

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS**

This chapter consists of two sub chapter that answers the statement of research problems in chapter one. There are two sub-chapters of this part, the first is data findings and the second is analysis.

#### **A. DATA FINDINGS**

This sub-chapter presents about types of idiom, classifications of idiom and their connotative meaning. Below are the brief explanations:

##### **1. Types of Idioms**

As explained before, based on McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32), there are eight types of idioms. In this research of "Lock and Key" novel, the researcher found out fifty idioms. Those idioms are appeared through the following types of idioms:

###### **a. Similes**

In this type of idiom, there are one data found as follow:

- 1) As obvious as daylight

###### **b. Binomials**

In this type of idiom, there are three data found as follow:

- 1) Right and left
- 2) Back and forth
- 3) Free and clear

c. Trinomials,

In this type of idiom, there is no data found.

d. Proverbs

In this type of idiom, there are three data found as follow:

- 1) There was safety in numbers
- 2) Silence is golden
- 3) Easier said than done

e. Euphemisms

In this type of idiom, there are nine data found as follow:

- 1) Nose in the air
- 2) Suit yourself
- 3) Under her breath
- 4) The evil eye
- 5) At the drop of a hat
- 6) Held my tongue
- 7) Pain in the ass
- 8) Over the hill
- 9) Under the gun

f. Cliché

In this type of idiom, there are twenty data found as follow:

- 1) In the air
- 2) Blow my cover
- 3) Cut myself off

- 4) For a song
- 5) In a word
- 6) Giving him wide berth
- 7) Watch it
- 8) All the time in the world
- 9) Off the mark
- 10) In the face of
- 11) Long time no see
- 12) Go on instinct
- 13) Get her house in order
- 14) Clear the air
- 15) How in the world
- 16) Said a word
- 17) Crystal clear
- 18) Take care
- 19) On top of the world
- 20) For the rest

g. Fixed statements

In this type of idiom, there are fourteen data found as follow:

- 1) Suffice to say
- 2) Right now
- 3) Face-to-face
- 4) All day long

- 5) What's up?
- 6) Get going
- 7) Drop me off
- 8) Crossed my mind
- 9) Open up
- 10) Step-by-step
- 11) Take your time
- 12) Run errands
- 13) The bottom line
- 14) By all means
- h. Other language

In this type of idiom, there is no data found.

## **2. Classifications of Idioms**

Here are the classifications of idioms came from data found in the “Lock and Key” novel. Those idioms are divided into the classifications based on Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) as follows:

### **a. Key words with idiomatic uses**

There are eight idioms of key words with idiomatic uses. All of them are divided into three data found that is two idioms of adjectives and adverbs, one idiom of noun, and five idioms of miscellaneous. Below are the classifications of them:

- 1) Adjectives and adverbs: Easier said than done, Right now
- 2) Nouns: In a word

3) Miscellaneous: All the time in the world, How in the world, All day long, What's up?, By all means

b. Idioms with nouns and adjectives

There are three idioms in this classification. These idioms are divided into two classifications that are one idiom of noun phrase and two idioms of adjective + noun as follow:

- 1) Noun phrase: Pain in the ass
- 2) Adjective + noun: Clear the air, Crystal clear

c. Idiomatic pairs

There are four idioms in this classification. These idioms are divided into five classifications that is two idioms with pairs of adjective, zero idioms with pairs of noun, zero idiom with pairs of adverbs, zero idiom with pairs of verbs, and two idioms with identical pairs. Below are the classifications of them:

- 1) Pairs of adjectives: Right and left, Free and clear
- 2) Pairs of noun: --
- 3) Pairs of adverbs: --
- 4) Pairs of verbs: --
- 5) Identical pairs: Back and forth, Step-by-step

d. Idioms with prepositions

There are nine idioms in this classification. All of them are:  
 “under her breath, at the drop of a hat, over the hill, under the gun,

in the air, for a song, off the mark, on top of the world, for the rest”.

e. Phrasal verbs

There are four idioms in this classification. All of them are: “cut myself off, go on instinct, get her house in order, and drop me off”.

f. Verbal idioms

There are eleven idioms in this classification. All of them are: “suit yourself, blow my cover, giving him wide berth, watch it, said a word, take care, suffice to say, get going, crossed my mind, open up, held my tongue, and run errands”.

g. Idioms from special subjects

There is one idiom in this classification that is “the bottom line”.

h. Idioms with key words from special categories

There are eight idioms in this classification. All of them are: “there was safety in numbers, silence is golden, nose in the air, the evil eye, in the face of, long time no see, face-to-face, and take your time”.

i. Idioms with comparisons

There is one idiom in this classification. These idioms are divided into one idiom of comparison with as...as and zero idiom of comparison with like. Below the classification of them:

- 1) Comparisons with as ... as: As obvious as daylight
- 2) Comparisons with like: --

