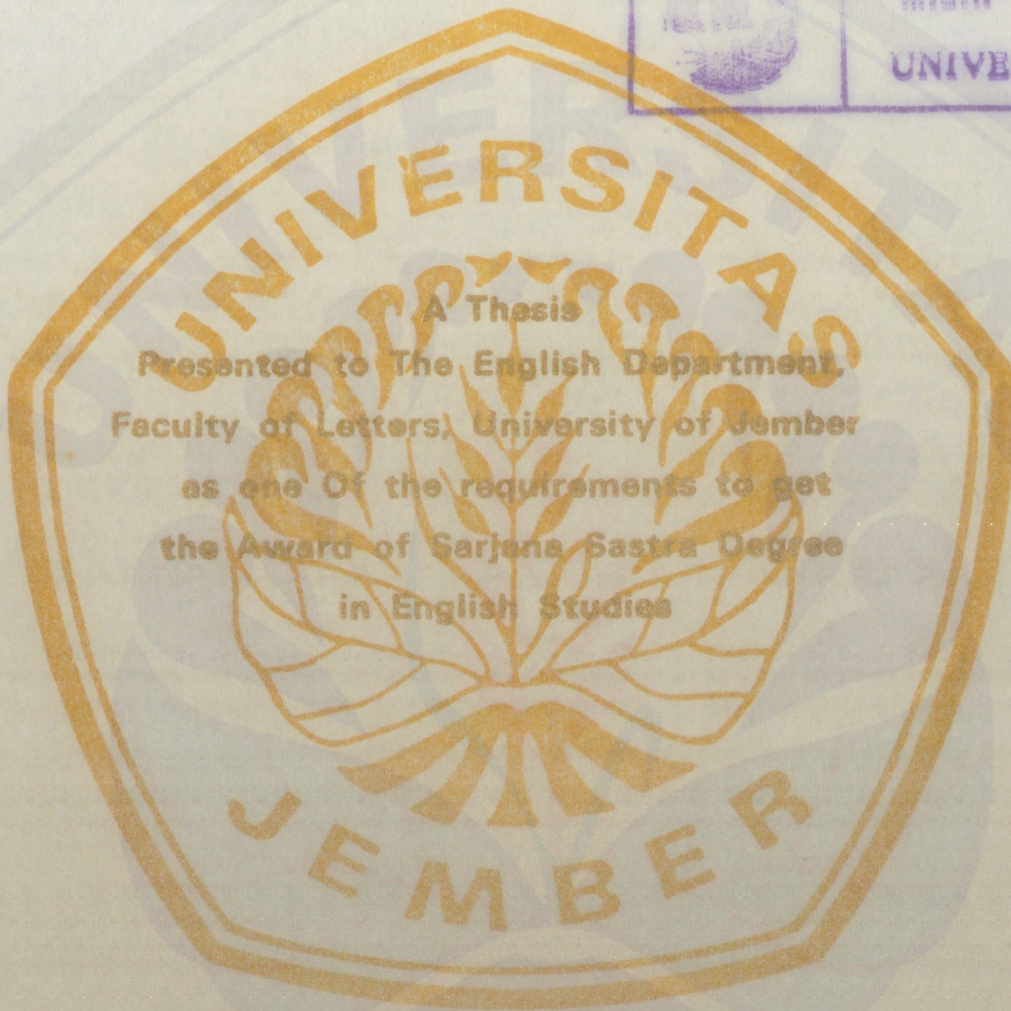


TIDAK DIPINJAMKAN KELUAR

A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS



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Jember, Maret 2000

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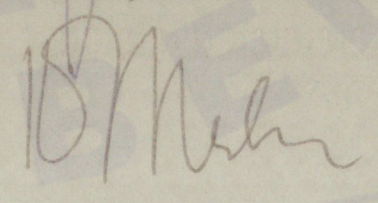
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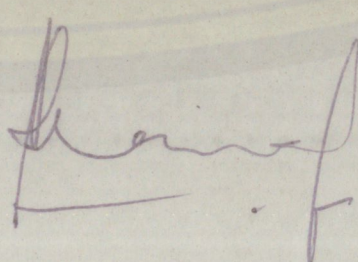
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Dedicated with all my love to:

* my beloved parents; *O. Adisoedarmanto* and *Suyatni*

Thank you very much for your struggle, pray and care.

You've always been there with your love. I'm so lucky to have both of you.

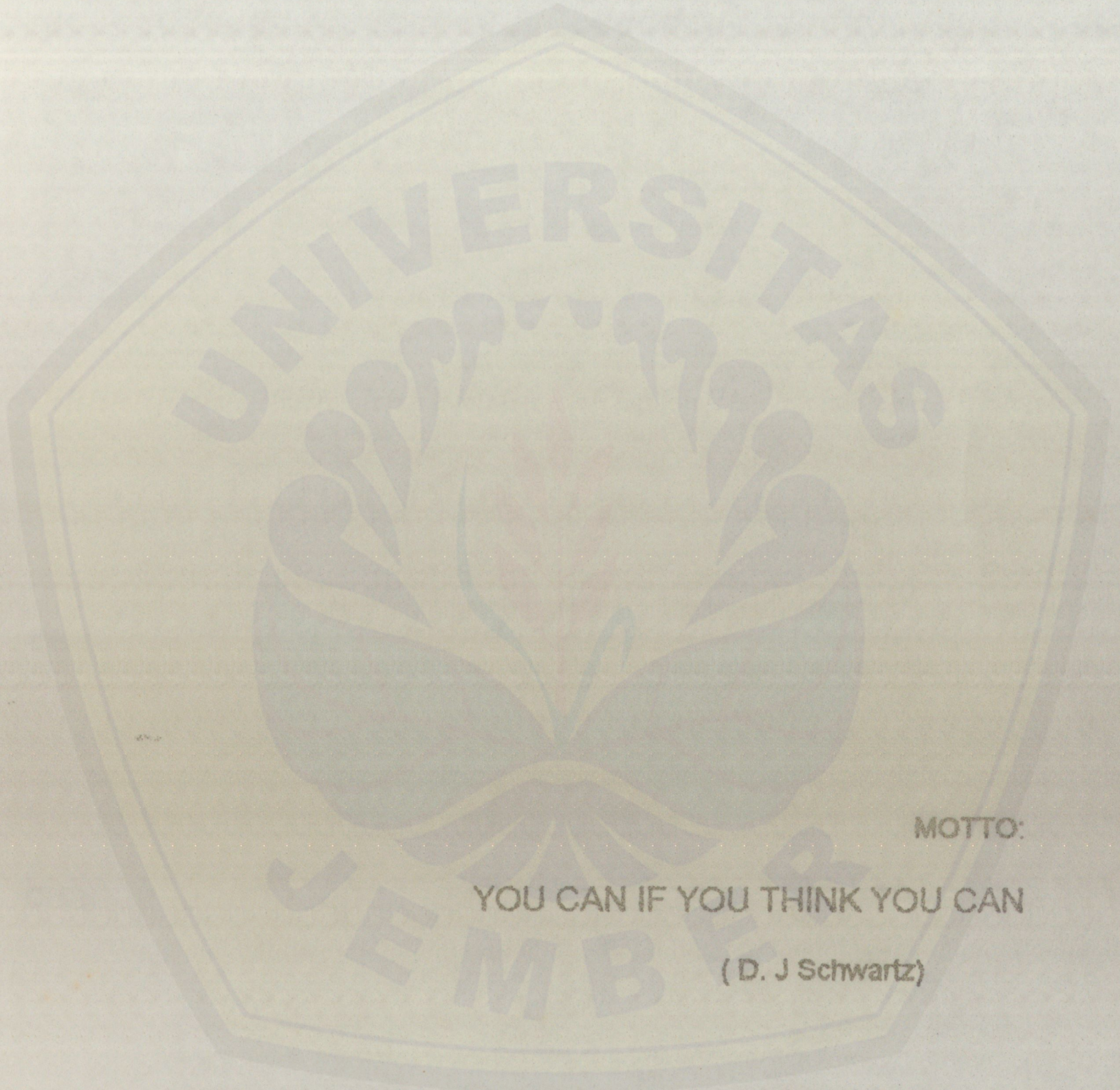
* my beloved brother and sisters; *Allk, Indah, and Atik*

Thank you for the love and care you put into everything that you do for me.

