

UNDERGRADUATED THESIS

**THE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
FOUND IN “ALICE’S ADVENTURE IN
WONDERLAND AND THROUGH TO THE LOOKING
GLASS” (AN ANALYSIS THEIR FORMS AND
MEANINGS)**



**BALI DWIPA
UNIVERSITY**

NI MENTARI SONIA KRISTIN

5922028

**ENGLISH LINGUISTICS DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
BALI DWIPA UNIVERSITY
DENPASAR**

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**An undergraduate thesis as partial fulfillment to obtain Bachelor Degree at
The English Department, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

Bali Dwipa University, Denpasar, Bali

NI MENTARI SONIA KRISTIN

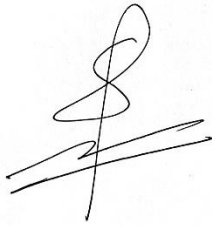
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APPROVAL SHEET

THIS UNDERGRADUATED THESIS HAS
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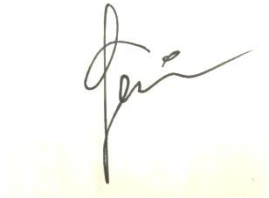
First Advisor



I Putu Eka Suardana, S.S., M.Hum

NIDN. 0808028803

Second Advisor



Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri Hidayanti, S.S., M.Hum.

NIDN. 0826097601

Approved by

Head of English Department
Bali Dwipa University

Dean of Faculty of Humanities and Social
Sciences Bali Dwipa University

Dr. I Ketut Suardana, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 0829097402

Ni Made Gandhi Sanjiwani, S.Par., M.Sc.
NIDN. 0825039401

AUTENTIC STATEMENT

This the statement

Name : Ni Mentari Sonia Kristin

Nim : 5922028

Program : English Linguistics Program of Bali Dwipa University

This is original academic work entitled “The Analysis Idiomatic Expressions Found In “Alice’s Adventure in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” (An Analysis Their Forms and Meanings) “. The writer claims that, this is the research own work. The researcher is ready to accept the sanction based on Indonesian role regulation if violence related to original work is found later on.

Denpasar,2024

Ni Mentari Sonia Kristin

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First of all, the researcher would like to express for giving him strength along all his way so that I can finally finish this thesis In addition, the researcher is also grateful to first and second advisor, I Putu Eka Suardana, S.S., M.Hum and Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri H, S.S. M.Hum for their valuable guidance, suggestion and motivation and permission to write this thesis which were very helpful and useful in finishing this Thesis. This thesis could not be completed without a great deal of help from many people who have contributed in the different way. Hence, I want to thank to my beloved parents and all of my family.

Then, for those whose names could not be mentioned here one by one, he would like to thank for their support so that this Thesis could be finally accomplished. Finally, the researcher realizes that Researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism and suggestion will be gladly accepted. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this Thesis can be used as a reference by other researchers who are interested in Idiomatic Expression.

ABSTRACT

Kristin, Ni Mentari Sonia. 2024. The Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass Novel (An Analysis of Their Forms and Meaning) English Study Program, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bali Dwipa University, Supervisor: I Putu Eka Suardana, S.S., M.Hum. and Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri Hidayanti, S.S., M.Hum.

This research aims to analyze the types of idioms and meanings in the novel entitled Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Idiomatic expressions are part of the elements of the English language, it needs to be mastered by English learners because idioms are often found orally and in writing and communication. With the explanation above, Novel Alice In Wonderland can be used as a source for learning idiom because this novel is written in English language like in explain above idiomatic expression are part of the elements of the English language.

This study was used qualitative descriptive method to analysis idiomatic expression on Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. The researcher used the theory from Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011) to find out form of idiomatic expression and the theory from Fernando (1996) to analyze meaning of idiomatic expression.

The result of this research based on the data finding the total of form idiomatic expression are 60 idiomatic expressions. So, total of classified of form idiomatic expression is 10 colloquialism, 2 proverbs, 4 slang, 2 Allusion, 42 phrasal verbs. Based on the data there finding the total of meaning idiomatic expression are 60 idiomatic expressions. So, total of classified of type meaning idiomatic expression is 29 transparent idioms, 11 semi-transparent idioms, 12 semi-opaque idioms, 8 opaque idioms.

Keywords: *idiomatic expression, novel, idioms, alice adventure in wonderland and through the looking glass*

ABSTRAK

Kristin, Ni Mentari Sonia. 2024. Analisis Idiomatik Ekspresi ditemukan di Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass Novel (Analisis bentuk dan artinya) Program Studi Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora dan Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Bali Dwipa, Pembimbing: I Putu Eka Suardana, S.S., M.Hum. dan Ni Nyoman Ayu Tri Hidayanti, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis idiom dan makna dalam novel berjudul Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Ekspresi idiomatik merupakan bagian dari unsur bahasa Inggris, hal ini perlu dikuasai oleh pelajar bahasa Inggris karena idiom sering ditemukan secara lisan maupun tulisan dan komunikasi. Dengan penjelasan di atas, Novel Alice in Wonderland dapat dijadikan sumber untuk belajar idiom karena novel ini ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris seperti pada jelaskan di atas ekspresi idiomatik merupakan bagian dari unsur-unsur bahasa Inggris.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis ekspresi idiomatik pada Alice Adventure in Wonderland dan Through the Looking Glass. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011) untuk mengetahui bentuk ekspresi idiomatik, dan teori dari Fernando (1996) untuk menganalisis makna ekspresi idiomatik.