### **3. Connotative Meaning of Idioms**

The meaning of idiom in “Lock and Key” novel is looked for the connotative meaning based on the context meaning of novel. Here, the context meaning of novel dealt with the types of idioms and the classifications of idioms. Then, it is provided through the following meanings in a series:

- a. Suffice to say: It is enough to say.
- b. Right now: At the present time.
- c. Face-to-face: Directly, meeting someone in the same place.
- d. All day long: Throughout the day; during the entire day.
- e. In the air: If something is in the air, you feel that it is happening or about to happen.
- f. Nose in the air: Describes the way someone behaves when they think they are better than other people and do not want to speak to them.
- g. What's up?: Used to ask someone what the problem is.
- h. Right and left: To both sides; on all sides; everywhere.
- i. Blow my cover: To make known secret information about who someone is or what they are doing.
- j. Cut myself off: To block or isolate someone or something from some place or something.

- k. Get going: To start to go or move.
- l. For a song: Very cheaply (informal).
- m. Suit yourself: Serves yourself.
- n. In a word: Said when you are going to give your opinion about something quickly and directly.
- o. Drop me off: To decline.
- p. Crossed my mind: (for an idea) To occur to someone.
- q. Giving him wide berth: To avoid a person or place.
- r. Back and forth: Moving first in one direction and then in the opposite one.
- s. Watch it: Do not act or talk that way.
- t. All the time in the world: A large number of minutes, hours, et cetera available.
- u. Off the mark: If something someone says or writes is off the mark, it is not correct.
- v. There was safety in numbers: A group of people is less likely to be attacked than a single person.
- w. Under her breath: Quietly or in a whisper.
- x. In the face of: Despite having to deal with a difficult situation or problem.
- y. Open up: To start to talk more about yourself and your feelings.
- z. Long time no see: Said when you meet someone who you haven't seen for a long period of time.

- aa. Step-by-step: Dealing with one thing and then another thing in a fixed order.
- bb. The evil eye: A magical power to injure or harm people by looking at them.
- cc. Free and clear: Without encumbrance, particularly in regard to the ownership of something.
- dd. Take your time: Dealing with one thing and then another thing in a fixed said to mean that you can spend as much time as you need in doing something, or that you should slow down.
- ee. At the drop of a hat: Immediately; instantly; on the slightest signal or urging (alludes to the dropping of a hat as a signal).
- ff. Go on instinct: To start acting on some information.
- gg. Held my tongue: To refrain from speaking; to refrain from saying something unpleasant.
- hh. Run errands: To go out to buy or do something.
- ii. As obvious as daylight: Clear, easy to realize/understand, example a situation, problem, someone's intentions.
- jj. Get her house in order: To solve your own problems.
- kk. Clear the air: To remove the bad feelings between.
- ll. Pain in the ass: A very annoying thing or person.
- mm. Over the hill: Used for describing someone who is old and no longer useful or attractive.

- nn. How in the world: Used to emphasize your surprise when asking a question (informal).
- oo. Said a word: To tell other people about something.
- pp. Crystal clear: Extremely clear, very easy to understand.
- qq. The bottom line: The last figure on a profit-and-loss statement, or a bill.
- rr. Under the gun: To feel worried because you have to do something by a particular time or in a particular way (mainly US).
- ss. Take care: Good-bye and keep yourself healthy.
- tt. Silence is golden: Said to mean it is often better to say nothing.
- uu. Easier said than done: Said of a task that is easier to talk about than to do.
- vv. On top of the world: Extremely happy.
- ww. By all means: Used to give permission.
- xx. For the rest: Used when you have already mentioned the important parts of something and you now want to mention the other less important parts.

## **B. ANALYSIS**

This analysis provides the explanations of the above mentioned data findings in detail based on the related theories used in this research systematically.

1. Suffice to say I had a cold for two years straight. (pg.5)

The subject of *I* guess to herself that she feels cold during two years straight continuously. She is also sure about her statement so that the expression of *suffice to say* belongs to an idiom. Further, such an expression can be heard in everyday conversation. Thus, it is type of idiom “fixed statement”. The word *suffice* is “verb” followed by the word *to* which has the position as “preposition”. For the moment, the combining of “verb and preposition” is classified as “phrasal verb (verb + preposition)”. Referring to the meaning, it means “it is enough to say”.

2. “She’s at the bank right now.” (pg.6)

*Right now* is an idiom. It is frequently uses to state about something that is happening at the present. The subject *she* seems that she is now at the bank where means that she is doing an activity at the bank. Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, bank is a building where people can invest or borrow money. Then, the type of such an idiom belongs to “fixed statements”. This is due to the word *right* and *now* cannot be separated for its meaning. So, its meaning must be translated concurrently. The next, the classification of *right now* is “idioms with nouns and adjectives”. The position *right* is an “adjective” whereas the word *now* is a “noun”. Based on Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8), the combining of “adjective and noun” is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. Here, the key words of

this idiom are *right* and *now* (adjective + noun). Moreover, such an expression means “at the present time”.