Everything is happy when we are together

* *Kamas Hadi*

I'm everything I'm because you love me



MOTTO:

YOU CAN IF YOU THINK YOU CAN

(D. J Schwartz)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----|
| FRONTISPIECE | i |
| APPROVAL SHEET | ii |
| PAGE OF DEDICATION..... | iii |
| MOTTO | iv |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | v |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENT | vii |
| | |
| CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION | |
| 1.1 The Background of the Study..... | 1 |
| 1.2 The Problem to Discuss | 3 |
| 1.3 The Scope of the Study | 4 |
| 1.4 The Organization of The Thesis | 5 |
| 1.5 The Goal of the Study | 5 |
| | |
| CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW | |
| 2.1 The Definition of Idiom | 6 |
| 2.2 Types of English Idiomatic Expression | 8 |
| 2.3 Types of Indonesian Idiomatic Expressions..... | 9 |
| | |
| CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH | |
| 3.1 The Data Collection..... | 11 |
| 3.2 The Type of Data | 11 |
| 3.3 The Type of Analysis..... | 11 |

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

| | |
|--|----|
| 4. 1. The Type of Idiomatic Phrases | 13 |
| 4.1.1. Noun Phrases | 13 |
| 4.1.2. Verb Phrases | 21 |
| 4.1.3. Adjectival Phrases | 32 |
| 4.1.4. Prepositional Phrases | 34 |
| 4.1.5. Adverbial Phrases | 39 |
| 4. 2. The Differences between English and Indonesian Idiomatic Phrases | 40 |
| 4. 3. The Similarities between English and Indonesian Idiomatic Phrases | 48 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| CHAPTER V CONCLUSION | 51 |
|----------------------------|----|

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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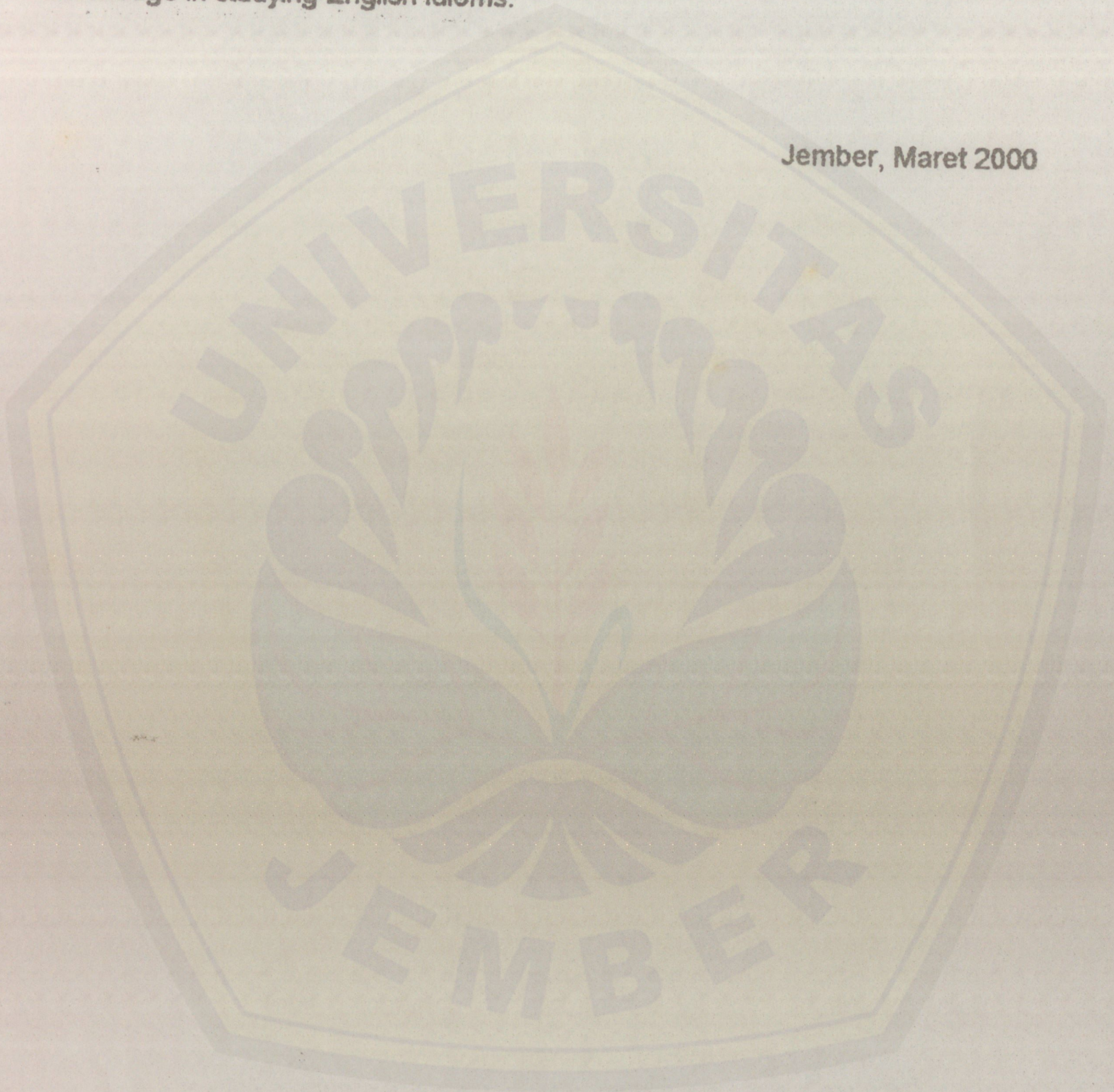
This thesis is arranged to fulfill one of the requirements to get the award of Sarjana Sastra degree at the Faculty of Letters, University of Jember. However, the achievement of this thesis cannot be completed without the help of many people. I would like to express my gratitude with all of respect to the persons for their guidance to the completion of this thesis, especially:

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Finally for the improvement of this thesis, I hope for the suggestion and advice from the readers, particularly those who would like to study English idioms. Hopefully this thesis will be useful for those who want to improve their knowledge in studying English idioms.

Jember, Maret 2000



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

According to Hornby (1987:473), "language is a human method of communicating ideas, feelings, and desires by means of system of sounds and sound symbols". Meanwhile, Anne and Peter (1974:76) in their book Language and Community state:

it is to this total capacity for using language in everyday life that we give the label 'language for living'. The name itself reflects the basic idea that without language there can be no community, no shared activity, no shared experience, one might say, indeed 'no living'...

From the statement above, it can be concluded that language is very significant and cannot be separated from human life.

For those reasons language is used and learnt by human being. In communication it is used in the form of either spoken or written. Studying about language, we cannot neglect the components of language. One of the main components of language is vocabulary. Realizing the fact, the learners of the language should have competence in vocabulary besides other competence. The vocabulary of a language grows continually with new development in knowledge. New ideas need new labels to name them (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:11). In other words, it is important to learn vocabulary to know its development.

Dealing with vocabulary there are fixed phrases with special different meaning of the individual words, such expressions are called as idioms. All languages contain many idiomatic expressions. In English, for instance, the idiomatic expressions are shown as follows:

(the) cold war,
take part in,
lose face,
a black list,
make sense, etc.

Those idiomatic expressions respectively have similar phrases in Indonesian such as:

perang dingin,
ambil bagian,
kehilangan muka,
daftar hitam,
masuk akal, etc.

In this case, the meaning of *(the) cold war* is nearer to the meaning of *war* and the meaning is similar to *perang dingin*, but the meaning of *make sense* is not related to *make* or *sense* and the meaning is similar to *masuk akal*.

Idioms are an essential part of English and they are not a separate part of it. They are commonly used in all types of languages, spoken and written, formal and informal. There are so many idiomatic expressions in English, therefore, it is said that English is an idiomatic language (Simon, 1991). One's language skill will increase rapidly if s/he understands idioms and uses them correctly. In addition, it will be better to learn idiom to master English.

It is significant to know well about idioms. On the other hand, it is not easy to understand them correctly. One of the main problems dealing with idioms is that it is often impossible to guess the meaning of an idiom from the meaning of individual words. Another problem is in which situation it is used. A further problem is that it is impossible to translate idioms into or from one's native language (Seidl and McMordie, 1988). One way to know more about the

idiom is to compare two or more languages. Comparison is a way to show the similarities and differences between two or more objects by using certain rule. (Keraf, 1982:16). This thesis will compare English with Indonesian idiomatic expressions.

Based on the above description, this thesis attempts to find out the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions, so the thesis entitled '*A Comparative Study Between English and Indonesian Idiomatic Expressions*'.

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

Idiomatic expressions have interesting aspects to be analyzed like: why is the idiom *white house* used as the residence of the President of United States? Why not *big house*? Why is the idiom *the apple of one's eye* used to express something or someone that is loved while Indonesian used *buah hati* to express the same idea? Why do English and Indonesian use *(the) cold war* and *perang dingin* which have similar meaning? Those problems will not be analyzed in this thesis. This thesis is especially going to discuss:

1. what are the structures of English and Indonesian Idiomatic expressions?
2. what are the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions?