Hasil penelitian ini berdasarkan data yang ditemukan total ekspresi idiomatik bentuk adalah 60 ekspresi idiomatik. Jadi, total klasifikasi bentuk ekspresi idiomatik adalah 10 bahasa sehari-hari, 2 peribahasa, 4 slang, 2 kiasan, 42 phrasal verbs. Berdasarkan data yang ditemukan, total makna ekspresi idiomatik adalah 60 ekspresi idiomatik. Jadi, total klasifikasi jenis makna ungkapan idiomatik adalah 29 idiom transparan, 11 idiom semi-transparan, 12 idiom semi-opaque, 8 idiom opaque.

Keywords: *idiomatic expression, novel, idioms, alice adventure in wonderland and through the looking glass*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about; (1) background of the study, (2) Problem of the Study, (3) Aim of Study, (4) Scope of Discussion, (5) Research method.

1.1 Background of the Study

“Language is a set of rules and used by human as a tool of their communication” stated by Siahaan (2008, p.1). From the previous statement, definition on language every country has a regional language and language is a tool for daily conversation, making literature through writing and not only that its function but language can be used as education, research and science, besides people tend to learn languages because they want to improve their communication.

One of the languages used by people in the world is English. English is an international language that many people learn. In addition, Brumfit (2001, p.1) that explained “English is an international language that it is the most widespread medium of international communication”.

While learning English must start with 4 basic skill, those are: (1) listening, (2) speaking, (3) reading, (4) writing. To learn vocabulary first basic is listening a vocabulary from native speaker and then speak as a native speaker, however when learning vocabulary there are phrases or sentences which cannot be explained by grammar’s theories it called idiom.

In this case it is supported states by ESL (English as a Second Language) (2020, para. 1) “An idiom is a word or phrase which means something different from its literal meaning. Idioms are common phrases or terms whose meaning is changed, but can be understood by their popular use”.

“Challenges when learning vocabulary can be problematic for learners. Most of learners have problem while they learn about idiom. They have problem to identify the kind of idiom. They also have problem to identify the meaning of idiom” stated by Abdalla Elkheir. (“Transfer in the Translation of Idioms”, Vol. 4, No.6, 2016, p. 1). The learners should use effective way while learning about idiom. While they use effective and suitable way in learning idiom, they can learn idiom easier and idiomatic expressions are accepted as daily speech and written communication. It is an obvious fact that English learners often encounter idiomatic expressions when they participate in conversations or read some literature. An idiom (also called idiomatic expression) is an expression, word, or phrase that has a figurative meaning understood by native speakers.

Idiomatic expressions are part of the elements of the English language, it needs to be mastered by English learners because idioms are often found orally and in writing and communication. With the explanation above, Novel Alice In Wonderland can be used as a source for learning idiom because this novel is written in English language like in explain above idiomatic expression are part of the elements of the English language.

It can be understood that learners have difficulty understanding when finding idioms because learners must learn the meaning of an idiom. When reading

novel, the reader comes across idiomatic expressions expressed in texts in the novel *Alice in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll. This extraordinary children's novel applies various kinds of idiomatic expressions so that this novel can be used as a model for learning idiomatic expression, especially English idioms.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the writer is interesting to analysis the idiomatic expression found on *Alice in wonderland* by Lewis Carroll, this the research questions are:

1.2.1 What are form categories of idiomatic expressions found in the novel *Alice in Wonderland*?

1.2.2 What are the meanings types of idiomatic expressions found in the novel *Alice in Wonderland*?

1.3 Purpose of study

This final project discusses the idiomatic analysis of expression in the novel *Alice in Wonderland*, as follows:

1.3.1 To find out what the form categories of Idiomatic expressions found in novel *Alice adventure in Wonderland*.

1.3.2 To find out what the meaning types of each idiomatic expressions found in novel *Alice Adventure in Wonderland*.

1.4 Scope of Discussion

This study focuses on idiomatic expressions. Data collection will be done by collecting idiomatic sentences from expressions. This research will not cover

other problems that are not considered idioms. Other than idioms and others are not included in the scope of this study. The research was conducted by collecting idioms in novels only as a learning model for idioms. With research, it will be able to find out the vocabulary of idioms in the novel.

1.5 Research Method

This Research Qualitative method explains the details of the method of investigation. It contains Data source, Technique of Data Collection and analysing data. This method will employed because the data of this research were in the form of words and meaning. Descriptive method will used to describe the findings of the research, Object data taken from Novel entitled “*Alice Adventure in Wonderland and through The Looking Glass*” By Lewis Carrol. Which the strategies used analysis idiomatic expressions as well as its level of accuracy. The writer only collected, classified and analysis the data, and in the end, drew conclusion based on the data.

1.5.2 Data Source

The objects of this study are analysis form and meaning in the form of text that contains the conversation in the story in Novel *Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Thought The Looking Glass* By Lewis Carrol, and to support my research will used another reference as secondary source, that is *Dictionary of American Idioms* by McGraw-Hill’s and *Dictionary Idioms* by Oxford.

1.5.3 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Miles and Huberman (1994:55-56) states “Data collection is inescapably a selective process, that you cannot and do not get it all” even though you might think you can and are.” In collecting the data, the researcher chooses the data by using purposive or judgment sampling. The purposive or judgment sampling is one of non-random sampling types which are chosen at random. Neuendorf, K.A. (2002:88) says that purposive the researcher in the purposive or judgment sampling makes a decision as to what she or he considers appropriate to include in the sample. In the other hand, the data finding of utterances and sentences contained idiomatic expressions is chosen at random in this research. Here are the steps in collecting the data:

1. Preparing the data

The first time in collecting the data, the researcher has to prepare novel that is appropriate with the title of this research as the data. In this case, the researcher chooses the novel fiction as the data because in the novel fiction there are many idioms that are used. The researcher decides to take choice Lewis Carrol’s novel because he is very well-known as the author for young adults. Moreover, there are many the essential lessons that we can get when we read her novel such as another fiction novel.