3. “... but we like to say hello face-to-face.” (pg.9)

*Face-to-face* is appropriate for the situation when someone wants to direct vision his/her person. Those words are the other way that is used to meet someone. So, *face-to-face* is included as the type of idiom “euphemisms”. Besides, the word *face* is a part of body. Literally, *face* means the front of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are. Thus, it can be said that *face-to-face* is classified as “idiom with key words from special categories”. Here, the key word of category is parts of body (face). As mentioned before, the word *face-to-face* is an idiom, it means “directly, meeting someone in the same place”. It explains that someone wants to meet other person in the same place directly.

4. All day long I'd been pressing it against my chest ... (pg.12)

The expression *all day long* cannot be translated word by word. This due to the expression *all day long* is translated from individual meaning; it cannot be understood so that it is an idiom. Concerning to the statements before, it is the type of idiom that belongs to “fixed statements”. The key word of idiom here is in the word *all*. Therefore, it is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. Specifically, such an idiom includes to one of “miscellaneous” from the word *all*. Regarding to the meaning, *all day long* means “throughout the day or during the entire day”.

5. ... lying on its back, eyes closed and feet in the air, snoring. Loudly.  
(pg.14)

In the sentence above, there are words that cannot be translated one by one. Those words are in the expression *in the air*. So that, such expression is included into idiomatic expression. Moreover, such expression is usually used in certain situation. Hence, the type of above idiom is “cliché”. Then, then the first word (*in*) of such expression is preposition. Thus, in its classification of idiom is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. Furthermore, if the expression *in the air* is translated literally, the meaning of them cannot be appropriate with the context of sentence above. Hence, the expression *in the air* has the connotative meaning that means “if something is in the air, you feel that it is happening or about to happen”.

6. ... he suddenly stopped, his nose in the air. (pg.18)

The expression *nose in the air* is cannot be translated word by word. So, it is kind of an idiom. Such an idiom is used to avoid a saying word which is considered unpleasant statement. From this point, it can be mentioned that it is the type of idiom “euphemisms”. Based on its classification, *nose in the air* is classified as “idioms with key words from special categories”. The specific category here is “parts of body”. The word that stated as part of body is *nose*. From the Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, the word *nose* means “the part of the face that sticks out above the mouth, through which you

breathe and smell”. According to the meaning of idiom, the expression *nose in the air* means “describes the way someone behaves when they think they are better than other people and do not want to speak to them”.

7. “Hey. What's up?” (pg.19)

*What's up?* refers to “what’s going on?” or “what’s new?” It is the type of idiom “fixed statements” because it is an informal saying to know what happening is to someone. Then, the expression *what's up?* is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. The key word here is broken down into the word *what*. To be more particular, it included to “miscellaneous” which is the word *what* is kind of interrogative sentence. Moreover, *what's up* has the meaning to be “used to ask someone what the problem is”.

8. ... she was always mixing up her right and left ... (pg.22)

According to the context of the data finding above, the meaning of words *right and left* cannot be understood if it is translated word by word. At this point, *right and left* is defined as idiom. Furthermore, those words are connected by the word *and* in which the word *and* is one of kinds from conjunction. Dealing with McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32), the words of “binomials” are connected by conjunction (linking word, usually *and*). Thus, *right and left* are the type of idiom “binomials”. Similarly, it is classified as “idiomatic pairs”. The idiomatic here is “pairs of adjective”. This caused of, either the word

*right* or *left*, have the same part of speech that is an adjective. In their idiomatic meaning, it means “to both sides; on all sides; everywhere”.

9. ... the one thing that I know for sure would blow my cover, no one had to know anything was different. (pg.25)

The expression *blow my cover* cannot be translated literally according to the context of data finding above. So, it must be translated its connotative meaning because it is an idiom. The expression *blow my cover* is often used in everyday conversation. In this case, such an expression includes “fixed statements”. Here, the word *blow* has the part of speech “verb” that is followed by the word *my* as “determiner” and the word *cover* as “noun”. So that, the expression *blow my cover* is classified as “verbal idioms”. Based on the connotative meaning, it means “to make known secret information about who someone is or what they are doing “.

10. I could cut myself off from everyone and finally get what I wanted ... (pg.25)

The subject *I* do not have the purpose to cut herself from everyone. But, she has the purpose to separate from everyone. So that, it is an idiom because the expression *cut myself off* cannot be translated literally. In other words, such an expression can be a comment about her feeling. Hence, the type of idiom *cut myself off* is “cliché”. Then, the classification of *cut myself off* is “phrasal verb”. This is caused the word *cut* is a “verb” is followed by *myself* (pronoun) and *off*

(preposition). A verb that is followed by preposition can be classified as “phrasal verbs”. Furthermore, the connotative meaning of idiom *cut myself off* is “to block or isolate someone or something from some place or something”.

