficiency’.

69. In the running

a. Literal meaning:

In = (prep.)

- Used with the name of a container, place, or area to say where someone or something is.
- used to say how something is done or happens

The running = the activity or sport of running.

b. Idiomatic meaning: in contention for an award, victory, or a place in a team.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified in *analyzable transparent*. The reason is, because literal meanings of the words are able to be used to recognizing the meaning of the idiom. The word 'in the' means 'on the process of', while the word 'running' can be interpreted as the action to reach something (in this idiom it refers to an award or a victory).

70. Saved my neck

a. Literal meaning:

Saved = (v.) the past form of save, o make someone or something safe from danger, harm, or destruction.

Someone = ((pro.)) used to mean a person, when you do not know or do not say who the person is.

Has = the third person singular of the present tense.

Neck = (n.) the part of your body that joins your head to your shoulders, or the same part of an animal or bird.

b. Idiomatic meaning:

To help someone to escape from an extremely difficult or dangerous situation.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*, because the meaning of the words cannot interpret the meaning of the idiom. Especially the word ‘neck’, this word cannot be related to the meaning of the idiom ‘helping someone out of the difficult situation’.

71. On and off

a. Literal meaning:

On = (adv.) if a machine, light etc. is on, it is operating

And = (conjunction) used to join two words or phrases.

Off = (adv.) a machine, piece of equipment etc. that is off is not working or operating

b. Idiomatic meaning: Now and then.

c. Analysis.

This idiom is classified as *analyzable opaque*. The reason is that because the literal meaning of the words have no relation at all to the

meaning of the idiom 'now and then'. The literal meaning of the words 'on' (is operating) or 'off' (is not operating) cannot be used to translate the meaning of the idiom (no and then).

72. Hasn't got two galleons (pennies) to rub together

a. Literal meaning:

Has not = (v.) used to say that someone doesn't own something or that it is available for them to use

Got = (v.) the past form of 'get',

- Receive something that someone gives you.
- Obtain something by finding it.
- Bring something or someone back from somewhere.
- To start have a feeling/ an idea. (Transitive).

Two = number

Pennie(s) = (n.) a small unit of money in Britain.

To = (prep.)

- Used to say where someone or something goes.
- Used to say who receives something or is told or shown something.
- Used to show the direction.
- Used to show the purpose.

Rub = (v.) to make something press against something else and move it around.

Together = (adv.) if two or more people do something together,

they do it with each other.

b. Idiomatic meaning: lack of money; be very poor.

c. Analysis:

This idiom also classified is *analyzable opaque*, because the idiom cannot be defined by the literal meaning of the words, and the words are not suitable to the idiomatic sense of the idiom which is about lack of money. Especially the word 'rub', it seems that this word has no relation to any sense of neither 'lack' or 'money' and even 'poor'.

73. Run for it

a. Literal meaning:

Run = (n.) move quickly using your legs.

For = (prep.) used to say who is intended to get or use something, or where something is intended to be used.

It = (pro.) used to refer to a thing, animal, situation, idea, that already mentioned or is already known about.

b. Idiomatic meaning: attempt to escape someone or something by running away.

c. Analysis:

This idiom is classified as *analyzable transparent*. The reason is because the meaning of words are related to the idiom, and able to reflect the meaning of the idiom by its literal meaning. For example, the word 'run' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of escape and run

away, while the word 'for it' shows the things or person someone runs for.