2. Observation with Reading the novel comprehensively

It is important for the researcher to solve the problem of this research. Because of by reading comprehensively, it will be easier for the researcher in analyzing the idiomatic expression. At the same time, the researcher also makes a checklist use stationary of utterances or sentences contained idiomatic expression.

3. Analysis the data, after the researcher focuses on in collecting the data.

In the end, the researcher decides to summarize the data from the checklist data. These are the result of this research. The research writes summary in the form of paragraphs as the result of research. Then, the arrangements in this result are set systematically to answer the problems of this research.

1.5.3 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

This study employed qualitative descriptive method. Once the data was gathered, the data were examined closely to determine the strategy applied to analysis each datum. Later, the data were classified according classified the idiomatic expression form according the theory from (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880), and for the meaning from Fernando (1996, p.35) as cited in for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and condensing the codes, and finally representing the data in tables, or a discussion.”

After all idioms were identified, the data were processed to analyse, The Researcher found out the idiom that exist on the novel. The Researcher made list of idiomatic expression that found on the novel. The list used to classify the idiom based on the form representing the data. The Researcher presented the idiomatic expression that found with the analysis of the idiomatic expressions. The writer analyzed the form and the meaning of idiomatic expression. The writer describe the meaning of the idiomatic expression based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's and Dictionary Idioms by Oxford, and the result for this research use method subtotal for count how many form on the novel and use explanation in method Fernando for the meaning idiomatic expression.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer presents about review of literature, concepts, and theoretical framework which related to this research. The overview on this chapter divided; (1) Review of literature, (2) Concepts, (3) Theoretical framework: The definition of idiomatic expression, types of idiomatic expression, meaning and explanation of novel.

2.1 Review of Literature

There are some empirical review on this research. The previous research gave many benefits to the writer; the writer used the previous research as the references of his research. The writer took 3 empirical review which related to this research. The empirical review are:

1. Khusnul Khotimah , An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in “Lock and Key” Novel By Sarah Dessen, a Thesis in English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah And Teacher Training State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung, 2015.1 Her research concerned on idiomatic expression that exists on Lock and Key Novel by Sarah Dessen. This research is used library research by applying content analysis method. Looked for according to the types of idiom and the classifications of idiom with method McCarthy and O’Dell. The result of this research there are eight types of idiom either it is

2. 1 simile, 3 binomials, trinomial, 3 proverbs, 9 euphemisms, 20 cliché, 14 idiomatic 67 expressions of fixed statements, 0 idiomatic expression of other language. The similarities to my own study are the object of study, the writer concerned on idiomatic expression. Moreover this research also investigated about types and meaning of idiomatic expression. In other hand, the difference whereas my research investigates idiomatic expression that exists form and meaning and method data analysis my research use method Adelnia & Dastjerdi.
3. The second research taken from from Ryan Andhika P, An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie, a final paper in English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta, 2016.3. this research used document analysis method. The main purpose of this research was to find idiomatic expression in the subtitles movie entitled School Of Rock especially in idiomatic expressions are acceptable or not based on Larson"s theory. The result of this research 82,5% of idiomatic translations was acceptable and 17,5% of the idiomatic translations was unacceptable. The similarity to my research is the writer discusses about idiomatic expressions. The difference is this research investigated idiomatic expression that exists on a movie and result used percentage whereas my research investigates idiomatic expression that exists on a novel and result used subtotal.
4. The last research taken from Syapa"ah, A Translation Analysis of Idiom in the Subtitle "The Devil Wears Prada" Movie, a thesis in English Education

Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies Cirebon, 2013.⁴ The aims of this research were identified what types of idioms frequently found in the subtitle “The Devil Wears Prada” movie and identified dominant idiom frequently found in The Devil Wears Prada. The methods of this research are qualitative research and descriptive method. Based on this research the type of idiom that found on “The Devil Wears Prada” movie are simile, clichés, fixed statement, and other language based on Michael (2010: 06) theory. The result of this research that types of idiom used in The Devil Wears Prada are Similes have 11% from 20 % it is reach half person from the result idioms in The Devil Wears Prada movie. 5 % from clichés and fixed statement from 20%, it has second percentage from Similes. Next types of idiom dominant found in this movie are clichés and fixed statement 2 % has third percentage. Next percentage is binomials have 1% from 20 % and the last percentage is Other Languages has 1 % from 20 %. But in this movie did not found proverbs. The research above has similarity to my own research. The similarity is this research investigated idiom. On the other side, this research has difference to my own research this research investigated about type idiom, the result is used percentage and object of the data used movie , but my research analyze the form and meaning idiom found on the novel and my result use subtotal to count form of idiom.

2.2 Concepts

“As a language form, idiom has its own characteristic and used in high frequency whether in written language or oral language because idioms can convey a host of language and cultural information when people chat to each other” stated by (Wang & Wang, 2013, p. 1691). When we used idioms in our daily conversation and produced idiomatic expressions. To get a deeper understand of what is called idiom, it is better to find out their definitions by referring to some English Dictionaries.

In Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2010, p. 744), it is stated that idiom is group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words. As it is in form of a group words, it means that each idiom cannot stand alone as a word and at least consists of two or more words. The idiom’s meaning relies on the form of the idiom itself. For example, the idiom “keep an eye on” is a group of four words which has meaning to watch in case of misbehaviour or mishap. The meaning of this idiom will be different if we interpret this idiom word by word.