11. “You guys should get going soon,” she said. “There’ll be traffic.”  
(pg.28)

*Get going* as stated in the sentence before means statement to go quickly. This can be proved by her next saying that stated “there’ll be traffic.” So, it can be defined that *get going* is an idiom. In its type of idiom, *get going* can be said as warning so that it belongs to “fixed statements”. Meanwhile, the classification of idiom is “phrasal verbs”. The part of speech from the word *get* is verb. Meanwhile, the word *going* is broken into part of speech noun so that the idiom of *get going* is classified as “phrasal verbs”. Then, the meaning of them is “to start to go or move”.

12. When she tried to leave me, I'd protest, and beg for a song. (pg.34)

The expression *for a song* as stated before cannot be translated literally. Hence, *for a song* is an idiom. The subject *I* states that she will protest to someone if she try to leave the subject *I*. It is functioned as an informal saying as the other way to request something carefully. Similarly, it is used to avoid unpleasant saying. Thus, it is the type of idiom euphemisms. Furthermore, the expression *for a song* is preceded by the word *for*. The part of speech from the word *for* is a preposition

so that it is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. The meaning of such expression is “very cheaply”.

13. “Suit yourself,” he said shrugging again. Mr. Easygoing. “I’ll come by around seven thirty. If you don’t come out, I’ll move on. No biggie.” (pg.45)

*Suit yourself* is an idiom. It means that someone can serve something depends on his/herself. Then, it belongs to the type of “euphemisms”. Besides the type of “euphemisms” is used to avoid unpleasant saying, it is also used to humorous saying as stated McCarthy and O’Dell (2010:22-32). So, the expression *suit yourself* is the type of “euphemisms”. The classification of them includes “verbal idioms”. This is due to the word *suit* is part of speech from “verbal”. Afterwards, the meaning of them refers to “serves yourself”.

14. Peyton was, in a word, cute. Short and curvy, she was ... (pg.49)

Regarding to the context of the before data finding, the expression *in a word* must be connected for its translation. So, such expression is kind of idiom. It is also can be changed their word position. Hence, it can be stated as the type of idiom “fixed statement”. Further, the expression *in a word* is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. The key word here is placed on “word”. Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) say that the key word from “word” belongs to “nouns”. Dealing with the context of novel, the expression *in a word* means that “said

when you are going to give your opinion about something quickly and directly.”

15. “If you could just drop me off by a bus stop, that'd be great.” (pg.53)

In the context of finding above, the expressing *drop me off* does not mean to break someone or something but it has other meaning. It can be stated that someone is taking the other someone into particular place. It usually uses a vehicle, for example by car. Thus, the expression *drop me off* cannot be understand literally so that it belongs to idiomatic expression. The type of such expression includes “fixed statements”. Referring to the classification of idiom, such expression is “phrasal verbs”. The phrasal verbs here are the word *drop* that is followed by “someone” with the word *off*. The word *drop* is a part of speech from “verb” and *off* is part of speech from “preposition”. Thus, the expression *drop me off* is type of idiom “phrasal verb (verb + someone/something + preposition). In other word, phrasal verbs are verbs that are always followed by preposition. Meanwhile, this is the same with Hartady’s research (2013). Then, the connotative meaning of the context in the novel is “to decline”. It means that someone who speaks in those expression want to decline by a bus stop.

16. This possibility, though, had never crossed my mind. (pg.54)

*Crossed my mind* cannot be translated word by word. This is due to such expression is an idiom. The type of them is “fixed statements” in which the position of its word cannot be changed. Meanwhile, the

classification of idiom is “phrasal verbs”. According to the explanation at the number sixteen above, “phrasal verbs” has the form “verb + someone/something + preposition) so that the expression *crossed my mind* is the classification of idiom “phrasal verbs”. Related to the context of the data finding above, the expression *crossed my mind* has the meaning “(for an idea) to occur someone”. It means that an idea come into someone’s thinking.

17. I figured this signaled it was safe to continue on to the kitchen, which I did, giving him wide berth as I passed. (pg.61)

The expression *giving him wide berth* is also an idiomatic expression. It is an informal statement. This statement is always heard and used in everyday speech. Regarding to this point, the classification of idiom in such idiomatic expression is “fixed statements”. The first word of that expression is *giving* that is a part of speech verb. The word *giving* is used to present activity which states an activity is doing at present time. It comes from the word *give* + *ing*. Therefore, the classification of idiom in *giving him wide berth* is “verbal idioms”. The meaning of such expression is “to avoid a person or place”. It can be noted that the subject *I* wants to avoid someone.

18. But then I realized he was shaking, bouncing back and forth slightly ... (pg.63)

*Back and forth*, this expression is always used in spoken or written by English native speakers. The word *back* can be adverb/noun/verb if

it translated from individual meaning. But, the word *forth* just has the position adverb. Here, the expression *back and forth* cannot be translated one by one. It must be connected in their translating. So, it is an idiom. The connection from *back and forth* is a conjunction “and” so that it has type of idiom “binomials”. It is also a pairs, the pairs here is also the word *and* (conjunction). Thus, in their classification, it is classified as “idiomatic pairs”. Specifically, it is a “identical pairs” because their word is the couple of word. The meaning of them is moving first in one direction and then in the opposite one.