For example, the idioms *make sense* and *masuk akal* have the same idea and structurally consist of Verb and Noun, thus belong to Verb Phrase. The form of *make sense* can be separated by other words (good/no), the form becomes *make good sense* and the verb may be changed into past tense, so the form becomes *made sense*. While the form of *masuk akal* is fixed, it cannot be separated by other words and the verb cannot be changed.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

There are many problems dealing with idiomatic expressions. It will be quite difficult to discuss all aspects of the idioms. In order to have a better result, this thesis focus on the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions. In this case, it will be focused on the structure of phrases. According to Goffin and McMordie (1960) there are three types of English idiomatic expressions:

1. type of word, usually found in contraction of words (*can't* for cannot, *o'clock* for of the clock, etc.), abbreviations (*Capt.* for Captain, *Dr.* for Doctor, etc.), peculiar uses of peculiar words (*Prices fall*, *The wind falls*, etc.);
2. type of phrase, dealing with part of speech (*crocodile tears*, *an open secret*, *behind the scenes*, etc.);
3. type of sentence, used in proverb and saying (*bad news travel fast*, *where there is a will there is a way*, *first things first*, etc.).

Chaer (1986, 8) states that Indonesian also has three types of idiomatic expressions, they are:

1. type of word, such as *gula-gula*, *tupai-tupai*, etc.;
2. type of phrase, such as *kambing hitam*, *batu loncatan*, etc.;
3. type of sentence, such as *nona makan sirih*.

This thesis will discuss the second type only, since this type deals with the structure of phrases. The thesis will compare English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions which have similar meaning and structure or similar meaning but different structure.

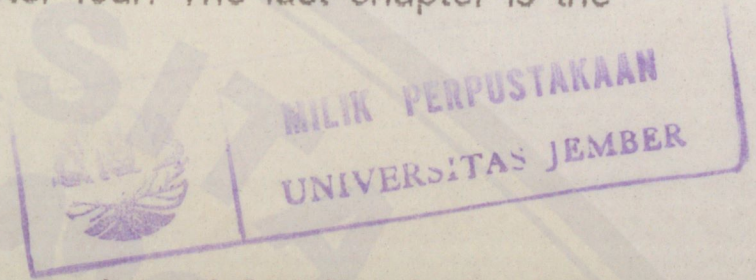
1.4 The Organization of the Thesis

The thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter one is divided into five subchapters, they are the background of the study, the problem to discuss, the scope of the study, the organization of the thesis, and the goal of the study. Chapter two is theoretical review that talks about some linguists' statements dealing with the thesis. The next chapter, chapter three, discusses the method of research. Discussion is presented in chapter four. The last chapter is the conclusion of the thesis.

1.5 The Goal of the Study

Every kind of writing has some goals, such as informing, instructing, entertaining, and expressing feeling or emotion. This thesis has a main goal, that is to inform the readers the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions by giving detail descriptions. It is also to apply the knowledge of English I got during my study at the Faculty of Letters, University of Jember.

By reading the thesis, it is hoped that the writer and the language learners, especially the students of English Department, Faculty of Letters, University of Jember can take some advantages to improve their language skills especially their ability in using idiomatic expressions.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 The Definition of Idiom

Seidl and McMordie (1988:13) define that "idiom is a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word". Based on Longman Dictionary of English Idiom, "idiom is a fixed group of words with a special different meaning of the separate words" (Long and Summer, 1992). For example, *under* means 'below' and *weather* means condition of sun, wind, temperature, etc. at particular area and time', while *under the weather* as an idiom means 'unwell'. In other words, the meaning of *under the weather* as an idiom has no connection with either *under* or *weather*.

According to Cruse (1995:37), idiom is an expression which meaning cannot be explained as a compositional function from the meanings of the individual words. Similarly, Fromkin (1983:184) states that "idiom is a fixed phrase, consisting of more than one word, with meanings that cannot be inferred by knowing the meanings of the individual words". For instance, the meaning of *kick the bucket* cannot be predicted from the meaning of *kick* or *bucket*. If we guess the meaning of it through the meaning of the individual words, the meaning of it will be 'hit a round open container with a handle for carrying liquids with foot'. Really *kick the bucket* means 'to die'. It is often impossible to guess the meaning of the idiom from the meaning of the separate words.

Nida (1979:113) explains that "idioms are combinations of words which have both a literal and nonliteral meaning, but the connection between the two cannot be described as representing an additive process". Accordingly, *a black*

Based on the description, a simple construction like *list* has literal semantic structure (*a list*) and nonliteral ones (*black*). It shows that an idiom can be predicted from one of its element. It is different from the former definition.

Meanwhile, based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, idiom is a phrase or a sentence of which the meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words but must be learnt as a whole, as an idiom. He points out that the idiom can occur in type of phrase or sentence.

Based on Webster's Third New International Dictionary, "idiom is an expression established in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either in grammatical construction or in having a meaning that cannot be derived as a whole from the conjoined meanings of its elements (as *Monday Week* for "the Monday a week after next Monday")" (Webster et al, 1966:1123). It shows that grammatically as well as semantically, an idiom has very special characteristics.

Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, idiom is a construction of words of which the meaning cannot be described from the meanings of the combination of the elements (Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa, 1991). Meanwhile, according to Chaer (1986:7) idiom is an expression (may be in type of word, phrase, or sentence) of which the meaning cannot be derived from the general principle of the language, or cannot be inferred from the lexical meaning of the individual words. For instance, *besar* means 'big' and *mulut* means 'mouth'. *Besar mulut* as idiom means 'boastful; much talk'.

Another definition is derived from Ensiklopedia Indonesia III, it is said that an idiom is a peculiar form of a language; contraction of word that do not deviate from the general structure of a language, so it is different from other languages (Shadily et al, 1982:1367).

Based on the description, a simple conclusion about the definition of the idiom can be made. At least there are four points concerned with idiom. The first, the meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of its element (but sometimes it can be inferred from one of its elements). The second, the meaning is different from the meaning of its element. The third, it has a peculiar in either grammatical construction or meaning. The last, an idiom may be in the type of word, phrase, or sentence.

2.2 Types of English Idiomatic Expression

According to Palmer (1984:81) there are two types of English Idiom, such as total and partial idioms.

- a) We call an idiom as partial idiom where one of the words has usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequences. For example, *an open secret* refers to secret, it means 'one that has become generally known but which is still supposed to be a secret' (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:72); *a blue film* refers to film, it means 'pornographic film' (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204); *a black list* means 'a list of persons who are considered to be dangerous/undesirable/disloyal, etc. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:203). *Secret*, *film*, and *list* on those expressions have usual meaning, while *open*, *blue*, and *black* have peculiar meaning.
- b) Total idiom is an idiom where the combination of meaning is not related to the meaning of the individual words. For instance, *a bitter pill* means something that is unpleasant or difficult to accept (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:64), *a stepping stone* means a job or position which helps towards something better or higher in someone's profession, social status, etc. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:76)

On the other hand, Katz and Postal (1963) divide idiom into lexical and phrase idiom.

- a) Lexical idiom refers to the characteristic of idiom that an idiom is not a compositional function of the meanings of its parts.
- b) Phrase idiom refers to level syntactic categories, it means that the form of an idiom is based on level syntactic categories. The form of an idiom may be Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, or Prepositional Phrase, for example; *a black list* (NP), *make sense* (VP), *red in the face* (Adj P), *under age* (PP) etc.

In this case, the thesis will discuss phrase idiom that is also partial idiom (*a blue film, a black list, an open secret, etc.*) and phrase idiom that is also total idiom (*a bitter pill, a stepping stone, etc.*).

2.3 Types of Indonesian Idiomatic Expression

Chaer (1986:8) explains that Indonesian also has two types of idiom. In the total idiom, the meaning of the element becomes a unity, so each word loses its lexical meaning. For example, *batu loncatan*, it has the same meaning as *a stepping stone*, there is no connection between *batu loncatan* with *batu* or *loncatan*. Other examples, *duri dalam daging* (*a thorn in the flesh*), *biji mata* (*the apple of one's eye*), etc.

In partial idiom, one of the elements has a lexical meaning, while the other has a peculiar meaning, for examples; *daftar hitam*, *perang dingin*, and *koran kuning*. The examples respectively have the same meaning as the English idioms of; *a black list*, *(the) cold war*, and *(the) yellow press*.

Based on Palmer and Chaer's statements it can be concluded that English and Indonesian have two types of idiom, total and partial. Some of

Indonesian idioms are similar to English idioms, such as *daftar hitam* with a *black list*, *(the) cold war* with *perang dingin*, *batu loncatan* with a *stepping stone*, etc. This thesis is going to discuss both, total and partial idioms.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data Collection

There are some methods that can be used to collect data, such as interview, questionnaire, observation, library research, and so forth (Keraf, 1997:60). The data of the thesis are gathered by using library research. It means that the data will be taken from the library, not from the field. The data will be obtained from some books and dictionaries which are related to idiomatic expressions both in English and Indonesian.

3.2 Type of Data

The type of data that will be used in the thesis is qualitative data. Qualitative data are the data that are not in the form of number, so the data in the form of word or group of words. They are English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases that are taken from some books.