According to Longman Dictionary of American English (2004, p. 457), idiom is defined as a group of words that have a special meaning that is very different from the ordinary meaning of the separate words. This definition more or less is similar to the previous one. For instance, we can translate the word high as extending or being far above a base, the word and as a conjunction, expressing two elements to be taken together or in addition to each other, and the word dry that

means lacking moisture. However, when we put them into a 13 idiom “high and dry” the meaning will be totally different. High and dry here is an idiom which means to be abandoned or unsupported and helpless.

Referring to Webster’s New World College Dictionary (2002, p. 708), idiom’s definition presented as a phrase, construction, or expression that is recognized as a unit in the usage of a given language and either differs from the usual syntactic patterns or has a meaning that differs from the literal meaning of its parts taken together. This definition shows that idiom is a unity that can be in a form of phrase, word construction, or idiomatic expression and it has different meaning from its literal meaning.

This definition points out that idiomatic expression is a fixed form that the native speaker has agreed before. The idiom is arbitrary or based on the source language discretion so that we can change or make the idiom based on our mother tongue. The figurative language is used in arranging the idiom, or by using a non-literal-metaphorical way the meaning of the idiom cannot be predicted. From all definitions stated above, can conclude that idiom is a fixed form of a phrase, words construction or expression that used figurative language so that its meaning is unpredictable.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In review of theoretical framework, present about theories from various sources related to the research topic. This theories are used to support the research.

2.3.1 Form of Idiom

Relate to their characteristics, there are abundance kinds of idioms that we have to know as a learner. Understanding form of idioms will help us to differentiate idioms in a better way. Here are the idioms form and categories according to some experts that analysis have gathered as follows.

In order to distinguish the idiomatic to non-idiomatic forms, (Adelina & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880), give the following classification, dividing the idioms into five categories:

1. Colloquialism

It is described as ‘an expression not used in formal speech or writing. Colloquialism or colloquial language is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal speech or writing. They are used in daily conversations. For examples;

1. Gonna (in American English): short form of go to;
2. Wanna: short form of want to;
3. Lemme: a short form of let me.
4. Gimme: a short form of give me. Sometimes a whole expression may be a colloquialism.
5. There’s more than one way to skin a cat, something that you say which means that there are several possible ways of achieving something;
6. Be a pain in the neck, to be very annoying;

7. You're telling me, something that you say in order to show sympathy to someone who has the same problem or bad experience as you.

2. Proverbs

A proverb is generally a simple and very popular way of speaking, but also used in other contexts. Mieder (2004) as cited in Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011) defines a proverb as 'a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, morals, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed and memorisable form and which is handed down from generation to generation'. In *The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Eight Edition* (2010, p. 1180), gives the following definition on a proverb:

1. A verb that depends on another verb for its meaning, for example 'do' in 'she likes chocolate and so do I.'
2. A well-known phrase or sentence that gives advice or say something that is generally true, for example 'Waste not, want not'. Other examples include: A golden key can open any door; All that glitters is not gold; The early bird catches the worm; Honey catches more flies than vinegar (Simpson & Speake, 2003) in Poshi and Lacka (2016, p. 41).

3. Slangs

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language. It is often used as a way to say words that are not appropriate or somehow taboo (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880)

Examples:

1. Chick (for a young girl);
2. The Apple (referring to N.Y city);
3. Wild (for astonishing, amazing, etc.)

4. Allusions

Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication (ibid). All the examples below, illustrate better the way how many of the allusions were created and how they are used in our days, in any of the above-mentioned areas:

1. Garden of Eden: the place where Adam and Eve lived in the biblical account of the Creation a place or state of unspoilt happiness or beauty (Soanes & Stevenson, 2004) in Poshi and Lacka (2016, p. 42);
2. Muse: some creature of inspiration; the daughters of Mnemosyne and Zeus, divine singers that presided over thought in all its forms (Literary devices);
3. Odyssey: a long journey; named for Odysseus, the character in The Odyssey, by Homer (Literary devices);
4. Don Quixote: someone overly idealistic to the point of being unrealistic. From the Cervantes story and The Man of La Mancha (Literary devices);
5. Scrooge: a bitter and/or greedy person; from Dickens', A Christmas Carol (Literary devices);

6. El Dorado: a place of reputed wealth; from the legendary city in South America.(Literary devices);
7. Uncle Sam: government of people of the United States; derived from Uncle Sam, a business man in the 1900s (Literary devices).

5. Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition (Adelina & 22 Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880). A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb. Examples:

1. Break something in (accustom a horse to being ridden);
2. Make off (leave hurriedly);
3. Get by (manage to do something);
4. Get off (begin a journey);
5. Set on (attack somebody);
6. Put up with (tolerate).

2.3.2 Meaning of idiom

In addition, Fernando (1996, p.35) as cited in distinguishes three sub classes of idioms. Idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms. Pure idiom is a type of idiom whose meaning cannot be understood by combining the meanings of the words that constitute the phrase. Semi idiom, on the other hand, contains at least one constituent that contributes its literal meaning to the final meaning of the idiom. If one is not familiar to a semi idiom, he is able to guess the meaning of the idiom because of the meaning of the idiom

constituent. Finally, the literal idiom is less complex than the previous two and therefore is easier to understand. This idiom's meaning is made up from the literal meaning of its parts. Even so, all expressions that belong to literal idioms are classified as idiom because they are either completely invariant or allow only restricted variation (Fernando, 1996). Those are:

1. Transparent Idioms

Transparent idioms are those idioms which are easy to comprehend and translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts, (back and forth, fight a losing battle).