19. “Gervais,” Nate said. “Watch it.” (pg.68)

“I’m just saying,” Gervais grumbled ...

The expression *watch it* does not mean to look at someone or something but it means giving the warning to someone about their acting. As wrote the expression of context in the finding above, Nate gives the warning to Gervais that he does not be like that. So, it can be noted that it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned before that such idiomatic expression means giving the warning so that it is the type of idiom “proverbs”. The first word that is *watch* belongs to the part of speech from “verb”. Then, the word *it* here is not as *preposition* but it is as *noun*. So, it is included into “verbal idioms”. However, there is the difference because he mentioned as “idioms with verbs as

keywords” from the expression *get hold of*. The connotative meaning of them is “do not act or talk that way”.

20. ... I had all the time in the world to study, and yet I was still struggling ... (pg.71)

To translate the meaning of the expression *all the time in the world* cannot be translated from individual word. So, it is included into one of an idiomatic expression. The type of such idiomatic expression is cliché that means giving a comment about something. The word *all* is the key of that states it is an idiomatic expression. According to the classification of idiom, it is “key words with idiomatic uses”. As mentioned in the explanations before that the word *all* belongs to “miscellaneous”. Thus, it is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses” and the more specific in the “miscellaneous”. The meaning of such idiomatic expression is “a large number of minutes, hours, and so on available”. Regarding to the context of findings above, it can be said that the subject *I* have more time available to study.

21. ... that whatever rumors were circulating about Nate and me couldn't have been more off the mark. (pg.72)

The underline of the sentence above is an idiomatic expression, and it comes from the words *off the mark*. The subject *me* here states that she give a criticism about their relationship with *Nate*. Therefore, it belongs to “cliché” about its type of idiom. It means that it is a comment to someone. Such idiomatic expression is classified as

“idioms with prepositions”. The preposition here is placed on the word *off*. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, the word *off* is part of speech “preposition”. Moreover, the meaning of such idiomatic expression is “if something someone says or writes is off the mark, it is not correct”.

22. ... they had comingled either because of the reduced population or the fact that there was safety in numbers. (pg.72)

In the above sentence, there is an expression that cannot be translated one by one. This is caused its expression has their meaning so that it can be included into an idiom. Then, the expression that shows an idiom is *there was safety in numbers*. According to its meaning, such expression is usually used by the most people to give warning. So, the expression *there was safety in numbers* has the type of idiom “proverbs”. Furthermore, the classification of such idiom is “idioms with key words from special categories”. Here, special categories of idiom come from the word *numbers*. In its connotative meaning, the expression *there was safety in numbers* means “a group of people is less likely to be attacked than a single person”.

23. “Yeah, right,” she says under her breath ... (pg.73)

The expression *under her breath* cannot be understood literally. Here, such expression is a form of an idiom. The classification of *under her breath* is “euphemisms” because it is a comment from someone about something. The first word of *under her breath* is the

word *under*. Here, the word *under* is a part of speech “preposition”. Thus, in the classification of idiom, the expression *under her breath* is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. Then, the meaning of them is “quietly or in a whisper”. According to context of the findings, it means the author writes that the subject *she* says quietly or in a whisper.”

24. Here, in the face of the one truth I knew by heart. (pg.76)

The sentence above, the meaning of the expression *in the face of* cannot be understood if it is translated from its individual meaning. It is an idiom with the kind of idiomatic expression is “euphemisms”. Here, it also can be said that such expression is used to avoid in unpleasant saying. So, it is the “euphemisms”. Referring to its classification, such an idiomatic expression is classified as “idioms with key words from special category”. The key word of special category is in the word *face*. The word *face* is the parts of body so that such idiomatic has the classification of special category, especially parts of body. Then, it has means “despite having to deal with a difficult situation or problems”.

25. “... Open up a part of it to just anyone and you lose that.” (pg.80)

Based on the context of findings above, the expression *open up* is an idiom. It does not mean that someone asks other person to open something (for example open the door, open the window, and so forth.). So that, it is an idiomatic expression because of it has special

meaning. The expression *open up* is verbal idioms which the word *open* is the part of speech “verb”. It is followed by the word *up* that has part of speech “preposition”. Hence, the word that consists of “verb” followed by “preposition” called “phrasal verb”. Then, it means “to start to talk more about yourself and your feelings”.