3.3 Type of Analysis

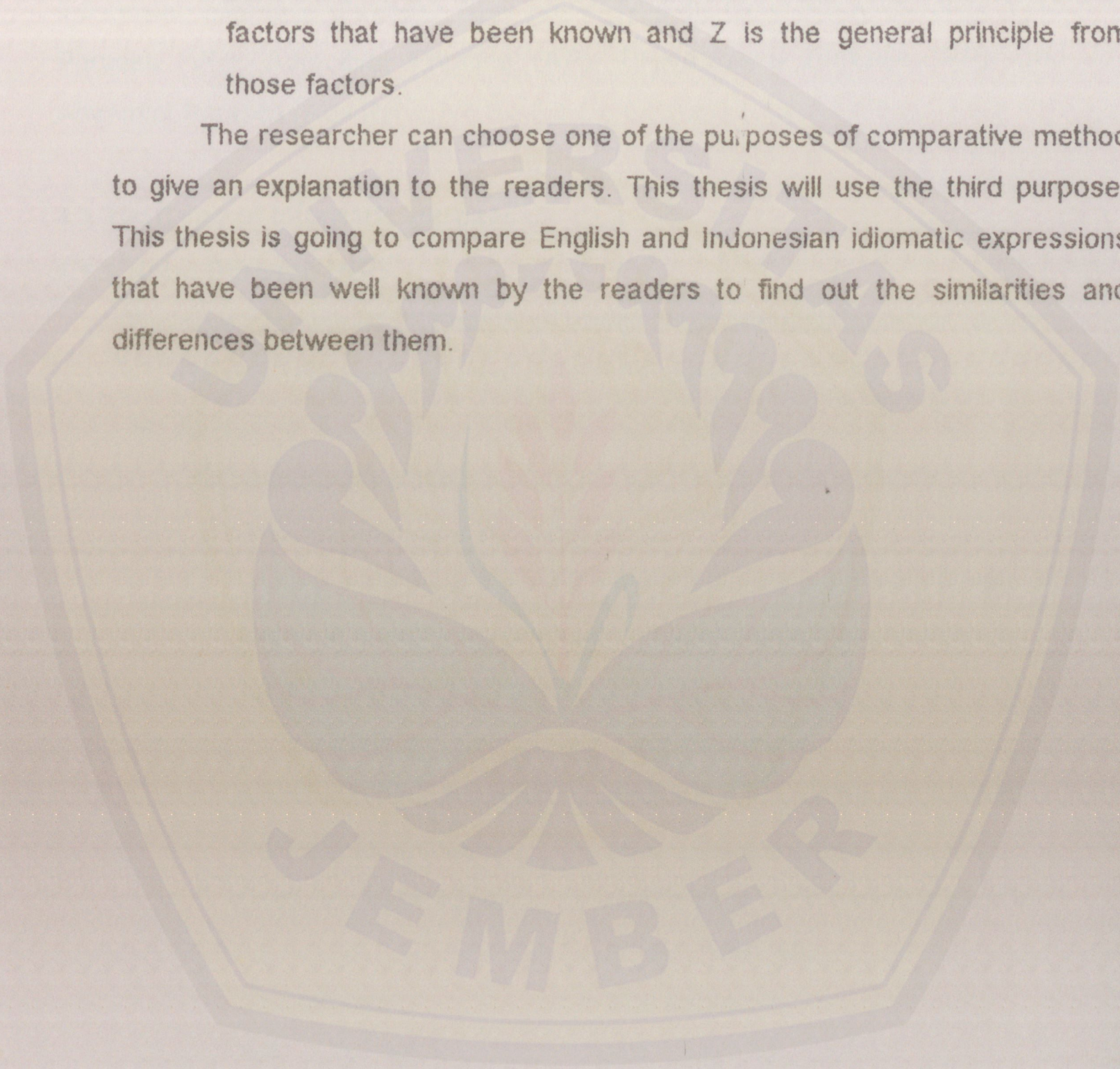
The thesis uses a comparative method. Comparison is a way to show the similarities and differences between two or more objects by using certain principles (Keraf, 1982:60). He remarks that there are three purposes of method of comparison, they are:

- a) to inform something, by connecting with other object which has been known. In other words, this purpose is to introduce object X that has not been known yet by comparing with object Y that has been known.
- b) to convey two or more objects by connecting with the general principle. It means that object X and Y (or more) are the objects that

have not been known yet and will be introduced to the readers, while object Z is the object that has been known as the general principle.

- c) to compare two or more objects that have been known to convey the general principle. In this case, factors X and Y (or more) are the factors that have been known and Z is the general principle from those factors.

The researcher can choose one of the purposes of comparative method to give an explanation to the readers. This thesis will use the third purpose. This thesis is going to compare English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions that have been well known by the readers to find out the similarities and differences between them.



CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will analyze 94 idioms that consist of 47 English and 47 Indonesian idiomatic phrases. They are in type of Noun Phrases (NP), Verb Phrases (VP), Adjectival Phrases (AP), Prepositional Phrases (PP), and Adverbial Phrases (Adv P).

4.1 The Type of Idiomatic Phrases

4.1.1 Noun Phrases (NP)

This type consists of 12 English idiomatic Noun Phrases (number 1a, 1b, 1c, - 7) and Indonesian idiomatic Noun Phrases (number 1a, 1b, 1c, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5, 6, 8, - 13)

1a. *a stepping stone*

The meaning of *a stepping stone*:

a job/position/success which helps towards something higher or better in someone's profession, social status, or educational level (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:76).

| English | Indonesian |
|---|--|
| <p><i>a first stepping stone on the path to success</i> (Hornby, 1994:1258)</p> | <p>Usahanya kini hanya merupakan <i>batu loncatan</i> untuk mencapai usaha yang lebih baik (Mahayana, et. al. , 1997:40)</p> |

The structure:

NP → D N'

N' → A N

The structure:

NP → N N

1b. *a black list*

The meaning of *a black list*:

a list of person who are considered to be dangerous/undesirable/disloyal etc (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:203).

English

Indonesian

He knows that his name is on *the black list*, so he may try to enter the country using a false passport. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:203)

Namanya tercantum dalam *daftar hitam*.

The structure:

NP → D N'

N' → A N

The structure:

NP → N A

1c. *a blue film*

The meaning of *a blue film*:

a pornographic film (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204).

English

Indonesian

There has been a considerable rise in the production of *blue film* since video recorders came on the market. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204)

Film porno sebaiknya jangan dipertontonkan pada anak kecil.

The structure:

NP → D N'

N' → A N

The structure:

NP → N A

1d. *a low profile*

The meaning of *a low profile*:

quiet behaviour which does not arouse attention or attract notice

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:71)

English

Indonesian

You should keep *a low profile*. \Rightarrow AP

In Indonesian this expression is included into Adjectival Phrase

The structure:

NP \rightarrow D N'

N' \rightarrow A N

1e. *a bitter pill*

The meaning of *a bitter pill*:

something that is unpleasant or difficult to accept, e. g. disappointment, defeat, rejection, setback, refusal, etc (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:64).

English

Indonesian

It was *a very bitter pill* \Rightarrow VP

for Mary to swallow when her boyfriend fell in love with her closefriend.

In Indonesian this expression is included into Verb Phrase

The structure:

NP \rightarrow D N'

N' \rightarrow A N

2. *a puppy love*

The meaning of *a puppy love*:

immature infatuation of an adolescent (Homby, 1994:1014).

English

Indonesian

He is mad about his biology teacher, but it is only a puppy love (Homby, 1994:1014)

Kalau bertemu Indra, aku teringat kisah cinta monyet kami dulu.

The structure:

The structure:

NP → D N'

NP → N N

N' → N N

3a. *the law of the jungle*

The meaning of *the law of the jungle*:

the principle that the strongest and most unscrupulous will survive and do well in a competitive situation (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:60).

English

Indonesian

It is all very well having a degree in business administration, but you do not learn *the law of the jungle* at university. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:60)

Hukum rimba masih sering terjadi di ibu kota kita (Chaer, 1986:75).

The structure:

The structure:

NP → D N PP

NP → N N

PP → P NP

NP → D N

3b. *a thorn in the flesh*

The meaning of *a thorn in the flesh*:

something or someone that is a source of annoyance/distaste/trouble for someone (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:63).

English

Indonesian

He has been *a thorn in my flesh* ever since he joined this department.
(Hornby, 1994:1014).

Perasaan ku mengatakan bahwa Roni dapat menjadi *duri dalam daging* keluargamu.

The structure:

The structure:

NP → D N PP

NP → N PP

PP → P NP

PP → P N

NP → D N

4. *the apple of one's eye*

The meaning of *the apple of one's eye*:

person or thing that is loved more than any other (Hornby, 1994:47).

English

Indonesian

She is *the apple of her father's eye* (Hornby:1994:47)

Dia adalah *buah hati* kedua orang tuanya.

The structure:

The structure:

NP → D N PP

NP → N N

PP → P NP

NP → Pro N

5. *someone's right hand man*

The meaning of *someone's right hand man*:

someone's closest assistant/helper (Seidl and McMordie, 1988: 224).