2. Semi-transparent Idioms

Idioms that usually have metaphorical meaning and their constituent parts have a little role in comprehending the whole meaning of the expression, (break the ice means to reveal the tension).

3. Semi-opaque Idioms

The group of idioms whose figurative meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words. In other words, the idiomatic expression is separated in two parts; a part with literal meaning, and the other part with a figurative meaning, (to know the rope means to know how a particular job should be done).

4. Opaque Idioms

Opaque idioms are the most difficult type of idioms because the literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms. That is, the meaning of an opaque idiom cannot be derived from the

meanings of its individual parts because there are items which have cultural references, (to burn one's boat means to make retreat impossible and spill the beans means to reveal a secret).

2.3.3 Definition of novel

In conducting a research, it is better for us to have a deeper understanding about novel definition. The word comes from the Italian, Novella, which means the new staff that small. The novel developed in England and America. The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. But with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel can change according to the desired imagination. Sumardjo (1998: 29) says that “novel is a story with the prose form in long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character and various setting”. A novel is a totality, a comprehensiveness that is artistic. As a totality, the novel has passages elements, most related to one another in close and mutually dependent. Here definition of the elements in novel are intrinsic and extrinsic elements:

1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements is a complementary in the novel. in addition, novel has elements that build the story so it becomes the sequence of prose. The elements are contained in a novel according Burgess (2014, para.1) provides are: (1) Plot is the arrangement of story events that defines a novel’s structure (Stevens, 1990: 11). This is propelled through its hundred or thousand pages (Burgess, 2014). (2)

Characterization is a method a writer uses to communicate information about characters to readers (Stevens, 1990: 2). (3) Setting is the environment in which the story takes place (Stevens, 1990: 2). The entire action of a novel is frequently determined by the locale in which it is set (Burgess, 2014). (4) Point of View It is the perspective from which a story is told (Stevens, 1990: 2). (5) Theme is the story main ideas or the messages that the author wants to convey by telling a story (Stevens, 1990: 2).

2. Extrinsic Element

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010, p.23) state “Extrinsic elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary organisms. The extrinsic element of a literary work depends on the author who was make a literary work. This are element of extrinsic: (1) Element of biography (elements of the author’s background, such as the residence of the author, his family, education, etc.), (2) Social Element (the social element is closely related to the condition of society when poetry is made).

3. Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass Novel

Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass is sequel from Alice in Wonderland under Ground, first time published on 27 December 1871, story about a girl named Alice who meets a white rabbit and goes on to have adventure she wondered what was in the world behind the mirror. As Alice scanned the mirror, it blurred like smoke and was penetrated. This is where Alice's new adventure begins. Then she went outside to reach an

inaccessible hill. Meet a flower garden with noisy flowers and the Red Queen who tells her how to become Queen. Alice only needs to go to the eighth square. On the way to the eighth square, Alice gets on the train which cornered her because she didn't have a ticket. The train jumped and he was in a nameless insect forest. Alice also forgot his name which made him sad. On the other side of the river he meets the attractive Tweedledum and Tweedledee. It was getting dark when the crow came to surprise them. The White Queen looks lazy and Alice is polite by attaching her scarf. Confused by how the White Queen can remember the past and the future, Alice is suddenly in a dark old shop with a Goat. They waded across the river, with Alice rowing while the Goat continued sewing. Because she was at the shop, Alice was forced to buy something. Alice buys an egg at the end of the dark shop. Once there, the egg is increasingly seen to have a broad face. Her name is Humpty Dumpty, Alice thought. He was talkative and claimed to be able to explain all the poetry. Alice remembered the Jubberwocky poem she had read in the Mirrored House. They parted ways and Alice continued to meet the White King with her messenger Haigha. In the city there is an argument between the Unicorn and the Lion for the King's Crown. The king gave him a break by eating plum cake. Suddenly, the sound of a loud drum, everyone disappeared except for the plum cake plate. Alice is found by the Red Knights who hold her captive, but is freed by the White Knights. The White Knight, not good at riding horses, led Alice to the final square. After crossing the river, Alice found a golden crown in her palm. Queen Alice

chats with the Red Queen and White Queen who test Queen Alice's status. When they slept, Alice was in front of the gate with Queen Alice's writing. Inside, a banquet had been held with Alice sitting in the center with the other two queens. The party goes haywire as the candles grow and the queens push Alice away. Alice tugged at the tablecloth and shook the Red Queen hoping to turn the queen into a kitten. And it turns out to be a kitten!, This novel written by Lewis Carroll its success and the most Victorian children books so moralizing and entertaining to children.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two sub-chapters that answer 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.

3.1 DATA FINDINGS

This sub-chapter presents about types of form idiomatic expression and their type meaning of idiom expression. Below are the brief explanations:

3.1.1 TYPE FORM OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

After doing research in novel Alice Adventure in Wonderland, researcher found several Idiomatic Expression which has different types. As explained before, based on (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880), there are five types of idiomatic expression after that the researcher found out sixty idioms. In order to make the data writing and collecting processes of the type's form of idiomatic expression easier, the name of the type's form of idiomatic expression were abbreviated into the following shorter forms as seen in the following table:

Table 3.1.1 the abbreviation of Types form of idiomatic expression

No	Form idiomatic expression	Abbreviation
1	Colloquialism	Co
2	Proverbs	Pv
3	Slangs	Sl
4	Allusions	All

5	Phrasal Verbs	PVb
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Researcher tabulated the selected data taken from Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass novel below:

Table 3.1.1 Types of idiomatic expression

No	Idiomatic expression	Page	Co	Pv	Sl	All	PVb
1	At Any Rate	11					✓
2	At Once	13					✓
3	A Sea of Green Leaves	49	✓				
4	Burning With Curiosity	8					✓
5	Blown Out	13					✓
6	Beat Off	120			✓		
7	Blew Me Up	140					✓
8	Beg Your Pardon	204	✓				
9	Brightened Up	13					✓
10	By The Way	111	✓				
11	Calling Out	27					✓
12	Chop Off	56					✓
13	Come On	104					✓
14	Can't Help It	54	✓				
15	Couldn't Help It	74	✓				
16	Dear Me	219	✓				
17	Died Away	88					✓

18	Flashed Across	8					✓
19	For You See	76	✓				
20	For Instance,	54	✓				
21	Fell Flat	141					✓
22	Getting Up	8					✓
23	Get Out	8					✓
24	Getting Home	31					✓
25	Going Off into A Doze	72					✓
26	Hurried On	8					✓
27	Hand In Hand	10					✓
28	He's Murdering the Time	69			✓		
29	Hold Your Tongue	148					✓
30	How In the World	8	✓				
31	In Time	8					✓
32	In A Hurry	12					✓
33	It Was High Time to Go	23					✓
34	In Particular	30					✓
35	Keep Back	100					✓
36	Keep Your Head	149					✓
37	Keep Up	154					✓
38	Lit Up	10					✓
39	Leave Off This Minute	13					✓
40	Looking Glass	135		✓			
41	Live On	70					✓

42	Made Up My Mind	18					✓
43	Made Out	108					✓
44	Never Mind	148					✓
45	Never Come to An End	9	✓				
46	Out Of Breath	41	✓				
47	Pop Down	8					✓
48	Quite Content	155					✓
49	Ran Off	32					✓
50	Running Down	95					✓
51	Ran Off as Hard as She Could	39					✓
52	Run Over	40					✓
53	Rose Up	120					✓
54	That Was a Narrow Escape	19					✓
55	The Lion and The Unicorn	218				✓	
56	The Eight Squares	154					✓
57	We Must Burn the House Down	38					✓
58	Went Off Like an Arrow.	84	✓				
59	You Know	9	✓				
60	You Alarm Me!	217			✓		
TOTAL			10	2	4	2	42

Based on the data found in the novel, there were 5 types form of idiomatic expression, it has match with the classification based on (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880), and in this data finding the total of form idiomatic expression are 60

idiomatic expressions. So, total of classified of form idiomatic expression is 10 colloquialism, 2 proverbs, 4 slang, 2 Allusion, 42 phrasal verbs.

3.1.2 MEANING OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

Next, after found an idiomatic expression in novel Alice Adventure in Wonderland, researcher found several idiomatic expressions which have different types of meaning. Based on Fernando (1996, p.35), there are four types of idiomatic meaning. In order to make the data writing and collecting processes of the type's idiomatic meaning easier, Researcher tabulated the selected data as seen in the following table:

Table 3.1.2 Meaning of Idiomatic Expression

NO	IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION	Page	MEANING	TYPE MEANING
1	At any rate	11	In any case; anyway.	Opaque idioms
2	At once	13	immediately; right now,	Opaque idioms
3	a sea of green leaves	49	lots of leaves	Transparent idioms
4	Burning with curiosity	8	power want to know	Semi-transparent idioms
5	Blown out	13	to extinguish a flame with a puff of breath	Transparent idioms
6	beat off	120	to drive someone or something away by beating	Transparent idioms

7	Blew me up	140	To destroy someone or something by explosion.	Semi-opaque idioms
8	beg your pardon	204	Please excuse me,	Opaque idioms
9	Brightened up	13	To become shine or more intense in colour or something	Semi-opaque idioms
10	By the way	111	A phrase indicating that the speaker is adding information.	Semi-opaque idioms
11	Calling out	27	To speak loudly to get someone's attention.	Transparent idioms
12	Chop off	56	To cut something off something, as with an axe or saw.	Transparent idioms
13	Come on	104	Invitation to enter someone's home, office, room, etc. It is more emphatic with on.	Transparent idioms
14	Can't help it	54	to not be able to control or stop something	Semi-opaque idioms
15	Couldn't help it	74	Used for saying that someone cannot stop themselves doing something.	Semi-opaque idioms
16	dear me	219	An expression of mild dismay or regret.	Opaque idioms
17	Died away	88	to fade away	Semi-opaque idioms
18	Flashed across	8	To move quickly across something.	Transparent Idioms

19	For you see	76	An expression to confirm that you've seen that	Transparent idioms
20	For instance	54	Give an example of what you mean	Transparent idioms
21	Fell flat	141	to fall down	Semi-transparent idioms
22	Getting up	8	Go to a standing position from a lower position.	Transparent Idioms
23	Get out	8	To depart to the outside or to escape.	Transparent idioms
24	Getting home	31	To manage to return home to someone or something there.	Semi-transparent idioms
25	Going off into a doze	72	to fall asleep especially for a short period of time	Transparent idioms
26	Hurried on	8	Go to hurry up.	Transparent Idioms
27	Hand in hand	10	holding hands	Transparent idioms
28	He's murdering the time	69	To use something up, especially time or an	Semi-transparent idioms

			occupation that passes the time	
29	Hold your tongue	148	You have said enough! You have said enough rude things.	Semi-opaque idioms
30	How in the world	8	Used in the world in expressions such as what in the world and who in the world to emphasize a question, especially when expressing surprise or anger.	Transparent idiom
31	In time	8	a normal or expected amount of time	Transparent Idioms
32	In a hurry	12	to make someone or something go into something fast	Transparent idioms
33	It was high time to go	23	It is about the right time for something.	Semi-transparent idioms
34	In particular	30	Specifically; especially.	Transparent idioms
35	Keep back	100	To hold someone or something in reserve.	Transparent idioms
36	Keep your head down	149	Try not to be noticed.	Transparent idioms
37	Keep up	154	To advance at the same rate as someone or something; to be just as productive as	Transparent idioms