26. “There she is,” he said, turning to face me. Long time no see.” (pg.81)

*Long time no see* is an idiomatic expression. It is used as greeting when someone has not seen for a long time. It is an informal saying that is used in everyday speech. From this point, it can be entered into “cliché”. The word *time* stated that it is an idiomatic expression. Dealing with the classification of idiom, the word *time* belongs to “idioms with key words from special categories”. Then, the special category here is “time”. Meanwhile, Nurcahyanti’s research (2013) shows that the key word *time* from the expression *good time* belongs to “particular words with special idiomatic uses”. So, this research is different from the previous study of Nurcahyanti’s research (2013). The connotative meaning of the idiomatic expression *long time no see* is “said when you meet someone who you haven’t seen for a long period of time”.

27. ... it was like a beacon, pulling me toward it, step-by-step. (pg.84)

*Step-by-step* refers to an instruction. Here, it is kind of idiomatic expression. The type of idiom includes “binomials”. This is caused of something connecting something. Based on the classification of idiom,

such idiomatic expression includes “idiomatic pairs”. The next, the word *by* is preceded and finished with the same word includes “identical pairs” that is the word *step*. The research from Hartady (2013) shows that the type of idiom from “idiomatic pairs” comes from the expression *happy or unhappy*. However, this research shows that the expression *step-by-step* is connected by the preposition *by*. Meanwhile, Hartady’s research (2013) shows that the expression *happy or unhappy* is connected by the conjunction *or*. Dealing with the connotative meaning, the expression *step-by-step* means “dealing with one thing and then another thing in a fixed order”.

28. ... shoot him the evil eye, which usually did the trick. (pg.100)

According to the context of findings, the expression *the evil eye* can be appropriate if it is translated literally. Here, it is an idiomatic expression. Such words are the type of idiom “euphemisms” that is used to avoid the saying words which is unpleasant. Then, the classification of idiom is “idioms with key words from special categories”. The word *eye* is stated as part of body that means one of the two organs in your face, which you use to see with. So, the idiomatic expression is the classification of idiom “idioms with key words from special categories”, and the special category here is “parts of body”. Such idiomatic expression has the meaning as “a magical power to injure or harm people by looking at them”.

29. ... I wanted was to be free and clear ... (110)

*Free and clear* is an idiomatic expression. Either the word *free* or *clear* is the same part of speech that is “adjectives”. Dealing with this point, it is sorts of the type “binomials”. In its classifications of idiom, such idiomatic expression includes “idiomatic pairs”. As mentioned before, the word *free* and *clear* is “adjective” so that it is classified as “pairs of adjectives”. Concerning to the meaning, the expression *free and clear* means “without encumbrance, particularly in regard to the ownership of something”.

30. Take your time, all right? Pick a good one”. (pg.111)

*Take your time* is the part of an idiomatic expression. Logically, we cannot take the time because of the meaning of time is thing that has a particular period of seconds, minutes, hours, and so forth. Thus, it is the type of “fixed statements”. The classification of such idiomatic expression is classified into “idiom with key words from special categories”. More specific, the special category here is the word *time* that also the category of *time*. Based on the meaning, it means “dealing with one thing and then another thing in a fixed said to mean that you can spend as much time as you need in doing something or that you should slow down”.

31. ... I'd never had a fish - or any pet, for that matter – but from what I'd heard they could die at the drop of a hat, even when kept in safe, clean tank. (pg.111)

In the context of data findings above, the expression *at the drop of a hat* cannot be translated literally. It is an idiomatic expression. Then, the type of such an idiomatic expression is “euphemisms” because it is used to avoid saying words which are considered offensive. The word *at* includes “preposition”. In its classification of idiom, the first expression of idiomatic expression that is preceded by “preposition” is classified as “idiom with prepositions.” So, such an expression is classified as “idiom with prepositions”. Based on the context of the sentence in the data findings, the connotative meaning of idiomatic expression *at the drop of a hat* is “immediately; instantly; on the slightest signal or urging (alludes to the dropping of a hat as a signal)”.

32. “How do you even pick?” I asked Heather.

“Just go on instinct,” she replied. (pg.113)

Dealing with the sentence of data finding above, the expression *go on* cannot be translated to leave a place so that is an idiomatic expression. Such an idiomatic expression is very often heard in everyday conversation. So, the type of idiom that is used in everyday conversation belongs to “fixed statements”. The first word *go* is the part of speech “verb”. According to its classification of idiom, the idiomatic expressions *go on* includes “phrasal verb”. This is caused by the words *go* is a “verb” that is followed by the word *on*. The word *on* is the part of speech “preposition”. Hence, a “verb” that is followed by a

“noun” is classified as “phrasal verb (verb + noun)”. Then, the connotative meaning of *go on* is “to start acting on some information”.

33. It was tempting to point out that Cora herself wasn’t exactly in a position to claim to know me that well. But I held my tongue, still folding. (pg.118)

The expression *held my tongue* from the above sentence does not mean someone who is holding her tongue because it is an idiom. Such expression is used to endure someone’s speaking from saying offend. So, in its type of idiom, such expression belongs to “euphemisms”. The word *held* is a verb from the first verb of hold. Hence, such expression is classified as “verbal idioms”. Based on the connotative meaning of its context in the above sentence, the expression *held my tongue* has the meaning “to refrain from speaking; to refrain from saying something unpleasant”.