English

Indonesian

Mary has been *the headmaster's right hand man* for years. (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:224)

Dia menjadi *tangan kanan* pemimpinnya.

The structure:

The structure:

NP → Pro N'

NP → N A

N' → N' N

N' → A N

6. *crocodile tears*

The meaning of *crocodile tears*:

insincere tears for effect only (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:199).

English

Indonesian

She shed *crocodile tears* when she dismissed him for his job (Hornby, 1994:283).

Jangan mengeluarkan *air mata* buaya di siri, aku sudah tahu siapa kamu (Chaer, 1986:15).

The structure:

The structure:

NP → N N

NP → N' N

N' → N N

7. *a slip of the tongue*

The meaning of *a slip of the tongue*:

error in writing or speaking (Hornby, 1994:1200).

English

Indonesian

I did not want to say that.

⇒ VP

It was *a slip of the tongue*.

In Indonesian this expression is included into Verb Phrase

The structure:

NP → D N PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

8. *tangan pertama*

The meaning of *tangan pertama* is the same as *at first hand*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ PP

Saya mendengar berita itu dari

In English this expression

tangan pertama

is included into PP

The structure:

NP → N A

9. *lampu hijau*

The meaning of *lampu hijau* is permission to do something.

English

Indonesian

⇒ VP

Dia telah mendapat *lampu hijau*

In English this expression

dari orang tuanya untuk bekerja di

is included into VP

luar negeri.

The structure:

NP → N A

10. *kehilangan muka*

The meaning of *kehilangan muka* is the same as *lose face*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ VP

la jadi *kehilangan muka* karena

In English this expression
is included into VP

ternyata yang diejeknya tadi adalah
dosen barunya.

The structure:

NP → N N

11. *ketinggalan jaman*

The meaning of *ketinggalan jaman* is the same as *out of date*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ PP

Dia selalu mengenakan pakaian

In English this expression
is included into PP

yang sudah *ketinggalan jaman*.

The structure:

NP → N N

12. *omong kosong*

The meaning of *omong kosong* is the same as *big talk*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ AP

Omong kosong kau dapat

In English this expression
is included into AP

melompat setinggi itu (Mahayana,
et. al., 1997:221)

The structure:

NP → N A

13. *darah biru*

The meaning of *darah biru* is the same as *blue blood*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ AP

Meskipun masih tergolong

In English this expression
is included into AP

darah biru, dia tidak bersikap
angkuh.

The structure:

NP → N A

4.1.2 Verb Phrases (VP)

This type consists of 22 English idiomatic Verb Phrases (number 1a, 1b, 1c, - 13) and 22 Indonesian Idiomatic Verb Phrases (number 1, 2, 4, 5b, 6a, 6b, 7, 8, - 16)

1a. *shut one's eyes*

The meaning of *shut one's eyes* :

refuse to see or take notice of something (Hornby, 1994:429)

English

Indonesian

She *shut her eyes* to her
husband's infidelities
(Hornby, 1994:429)

Pengusaha sukses itu
menutup mata terhadap
kemiskinan yang ada di
daerahnya.

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

The structure:

VP → V N

1b. *wash one's hands*

The meaning of *wash one's hands*:

refuse to be responsible for somebody or something (any longer) (Hornby, 1994:1437).

English

Indonesian

I have *washed my hands*
of the sordid business.

Dia berusaha *cuci tangan* dalam
masalah itu.

(Hornby, 1994:1437)

The structure:

The structure:

VP → V NP

VP → V N

NP → Pro N

1c. *try one's luck*

The meaning of *try one's luck*:

try to do or get something, hoping to succeed (Hornby, 1994:1374)

English

Indonesian

I think they will *try their*
luck at roulette.

Mereka mencoba *mengadu*
untung di meja judi.

(Hornby, 1994:1374)

The structure:

The structure:

VP → V NP

VP → V N

NP → Pro N

1d. *show one's teeth*

The meaning of *show one's teeth*:

use one's power/authority to intimidate/punish somebody.

(Hornby, 1994:1177)

| English | Indonesian |
|---|--|
| The government <i>showed its teeth</i> to the rebels. | Pemerintah <i>unjuk gigi</i> terhadap para koruptor. |
| The structure: | The structure: |
| VP → V NP | VP → V N |
| NP → Pro N | |

1e. *rack one's brain*

The meaning of *rack one's brain*:

try very hard to think of something (Homby, 1994:1031)

| English | Indonesian |
|--|--|
| We <i>racked our brains</i> for an answer. (Homby, 1994:1031) | Kita harus <i>memeras otak</i> untuk menjawab teka-teki itu. |
| The structure: | The structure: |
| VP → V NP | VP → V N |
| NP → Pro N | |

1f. *tighten one's belt*

The meaning of *tighten one's belt*:

eat less, spend less money, etc. because there is little available (Homby, 1994:1342).

| English | Indonesian |
|---|---|
| Things are beginning to cost more and more. | Di tempat pengungsian mereka harus <i>mengencangkan ikat pinggang</i> karena terbatasnya bahan makanan. |
| It looks like we will all have to <i>tighten our belt</i> . | |

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

1g. *breathe one's last*

The meaning of *breathe one's last*: die (Phythian, 1986:25).

English

Mrs. Smith *breathed her last* this morning.

(Spears, 1996:39)

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → N N

Indonesian

Tak kuduga dia akan *mengambil nafas penghabisan* dalam usia muda itu.

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → N N

2. *have a heart of gold*

The meaning of *have a heart of gold*:

be very kind and generous (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:226)

English

Mrs. Brown may seem grumpy and bad tempered sometimes, but deep down she *has a heart of gold*.

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:226)

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → N' PP

N' → D N

PP → P N

Indonesian

Walaupun dalam keadaan susah, anak yang *berhati emas* itu masih mau membantu temannya.

The structure:

VP → V N

3. *give someone/get the green light*

The meaning of *give someone/get the green light*:

give/get approval or permission to start doing something.

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:205)

English

Indonesian

The budget has been approved,

⇒ NP

so we have *got the green light*

In Indonesian this expression is

to order the new scientific

included into Noun Phrase

equipment for the department.

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:205)

The structure:

give someone the green light

VP → V NP

NP → N N'

N' → D N'

N' → A N

or

get the green light

VP → V NP

NP → D N'

N' → A N

4. *catch someone in the act*

The meaning of *catch someone in the act*:

find/catch someone actually doing something wrong/ forbidden.

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:157)

| English | Indonesian |
|---|---|
| <p><i>I caught her in the act of reading my letter.</i></p> | <p>Masyarakat menangkap basah pencuri kendaraan bermotor yang sedang beraksi.</p> |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>The structure:</p> | <p>The structure:</p> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| <p>VP → V NP</p> <p>NP → N PP</p> <p>PP → P NP</p> <p>NP → D N</p> | <p>VP → V A</p> |
|--|-----------------|

5a. *come of age*

The meaning of *come of age*:

become adult in law, i. e. reach the age of eighteen or twenty one depending on the country (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:158)

| English | Indonesian |
|--|---|
| <p>When Jane comes of age, she will buy her own car (Spears, 1996:62).</p> | <p>⇒ AP</p> <p>In Indonesian this expression is included into Adjectival Phrase</p> |

The structure:

VP → V PP

PP → P N

5b. *fall in love*

The meaning of *fall in love*:

feel a sudden strong attraction for somebody (Hornby, 1994:741)

| English | Indonesian |
|---|--|
| I am <i>falling in love</i> with my new teacher. | Irwan <i>jatuh cinta</i> kepada tetangga barunya. |
| The structure: | The structure: |
| VP → V PP | VP → V N |
| PP → P N | |

6a. *change hands*

The meaning of *change hands*:

pass from the ownership of one person to that of another

(Phythian:1986:97)

| English | Indonesian |
|--|---|
| That shops has <i>changed</i> <i>hands</i> only once in a hundred years. | Rumah yang berhantu itu telah tiga kali <i>berpindah tangan</i> selama setahun ini. |
| (Phythian:1986:36) | |
| The structure: | The structure: |
| VP → V N | VP → V N |

6b. *make sense*

The meaning of *make sense*:

have an understandable meaning (Hornby, 1994:1151)

| English | Indonesian |
|--|--|
| What Jonh says <i>makes</i> <i>sense</i> (Spears, 1996:225) | Alasanmu tidak <i>masuk akal</i> sama sekall. |
| The structure: | The structure: |
| VP → V N | VP → V N |

6c. *lose face*

The meaning of *lose face*:

be humiliated; lose the respect of others (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:219)

| English | Indonesian |
|---|---|
| John is more afraid of <i>losing face</i> than losing money. (Spears, 1996:217) | ⇒ NP In Indonesian this expression is included into Noun Phrase |

The structure:

VP → V N

7. *teach someone a lesson*

The meaning of *teach someone a lesson*:

make someone improve his behaviour by punishment or by unpleasant experience (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:183).

| English | Indonesian |
|---|---|
| You were teasing the cat again and this time she scratched you. That will be <i>teach you a lesson</i> (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:183) | Bapak itu sering <i>memberi</i> <i>pelajaran</i> kepada anaknya dengan memukulinya. |

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → N N'

N' → D N

The structure:

VP → V N

8. *take part in*

The meaning of *take part in*:

have a share or role in something with others; be involved in something; participate in something (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:899).

| English | Indonesian |
|--|--|
| Will you <i>take part in</i> French open? | Berapa regu yang akan <i>ambil</i> <i>bagian</i> dalam kejuaraan nanti? |
| The structure: VP → V N P | The structure: VP → V N |

9. *think twice*

The meaning of *think twice*:

think carefully before deciding to do something (Hornby, 1994:1333)

| English | Indonesian |
|--|--|
| You should <i>think twice</i> before quitting your job. (Spears, 1996:335) | Kamu harus <i>berpikir dua kali</i> sebelum menerima pekerjaan itu. |
| The structure: VP → V Adv | The structure: VP → V Adv |

10. *take the air*

The meaning of *take the air*:

go out of doors in order to enjoy the fresh air (Hornby, 1994:25)

| English | Indonesian |
|-------------------------------|--|
| I like to <i>take the air</i> | Saya sering <i>makan angin</i> di pagi |

in the early morning.

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → D N

hari jika cuaca cerah.

The structure:

VP → V N

11. *prick up one's ears*

The meaning of *prick up one's ears*:

suddenly begin to pay attention to what is being said.

(Hornby, 1994:985)

English

Indonesian

The children *pricked up their ears* when they heard the word 'ice cream'

Dia *memasang telinga* ketika mendengar keributan di luar.

(Hornby, 1994:985)

The structure:

The structure:

VP → V Adv NP

VP → V N

NP → Pro N

12. *wax and wane*

The meaning of *wax and wane*:

increase and the decrease in strength or important (Hornby, 1994:1442)

English

Indonesian

Throughout history empires have *waxed and waned*.

Kehidupan manusia di dunia mengalami *pasang surut*.

(Hornby, 1994:1442)

The structure:

VP → V Conj V

The structure:

VP → V A

13. *die a natural death*

The meaning of *die a natural death*:

die of natural causes (old age or illness) (Spears, 1996:75)

English

Indonesian

The police say that she

Aku ingin hidup seribu tahun dan

did not *die a natural death*. *mati seajal*.

The structure:

The structure:

VP → V NP

VP → V Adv

NP → D N'

N' → A N

14. *menelan pil pahit*

The meaning of *menelan pil pahit* get something that is unpleasant e. g. disappointment, rejection, etc.

English

Indonesian

→ NP

Mereka belum pernah *menelan pil pahit* selama bergaul dengannya, pantas mereka selalu memujinya.

In English this expression is included into NP

The structure:

VP → V NP

NP → N A

15. *berdarah dingin*

The meaning of *berdarah dingin* is the same as *in cold blood*.

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ⇒ PP | Pembunuh <i>berdarah dingin</i> itu |
| In English this expression | dibekuk polisi. |
| is included into Prepositional | The structure: |
| Phrase | VP → V A |

16. *keseleo lidah*

The meaning of *keseleo lidah* is the same as *a slip of the tongue*.

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ⇒ NP | Sebetulnya dia tidak |
| In English this expression is | bermaksud berkata begitu, |
| included into Noun Phrase (NP) | dia hanya <i>keseleo lidah</i> . |
| | The structure: |
| | VP → V N |

4. 1. 3 Adjectival Phrases (AP)

This type consists of 3 English idiomatic Adjectival Phrases (number 1a, 1b, and 2) and 4 Indonesian idiomatic Adjectival Phrases (number 2, 3, 4, and 5)

1a. *big talk*

The meaning of *big talk* :

boastful, empty talk (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:15)

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I heard Mark telling Alex that | ⇒ NP |
| he could not decide whether | In Indonesian this expression is |

to buy a Jaguar or a Mercedes- included into Noun Phrase
all *big talk*, I am sure.

He will keep his Ford Fiesta
(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:15)

The structure:

AP → A N

1b. *blue blood*

The meaning of *blue blood*:
aristocratic descent (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204).

English

Indonesian

His mother told him that
generations ago there was
blue blood in the family.
(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204)

⇒ NP

In Indonesian this expression is
included into Noun Phrase

The structure:

AP → A N

2. *red in the face*

The meaning of *red in the face*:
shame (Spears, 1996:283).

English

Indonesian

The speaker kept making
error and become *red in*
the face (Spears, 1996:283).

Mendengar olok-olok itu Andre
menjadi *merah muka*.

The structure:

AP → A PP

PP → P Np

NP → D N

The structure:

AP → A N

3. *hitam di atas putih*

The meaning of *hitam di atas putih* is the same as *in black and white*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ PP

Saya menginginkan perjanjian

In English this expression
is included into PP

hitam di atas putih.

The structure:

AP → A PP

PP → P A

4. *cukup umur*

The meaning of *cukup umur* is the same as *come of age*.

English

Indonesian

⇒ VP

Santi belum *cukup umur* untuk

In English this expression
is included into VP

memiliki surat ijin mengemudi.

The structure:

AP → A N

5. *rendah hati*

The meaning of *rendah hati* is the same as *a low profile*.

| English | Indonesian |
|----------------------------|--|
| ⇒ NP | Dengan <i>rendah hati</i> dia mengakui |
| In English this expression | bahwa keberhasilan yang |
| is included into Noun | dicapainya adalah hasil |
| Phrase (NP) | perjuangan istrinya (Mahayana, et. al, 1997:12) |
| | The structure: |
| | AP → A N |

4. 1. 4. Prepositional Phrases (PP)

This type consists of 10 English idiomatic Prepositional Phrases (number 1, 2, 3, - 8) and 4 Indonesian idiomatic Prepositional Phrases (number 3, 4a, 6, and 7).

1. *in black and white*

The meaning of *in black and white* :

in writing or in print (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:204)

| English | Indonesian |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I want the contract | ⇒ AP |
| <i>in black and white.</i> | In Indonesian this expression is |
| | included into Adjectival Phrases |

The structure:

PP → A AP

AP → A Conj A

2a. *at first hand*

The meaning of *at first hand*:

directly from the original source (Seidl and McMordie, 1988:222)

English

Indonesian

I heard the news *at first hand*. ⇒ NP

In Indonesian this expression is included into Noun Phrase

The structure:

PP → P AP

AP → A N

2b. *in cold blood*

The meaning of *in cold blood*:

cruel; without feeling pity or remorse; deliberately and callously.

(Hornby, 1994:221)

English

Indonesian

He was killed *in cold blood*. ⇒ VP

In Indonesian this expression is included into Verb Phrase

The structure:

PP → P AP

AP → A N

3. *under one's nose*

The meaning of *under one's nose*: very close

(Seidl and McMordie, 1988:228)

English

Indonesian

I put the bill *under his nose* so that he could not miss it (Hornby, 1994:841) Aku sudah *di depan hidungnya* tapi tidak ditegurnya (Chaer, 1986:57)

The structure:

PP → P NP

NP → Pro N

The structure:

PP → P N

4a. *under age*

The meaning of *under age*:

not old enough; not yet adult (Hornby, 1994:22)

English

Indonesian

You should not sell
cigarettes to *under age*
teenagers (Hornby, 1994:
22)

Banyak anak *di bawah umur*
bekerja di jalanan.

The structure:

PP → P N

The structure:

PP → P N

4b. *out of date*

The meaning of *out of date*:

obsolete; belonging to an earlier period (Phythian, 1986:54).

English

Indonesian

All my clothes are *out of*
date (Spears, 1996:252).

⇒ NP

In Indonesian this expression is
included into Noun Phrase

The structure:

PP → P N

5. *in the twinkling of an eye*

The meaning of *in the twinkling of an eye*:

very quickly (Phythian, 1986:232).

English
Her mood could change
from happy to sad *in the
twinkling of an eye.*

The structure:

PP → P NP PP

NP → D N

PP → P NP

NP → D N

6. *at death's door*

The meaning of *at death's door* : dying (Phythian, 1986:56)

English
My cat was *at death's door*
for three days, and then it
finally died (Spears, 1996:18)

The structure:

PP → P NP

NP → N N

7. *behind the scenes*

The meaning of *behind the scenes*:

not seen by the public, without public knowledge (Seidl and
McMordie, 1988:89).

English
Political deals done *behind the
scenes* (Hornby, 1994:1128)

Indonesian
⇒ Adv P
In Indonesian this expression
is included into Adverbial
Phrase

Indonesian
Meskipun sudah *di ambang
kubur*, dia masih tidak mau
bertobat (Chaer, 1986:17)

The structure:

PP → P N

Indonesian
Siapakah sebenarnya yang
berada *di belakang layar*

peristiwa 27 Juli?