			someone or something.	
38	Lit up	10	to become brighter	Transparent idioms
39	Leave off this minute	13	To quit something.	Transparent idioms
40	Looking glass	135	a mirror or also mean "the opposite of what is normal or expected,"	Opaque idioms
41	Live on	70	to eat a particular type of food to live	Semi-transparent idioms
42	Made up my mind	18	to constitute something	Semi-transparent idioms
43	Made out	108	To realize something	Transparent idioms
44	Never mind	148	forget it	Opaque idioms
45	Never come to an end	9	Never stop to (something)	Semi-transparent idiom
46	out of breath	41	Breathing fast and hard; gasping for breath.	Transparent idioms
47	Pop down	8	To come or go to someone's home that is downstairs or in a place on a lower level.	Semi-transparent idioms

48	quite content	155	definitely something; a good example of something	Semi-Opaque idioms
49	ran off	32	To flee	Semi-transparent idioms
50	Running down	95	to come or go down to someone or something,	Transparent idioms
51	Ran off as hard as she could	39	An expression to move quickly	Semi-transparent idioms
52	Run over	40	Pass over (something)	Semi-opaque idioms
53	Rose up	120	To come up; to ascend.	Transparent idioms
54	That was a narrow escape	19	Quit from something dangerous.	Semi-opaque idioms
55	The lion and the unicorn	218	symbols of the United Kingdom representing England and Scotland	Opaque idioms
56	the eight squares	154	it is promoted to a queen	Opaque idioms
57	We must Burn the house down	38	To destroy something.	Transparent idioms
58	went off like an arrow	84	Shot missed fast like an arrow	Semi-opaque idioms
59	You know	9	An expression placed on the end of a statement for pause or emphasis.	Transparent idioms

60	you alarm me!	217	give bad or shocking news or gossip	Semi-opaque idioms
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Based on the data found in the novel, there were four types meaning of idiomatic expression, that are match with the classification based on Fernando (1996, p.35) and in this data finding the total of meaning idiomatic expression are 60 idiomatic expressions. So, total of classified of type meaning idiomatic expression is 29 transparent idioms, 11 semi-transparent idioms, 12 semi-opaque idioms, 8 opaque idioms.

3.2 DISCUSSION

After doing collecting processes of the type's form of idiomatic expression and meaning research in novel Alice Adventure in Wonderland, researcher found several Idiomatic Expression which has different types. As explained before, based on (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880) and Fernando(1996), In order to make the data explanation about form and meaning from idiomatic expression Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Below are the explanations:

3.2.1 Form and Meaning of Idiomatic expression

This sub-chapter presents about analysis/discussion of idiomatic expression types form and their types of meaning. Below are the explanations:

1. Getting up

.....So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of **getting up** and picking the daisies... (p.8)

The subject of she (Alice) told to herself that she has to do something. The idiomatic expression of **Getting up** has an objective that Alice has to do activity. Further, such an expression can be heard in everyday conversation. Thus, it is type of form idiom “phrasal verb”. The word “getting” is “verb” followed by the word “up” 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, According to Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill, the meaning of getting up is “to go standing position from a lower position” In this case, the meaning “getting up” conveys easy to comprehend and translate from the meanings of their constituent parts. So, according to Fernando theory **getting up** idiomatic expression join to transparent idioms.

2. Hurried on

... but when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat - packet, and looked at it, and then **hurried on**... (p.8)

Hurried on is an idiomatic expression. It is frequently use to state about something that is happening quicken. The subject rabbit seems that rabbit look a watch where means that is situation

in hurry. Then, the type of such form idiomatic expression belongs to “phrasal verb”. This is due to the word hurried and on cannot be separated for its meaning. So, its meaning must be translated concurrently. The next, the classification of hurried on is “idiomatic expression with verb and preposition”. The position “hurried” is an “verb” whereas the word “on” is a “preposition” based on (Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880), Moreover, **Hurried on** means go to hurry up based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill, the type of the meaning is “transparent idiom” from theory Fernando because the word of idiomatic expression above has same meaning from the word idiomatic and easy can be translate.

3. Flashed across

...Alice started to her feet, for it **flashed across** her mind..
(p.8)

Flashed across is appropriate for the situation when someone suddenly get something quickly. So, flashed across is included as the type of form idiom “phrasal verb”. Besides, the word flash is verb. Literally, the word across is preposition where this idiomatic expression is matched with theory phrasal verb based on Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011, p. 880. Thus, it can be said that flashed across is classified as “transparent idioms” from Fernando theory. Here, the key word of transparent idioms is flashed. it explained the word of flashed it means “to move quickly across something”.

4. **Burning with curiosity**

... she (Alice) had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat pocket, or a watch to take out of it and **burning with curiosity**... (p.8)

The expression **burning with curiosity** can be translated word by word. This due to the expression **burning with curiosity** 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 form idiom that belongs to “phrasal verb” because the word “burning” is adjective and “with” is preposition that is fit with the theory of Adelnia & Dastjerdi. The key word “burning” meets the theory of Fernando that explains meaning of the expression. Therefore, it is classified as “Semi-transparent idioms”. In addition, regarding to the meaning, **Burning with curiosity** means power to know something based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill.