34. ... during which time she was supposed to take off to eat a late lunch and run errands. (pg.119)

The meaning of the word *run* and *errands* cannot be separated according to the data finding above. Therefore, it is form of an idiomatic expression. The expression *run errands* is the type of idiom “fixed statements”. This is caused of such an idiomatic expression is frequently heard in daily conversation by native speakers. Further, the expression is classified as “verbal idioms” because the word *run* is a

“verb” that is followed by the word *errands* is a “noun”. The connotative meaning is “to go out to buy or do something”.

35. She jerked her head, surprised, and looked at me. “What?”

“He likes you,” I repeated. To me, this was a no-brainer, as obvious as daylight. “You know that.” (pg.120)

The subject *I* is sure that *he* likes *she* so much. Besides, the subject *I* also draw it with compare the expression *as obvious as daylight*. So that, *as obvious as daylight* is an idiom in which the words *as ... as* is used to compare two things at the same degree. In other word, it is kind of comparison. Here, *obvious* and *daylight* are stated as two things which are compared. It means that the word *obvious* has the same degree with the word *daylight*. According to McCarthy and O’Dell (2010:22:32), the type of idiom which compares two things belongs to “simile”. So, such an expression is a type of idiom “simile”. The same as its type of idiom, *as obvious as daylight* is classified into “idiom with comparison”. The connotative meaning of the idiomatic expression *as obvious as daylight* means “clear, to easy to realize/understand, example: a situation, problem, someone's intentions”.

36. ... she could hire me and my dad to get her house in order. (pg.124)

If the expression *get her house in order* is translated literally, its meaning cannot be appropriate with the context of the sentence in data finding above. So that, the expression *get her house in order* is

categorized as idiomatic expression. Such an expression is the type of idiom “cliché” because it is used in certain common. The next, it is classified as “phrasal verb” because the first word *get* of such an expression is a “verb”. Referring to the connotative meaning, the expression *get her house in order* means “to solve your own problems”.

37. So I thought maybe it would be better to just clear the air. (pg.130)

The expression *clear the air* cannot be translated literally so that is included as idiom that has its own meaning. Such an expression *clear the air* is used to comment in its everyday conversation. As mentioned McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) that a comment is often used in certain common called “cliché”. Thus, the expression of *clear the air* is type of idiom “cliché”. Here, the word *clear* is a “noun” whereas the word *air* is an “adjective”. Based on its classification of idiom, a “noun” that is followed by an “adjective” is classified as “idioms with nouns and adjectives”, especially “adjective + noun”. Besides, the connotative meaning of such an expression is “to remove the bad feelings between people”.

38. “Then quit being such a pain in the ass,” Nate told him ... (pg.133)

Literally, the word *pain* means a feeling of physical suffering caused by injury or illness. But, in the translation of data finding above, the word *pain* cannot be separated from the words *in the ass* to know the purpose of context. So, to know the purpose of context, the

word *pain* and *in the ass* must be translated together. Therefore, those are categorized as an idiomatic expression. Then, the word *ass* refers to something offend so that the idiomatic *pain in the ass* is the type of idiom “euphemisms”. The classification of those idioms is “idioms with nouns and adjectives”. At this point, the word *pain* (noun) which is formed by *ass* (noun) called “noun phrase (a group of words in a sentence which together behave as a noun). Relating to the connotative meaning of *pain in the as* is “a very annoying thing or person”.

39. ... she was sliding past, over the hill ... (pg.138)

The expression *over the hill* is an idiom. The type of such idiom is “euphemisms”. This is due to “euphemisms” is used a part of softening words. Here, the expression *over the hill* is one of “euphemisms” because it is used to describe someone who is old. The word *over* is part of speech “preposition”. According to the classification of idiom, the expression *over the hill* in which their first word is preceded “preposition” is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. To be more detail, such an expression has the connotative meaning “used for describing someone who is old and no longer useful or attractive”.

40. “Explain?” I said, whirling to face her. “How in the world do you explain this?” (pg.141)

The interrogative sentence *how in the world* cannot be interpreted as their meaning word by word. If that expression translates as their meaning, so it cannot be connected with their meaning in context.

From this point, it must be translated in its connotative meaning. In other hand, such an expression is an idiomatic expression. Further, it is used to express someone's surprise when he/she is talking about. So, the expression *how in the world* has the type of idiom as "cliché". Meanwhile, according to its classification, the expression *how in the world* belongs to "key words with idiomatic uses". Here, the key word of idiom is the word *world*. Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) state that the word *world* is classified into "miscellaneous". In its connotative meaning, such an expression means "used to emphasize your surprise when asking a question (informal)".