The structure:

PP → P NP

NP → D N

The structure:

PP → P N

8. *at the crack of dawn*

The meaning of *at the crack of dawn*:

very early in the morning (Hornby, 1994:276).

English

Indonesian

Jane was always up

⇒ Adv P

at the crack of dawn.

In Indonesian this expression is

(Spears, 1996:20)

included into Adverbial Phrase

The structure:

PP → P NP PP

NP → D N

PP → P N

4.1.5 Adverbial Phrases (Adv.P)

There are only two types of Indonesian idiomatic adverbial phrases, and there is no English idiomatic adverbial phrase that could be analysed in this thesis.

1. *sekejap mata*

The meaning of *sekejap mata* is the same as *in the twinkling of an eye*.

| English | Indonesian |
|--|---|
| ⇒ PP | Dalam <i>sekejap mata</i> pencuri |
| In English this expression is included into PP | berhasil membawa kabur sepeda yang baru saja saya parkir. |
| | The structure: Adv P → Adv N |

2. *pagi-pagi buta*

The meaning of *pagi-pagi buta* is the same as *at the crack of dawn*.

| English | Indonesian |
|--|--|
| ⇒ PP | Orang itu rajin sekali, <i>pagi-pagi buta</i> dia sudah bangun dan langsung bekerja. |
| In English this expression is included into PP | |
| | The structure: Adv P → Adv A |

4.2 The Differences between English and Indonesian Idiomatic Phrases

1. The first difference between English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases is they have different type of phrases so their structure is different too.

| English | Indonesian |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| a. get the green light (VP) | a. lampu hijau (NP) |
| VP → V NP | NP → N A |
| NP → D N' | |
| N' → A N | |

b. come of age (VP)

VP → V PP

PP → P N

c. lose face (VP)

VP → V N

d. big talk (AP)

AP → A N

e. blue blood (AP)

AP → A N

f. a low profile (NP)

NP → D N'

N' → A N

g. a bitter pill (NP)

NP → D N'

N' → A N

h. a slip of the tongue (NP)

NP → D N PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

i. in black and white (PP)

PP → P AP

AP → A Conj A

j. at first hand (PP)

PP → P AP

AP → A N

b. cukup umur (AP)

AP → A N

c. kehilangan muka (NP)

NP → N N

d. omong kosong (NP)

NP → N A

e. berdarah biru (VP)

VP → V A

f. rendah hati (AP)

AP → A N

g. menelan pil pahit (VP)

VP → V NP

NP → N A

h. keseleo lidah (VP)

VP → V N

i. hitam di atas putih (AP)

AP → A PP

PP → P A

j. tangan pertama (NP)

NP → N A

k. in cold blood (PP)

PP → P AP

AP → A N

l. out of date (PP)

PP → P N

m. in the twinkling of an eye (PP)

PP → P NP PP

NP → D N

PP → P NP

NP → D N

n. at the crack of dawn (PP)

PP → P NP PP

NP → D N

PP → P N

k. berdarah biru (VP)

VP → V A

l. ketinggalan jaman (NP)

NP → N N

m. sekejap mata (Adv PP)

Adv P → Adv N

n. pagi-pagi buta (Adv P)

Adv P → Adv A

2. The second difference between English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases is they belong to the same type of phrase but different structure.

English

Indonesian

* Noun Phrases (NP)

a. a stepping stone

NP → D N'

N' → A N

b. a black list

NP → D N'

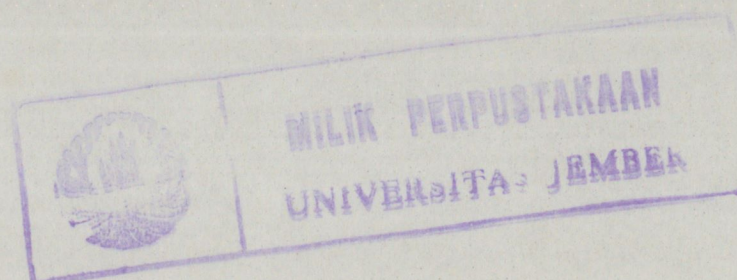
N' → A N

a. batu loncatan

NP → N A

b. daftar hitam

NP → N A



c. a blue film

NP → D N'

N' → A N

d. a puppy love

NP → D N'

N' → N N

e. the law of the jungle

NP → D N PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

f. a thorn in the flesh

NP → D N PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

g. the apple of one's eye

NP → D N PP

PP → P NP

NP → Pro N

h. someone's right hand man

NP → Pro N'

N' → N' N

N' → A N

i. crocodile tears

NP → N N

c. film porno

NP → N A

d. cinta monyet

NP → N N

e. hukum rimba

NP → N N

f. duri dalam daging

NP → N PP

PP → P N

g. buah hati

NP → N N

h. tangan kanan

NP → N A

i. air mata buaya

NP → 'N' N

N' → N N

* Verb Phrases (VP)

a. shut one's eyes

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

b. wash one's hands

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

c. try one's luck

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

d. show one's teeth

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

e. rack one's brain

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

f. tighten one's belt

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

g. breathe one's last

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N

a. menutup mata

VP → V N

b. cuci tangan

VP → V N

c. mengadu untung

VP → V N

d. unjuk gigi

VP → V N

e. memeras otak

VP → V N

f. mengencangkan ikat pinggang

VP → V NP

NP → N N

g. menarik nafas penghabisan

VP → V NP

NP → N N

h. have a heart of gold

VP → V NP

NP → N' PP

N' → D N

PP → P N

h. berhati emas

VP → V N

i. catch someone in the act

VP → V NP

NP → N PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

i. menangkap basah

VP → V A

j. fall in love

VP → V PP

PP → P N

j. jatuh cinta

VP → V N

k. teach someone a lesson

VP → V NP

NP → Pro N'

N' → D N

k. memberi pelajaran

VP → V N

l. take part in

VP → V N P

l. ambil bagian

VP → V N

m. take the air

VP → V NP

NP → D N

m. makan angin

VP → V N

n. prick up one's ears

VP → V Adv NP

NP → Pro N

n. memasang telinga

VP → V N

o. wax and wane

VP → V Conj V

p. die a natural death

VP → V NP

NP → D N'

N' → A N

o. pasang surut

VP → V A

p. mati seajal

VP → V Adv

* Adjectival Phrase (AP)

a. red in the face

AP → A PP

PP → P NP

NP → D N

a. merah muka

AP → A N

* Prepositional Phrases (PP)

a. under one's nose

PP → P NP_p

b. at death's door

PP → P NP

NP → N N

c. behind the scenes

PP → P NP

NP → D N

a. di depan hidung

PP → P N

b. di ambang kubur

PP → P N

c. di belakang layar

PP → P N

3. Separable phrases

Some of English Idiomatic phrases are separable phrases, but there are no separable phrases in Indonesian idiomatic phrases.

a. separated by adjective

| English | Indonesian |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>a stepping stone</i> | <i>batu loncatan</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>a first stepping stone</i> | <i>-----batu loncatan</i> |
| <i>an important stepping stone</i> | |
| | |
| <i>make sense</i> | <i>masuk akal</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>make good sense</i> | <i>masuk ----akal</i> |

b. separated by negative

| English | Indonesian |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>make sense</i> | <i>masuk akal</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>make no sense</i> | <i>masuk ----akal</i> |

c. separated by pronoun

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <i>lose face</i> | <i>kehilangan muka</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>lose his/her/their face</i> | <i>kehilangan-----muka</i> |

d. separated by adverb

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| English | Indonesian |
| <i>a bitter pill</i> | <i>menelan pil pahit</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>a very bitter pill</i> | <i>menelan-----pil pahit</i> |

4. Substitutable Phrases

Some of English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases are substitutable phrases.

a. head substitution

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| English | Indonesian |
| <i>shut one's eye</i> | <i>menutup mata</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>close one's eyes</i> | <i>----- menutup mata</i> |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>red in the face</i> | <i>merah muka</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>get a red face</i> | <i>----- merah muka</i> |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>be of age</i> | <i>cukup umur</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>come of age</i> | <i>----- cukup umur</i> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>at the crack dawn</i> | <i>pagi-pagi buta</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>at the break of dawn</i> | <i>----- pagi-pagi buta</i> |

Indonesian idiomatic phrases- *menutup mata, merah muka, cukup umur, and pagi-pagi buta* which have the same meaning to English idiomatic phrases above, are not substitutable phrases.

| Indonesian | English |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <i>mengambil nafas penghabisan</i> | <i>breathe one's last</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>menghembuskan nafas penghabisan</i> | ---- <i>breathe one's last</i> |
| <i>keseleo lidah</i> | <i>a slip of the tongue</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>tergelincir lidah</i> | --- <i>a slip of the tongue</i> |
| <i>cuci tangan</i> | <i>wash one's hands</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>membersihkan tangan</i> | ---- <i>wash one's hands</i> |
| <i>buku hitam</i> | <i>a black list</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>daftar hitam</i> | <i>a black list</i> ----- |
| <i>berpindah tangan</i> | <i>change hands</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>berganti tangan</i> | ----- <i>change hands</i> |

unjuk gigi

⇓

memperlihatkan gigi

show one's teeth

⇓

----- *show one's teeth*

buah mata

⇓

biji mata

apple of one's eye

⇓

----- *apple of one's eye*

English idioms which have the same meaning to Indonesian idioms above (*breathe one's last, wash one's hands, a black list, change hands, show one's teeth, the apple of one's eye*) are not substitutable phrases.

Keseleo lidah is head substitution and *a slip of the tongue* is modifier substitution. Substitutable phrases

means phrases that can be substituted one of their part.

When the head word of the phrase can be substituted, it is called head substitution. It is called modifier substitution when the modifier can be substituted.

b. modifier substitution

English

Indonesian

a blue film

film porno

⇓

⇓

a blue movie

film porno

a thorn in the flesh

duri dalam daging

⇓

⇓

a thorn in one's side

duri dalam daging

a thorn in one's flesh

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>catch someone in the act</i> | <i>menangkap basah</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>catch someone red handed</i> | <i>menangkap basah-----</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>die a natural death</i> | <i>mati seajal</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>die in one's bed</i> | <i>mati seajal-----</i> |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>a slip of the tongue</i> | <i>keseleo lidah</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>a slip of the pen</i> | <i>keseleo lidah-----</i> |

Indonesian idiomatic phrases (*film biru, duri dalam daging, menangkap basah, mati seajal, keseleo lidah*) which have the same meaning to English idiomatic phrases above are not substitutable phrases.

| Indonesian | English |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>di belakang layar</i> | <i>behind the scenes</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>di belakang panggung</i> | <i>behind the scenes-----</i> |
| | |
| <i>di depan hidung</i> | <i>under one's nose</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>di depan mata</i> | <i>under one's nose-----</i> |

berdarah biru

blue blood



berdarah putih

blue blood-----

berhati emas

have a heart of gold



berhati berlian

have a heart of gold-----

jatuh cinta

fall in love



jatuh hati

fall in love-----

masuk akal

make sense



masuk angan

make sense-----

English idiomatic phrases which have the same meaning to Indonesian idiomatic phrases above are not substitutable phrases.

5. Other difference between English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases is the verb in Idiomatic Verb Phrases. The English verb has different forms (present tense, simple past, present perfect) so the verb in English idiomatic Verb phrases can be changed into other forms depending on the tenses.

For example:

The Present Tense

English : I wash my hands of the sordid business.

Indonesian: Saya cuci tangan atas bisnis kotor itu.

The Simple Past

English : Last year I washed my hands of the sordid business.

Indonesian : Tahun lalu saya cuci tangan atas bisnis kotor itu.

The Present Perfect

English : I have washed my hands of the sordid business

Indonesian: Saya telah cuci tangan atas bisnis kotor itu.

The verb in Indonesian idiomatic Verb Phrases does not change in different form of tense.

4.3 The Similarities between English and Indonesian Idiomatic Phrases

1. Based on the previous discussion, it could be concluded that there are only 4 English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases which have the same types and structures of phrase, they are:

| English | Indonesian |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. change hands (VP) | a. berpindah tangan (VP) |
| VP → V N | VP → V N |
| b. make sense (VP) | b. masuk akal (VP) |
| VP → V N | VP → V N |
| c. think twice (VP) | c. berpikir dua kali (VP) |
| VP → V Adv | VP → V Adv |

d. under age (PP)

PP → P N

d. di bawah umur (PP)

PP → P N

2. The second similarity is about substitutable phrases.

a. Head substitution

The head words of English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases below can be substituted, they are:

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>rack one's brain</i> | <i>memeras otak</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>beat one's brain</i> | <i>memutar otak</i> |
| <i>prick up one's ears</i> | <i>memasang telinga</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>give an ears</i> | <i>membuka telinga</i> |

b. modifier substitution

English and Indonesian idiomatic phrase below is modifier substitution.

| English | Indonesian |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>try one's luck</i> | <i>mengadu nasib</i> |
| ⇓ | ⇓ |
| <i>try one's fortune</i> | <i>mengadu untung</i> |

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the title, this thesis observes the similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions. After the data have been collected, they are analyzed by using comparative method, and then it can be drawn some conclusions.

Based on 47 idioms of each language which had been compared in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 6 structures of English idiomatic Noun Phrase, 13 structures of English idiomatic Verb Phrase, 8 structures of English idiomatic Prepositional Phrase, 2 structures of English idiomatic Adjectival Phrase, and 4 structures of Indonesian idiomatic Noun Phrase, 5 structures of Indonesian idiomatic Verb Phrase, 1 structure of Indonesian idiomatic Prepositional Phrase, 2 structures of Indonesian idiomatic Adjectival Phrase, and 2 structures of Indonesian idiomatic Adverbial Phrase.

- a) The most common structure of English idiomatic Noun Phrase is Determiner followed by Noun Phrase or Noun Bar, such as *the law of the jungle, a stepping stone, a blue film*, etc. The structure of Indonesian idiomatic Noun Phrase is Noun followed by Noun, Adjective, or Prepositional Phrase, such as *cinta monyet, daftar hitam, duri dalam daging*, etc.
- b) The most common structure of English idiomatic Verb Phrase is Verb followed by Noun or Noun Phrase, such as *make sense, get the green light, wash one's hands*, etc. The most common structure of Indonesian idiomatic Verb Phrase is Verb followed by Noun, such as *masuk akal, makan angin*, etc.

c) The most common structure of English idiomatic Prepositional Phrase is Preposition followed by Noun Phrase, such as *in the twinkling of an eye*, *behind the scenes*, etc. The structure of Indonesian idiomatic Prepositional Phrase is Preposition followed by Noun, such as *di bawah umur*, *di belakang layar*, etc.

d) Adjectival Phrases

Based on the previous chapter, there are only two structures of English idiomatic Adjectival Phrases. Adjective followed by Noun or Prepositional Phrase, such as *blue blood*, *red in the face*. The most common structure of Indonesian idiomatic Adjectival Phrase is Preposition followed by Noun, such as *cukup umur*, *rendah hati*, etc.

e) Adverbial Phrase

Based on the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there is no English idiomatic Adverbial Phrase and there are two structures of Indonesian idiomatic Adverbial Phrases. The structure of Indonesian idiomatic Adverbial Phrase is Adverb followed by Noun or Adjective, such as *sekejap mata*, *pagi-pagi buta*, etc.

The idiomatic phrases that have been compared in this thesis are English and Indonesian idioms which have the same meanings. The first difference is some of them have different types of phrase so the structures are different too. One of them is *out of date* is Prepositional Phrase (PP) and *ketinggalan jaman* is Noun Phrase (NP). The structure:

out of date

PP → P N

ketinggalan jaman

NP → N N

The second difference, some of English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases have the same types of phrase but different structures, for example, a *black list* has the same meaning as *daftar hitam* and they also belong to the

same type of phrase -Noun Phrase (NP), but their structures are different. The structure:

a black list

NP → D N'

N' → A N

daftar hitam

NP → N A

The third difference between English and Indonesian idioms is that there are some separable phrases in English idioms, but it cannot be found in Indonesian idioms. As an example, the idioms *make sense* can be separated by negative or adjective, so it becomes *make no sense* or *make good sense*. Indonesian idiom which has the same meaning to it, *masuk akal*, cannot be separated by other words.

Other difference is about substitutable phrase. In some cases, English idiomatic phrases are substitutable phrases while Indonesian idiomatic phrases are not substitutable phrases. In English idiom, *red in the face* becomes *get a red face*, while *merah muka* cannot be substituted by other word. On the other hand, some of Indonesian idiomatic phrases are substitutable phrases while English idiomatic phrases are not substitutable phrases.

The last difference between them is the verb in Verb Phrases. The verb in English idiomatic Verb Phrases can be changed into other form depending on the tenses while the verb in Indonesian idiomatic Verb Phrases does not change.

The similarity between some of the English and Indonesian Idiomatic phrases is that they have the same types of phrase and structures. They are:

- *think twice* . *berpikir dua kali*
 VP → V Adv VP → V Adv
- *make sense* *masuk akal*
 VP → V N VP → V N

- *change hands*

VP → V N

- *under age*

PP → P N

pindah tangan

VP → V N

di bawah umur

PP → P N

Other similarity between some of the English and Indonesian idiomatic phrases, both are substitutable phrases. In English idiom, *rack one's brain* becomes *beat one's brain*. It is the same as Indonesian idiom *memeras otak* becomes *memutar otak*.

It is obvious that there are similarities and differences between English and Indonesian idiomatic expressions.

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