41. In the silence following this, no one said a word. But I knew the answer. (pg.147)

Although the expression *said a word* can be translated literally, it cannot not connected its meaning with the sentence in the context of data finding above. Hence, the expression *said a word* belongs to an idiomatic expression. Moreover, such an expression is "cliché" because it is commonly used as a comment about someone. The classification of such idiom is "verbal idiom". This is caused of the word *said* is a verb, and it is not followed by preposition. The connotative meaning of the expression *said a word* is "to tell other people about something".

42. Certain things, however, were crystal clear. (pg.149)

The word *crystal* and *clear* cannot be translated in literal meaning. But, it is the part of idiomatic expression that has the type of idiom “ cliché”. This is caused the expression *crystal clear* is used to comment something in the certain situation. Regarding to its classification of idiom, the word *crystal* is an “adjective” whereas the word *clear* is a “noun”. So that, adjective is followed by noun belongs to “idioms with nouns and adjectives”, and in their specific part is “adjective + noun”. The next, their connotative meaning is “extremely clear, very easy to understand”.

43. “Look, the bottom line is,” she lied to both of us ... (pg.151)

Based on the data finding above, the meaning of the expression *the bottom line* will be not appropriate if it is translated literally. Hence, the expression *the bottom line* is included as idiomatic expression. Then, the type of its idiom is “fixed statements” because it is an expression that is used by certain people everyday conversation. Besides, the expression *the bottom line* is specifically used in the field of accounting, so that it is classified as “idioms from special subjects”. The connotative meaning of such expression is “the last figure on a profit-and-loss statement, or a bill”.

44. “We're kind of under the gun here.” (pg.156)

*Under the gun* is meant to say something unpleasant. Hence, it is a “euphemisms”. Such an expression is preceded by the word *under* that

has function as a “preposition”. So, it is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. Meanwhile, such an expression in connotative meaning means “to feel worried because you have to do something by a particular time or in a particular way (mainly US)”.

45. “Take care,” Mr. Cross said, raising his hand to me. (pg.157)

The expression *take care* is very often used in everyday conversation by native speakers. Dealing with the data finding above, the words of “raising his hand to me” is used as parting words. So, the expression *take care* cannot be translated literally, and it is an idiomatic expression. In other word, the expression *take care* is a warning that has the type of idiom “proverbs”. Then, the connotative meaning means “good-bye and keep yourself healthy”.

46. “At mine, silence is golden. And common.” (pg.158)

Proverb includes an idiomatic expression. From this point, the expression *silence is golden* that is in the above data finding is a “proverb”. Henceforth, the expression *silence is golden* has the type of idiom “proverb”. The classification of such an expression is “idioms with key words from special categories”. The key word here is from the word *golden*. Then, the word *golden* itself is the special category from color. Concerning to the connotative meanings, the expression *silence is golden* means “said to mean it is often better to say nothing”.

47. This was easier said than done ... (pg.165)

The type of idiom *easier said than done* is the said with the analysis at number forty three above that is “proverbs”. Thus, such an expression is kind of idiomatic expression. The next, such an idiomatic expression is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. To be more specific, it is “adjectives + adverbs”. Moreover, the key word here is the word *easier* that comes from the part of speech an “adjective”. Based on its connotative meaning, such an idiomatic expression means “said of a task that is easier to talk about than to do”.

48. ... it was like being on top of the world. “This is amazing” (pg.173)

*On top of the world* is kind of idiom. In its type of idiom, the expression *on top of the world* belongs to “cliché”. This is due to such expression is used to commentate someone’s happiness that is always used in daily conversation. The first word of such an expression is preceded by the word *in*. According to the part of speech in English language, the word *on* includes “preposition”. Hence, the expression *on top of world* is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. Then, it has the connotative meaning “extremely happy”.

49. “Oh, well. Then by all means.” He gestured for me to stick out my hand. (pg.174)

The expression *by all means* has the connotative meaning in data finding above. So, it cannot be translated word by word, and it is an idiomatic expression. Such expression is used by somebody when he/she wants to go so that it is the type of idiom “cliché”. Then, the

key word of idiom here is the word *all* that belongs to “miscellaneous” so that such an expression is classified as “key words with idiomatic uses”. In the meantime, the previous study in Hartady’s research (2013) shows that the expression *by all means* belongs to “prepositional phrasal phrase” because the differences of using the theory. The next, such an expression has the connotative meaning “used to give permission”.

50. I kept doing this, in fact, for the rest of the night - during dinner, before bed ... (pg.178)

*For the rest* is an idiom. This is due to *for the rest* cannot be understood if it is translated literally. The expression *for the rest* is frequently used in everyday speech. Hence, such an expression belongs to “fixed statements”. The first word of the expression *for the rest* is preceded by the word *for* that has function as a “preposition”. So that, it is classified as “idioms with prepositions”. Furthermore, the expression *for the rest* has the connotative meaning “used when you have already mentioned the important parts of something and you now want to mention the other less important parts”.