5. **In time**

... she (Alice) ran across the field after it and fortunately just **in time** to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. (p.8)

In the sentence above, there are words idiomatic expression that can be translated one by one. Those words are in the expression **in time**. So that, such expression is included into idiomatic expression. Moreover, such expression is usually used in certain

situation. Hence, the type of above form idiomatic expression is “phrasal verb”. Then, the first word “in” of such expression is preposition and “time” as adjective. Thus, in its classification of idiomatic is classified as “idioms with prepositions and adjective”. Furthermore, if the expression **in time** is translated literally, the meaning of them can be appropriate with the context of sentence above because from theory Fernando on the type of meaning idiomatic expression is “transparent idiom” that idiomatic expression is matched. The idiomatic expression **in time** based on word “in” has state about something that is happening at the present. The idiomatic expression **in time** means a normal or expected amount of time based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill.

6. Pop down

... she (Alice) ran across the field after it, and fortunately just in time to see it **pop down** a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. (p.8)

The expression **pop down** is can be translated word by word. So, it is kind of an idiomatic expression. From this point, it can be mentioned that it is the type of form idiomatic expression “phrasal verb”. Based on its classification, **pop down** is classified as verb “pop” and preposition “down”. The specific category here from theory Adelnia & Dastjerdi. According theory from Fernando in type semi-transparent idiom from word “pop” that stated “to make a short or quick”. The word “down” has true means is “something in

the high position to the lower position”. According to the meaning of idiom, the expression **pop down** means to come or go to someone’s home that is downstairs or in a place on a lower level.

7. Get out

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to **get out** again. (p.8)

Idiomatic expression **Get out** refers to idiomatic expression who was command to someone, it is the type of form idiomatic expression “phrasal verbs” because the word “get” is verb and “out” is adverb. Then, the expression get out is classified as “Transparent idioms” from theory Fernando. The key word here is the word of “out” has true meaning. Next, meaning of idiomatic expression **get out** based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill is to depart to the outside or to escape.

8. You know

I (Alice) shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, **you know**. (p.9)

According to the context of the data finding above, the meaning of words **you know** cannot be understood if it is translated word by word. At this point, **you know** is defined as idiomatic expression. Furthermore, those words are expression from idiomatic. Dealing with theory from Adelnia & Dastjerdi, Thus, **you know** are the type of form idiomatic expression “colloquialism”. The idiomatic here join the type meaning transparent idiom. This caused

of either the word “**you know**” is expression in their idiomatic meaning, it means an expression placed on the end of a statement for pause or emphasis.

9. **Hand in hand**

She (Alice) felt that she was dozing off, and had just begun to dream that she was walking **hand in hand** with Dinah...(p.10)

The subject hand is part of the body and this an idiomatic is expression of body language. In other words, such an expression can be telling something. Hence, the type of form idiomatic expression **hand in hand** is “phrasal verbs”. Then, the classification of type meaning is “transparent idioms”. This is caused the word hand is a “verb” is followed in (preposition) and hand (noun). A verb that is followed by preposition can be classified as “phrasal verbs”. Furthermore, the meaning of idiom **hand in hand** is holding hands based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill.

10. **Lit up**

..She (Alice) found herself in a long, low hall, which was **lit up** by a row of lamps hanging from the roof.. (p.10)

Lit up is an idiomatic expression because the expression it up cannot be translated literally. Hence, the type of form idiomatic expression is “phrasal verbs”. This is caused the word “lit” is a “verb” is followed by up (adjective). A verb that is followed by adjective can be classified as “phrasal verbs”. Furthermore, the meaning of idiomatic expression **Lit up** is “to become brighter”

based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill. In other word, the type of the meaning idiomatic expression **lit up** is fit with type meaning from theory Fernando transparent idiom, because the word of “lit” is a simple past tense and past participle of light and that the reason idiomatic lit up are easy to comprehend and translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts.

11. **At any rate**

... She (Alice) found herself either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but **at any rate** it would not open any of them. (p.11)

At any rate as stated in the sentence the expression give opinion. This can be proved by Alice next saying that stated “either the locks were too large” So, it can be defined that **at any rate** is an idiom. Meanwhile, the classification of idiomatic expression is “phrasal verbs”. The part of speech from the word “at” is preposition. Meanwhile, the word “any” is adjective and “rate” is noun so that the idiomatic expression of **at any rate** is classified as “phrasal verbs”. Then, the meaning of them is to indicate that what you have just said might be incorrect or unclear in some way, and that you are now being more precise. The meaning of idiomatic expression **at any rate** suitable with type meaning opaque idiom from theory Fernando because their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms.

12. **in a hurry**

...but the wise little Alice was not going to do that **in a hurry**.
(p.12)

In a hurry as stated in the sentence means statement to go quick, its type of idiomatic expression, **in a hurry** can be said the classification of idiomatic is “phrasal verbs”. The part of sentence from the word “in” is preposition. Meanwhile, the word **hurry** is noun so that the idiomatic of **in a hurry** is classified as “phrasal verbs”. Then, the meaning of them is to make someone or something go into something fast. In other word the idiomatic expression of **in a hurry** can be translate one by one because the idiomatic expression has literal meaning and that’s fit with the type of meaning “transparent idiom”.

13. **blown out**

...'for it might end, you know,' said Alice to herself, 'in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder what I should be like then?' And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle is like after it is **blown out** ... (p.13)

Blown out is an idiomatic expression. It means that someone do activity with blow something. Then, it belongs to the type of “phrasal verbs”. Besides the type of “phrasal verbs” is **blown out**, this idiomatic has a form of idiomatic expression from word blown “verb” and word out “adjective”. So, the expression has a another meaning from Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill it is to extinguish a flame with a puff of breath. The classification of them

includes “transparent idioms” from theory Fernando. This is due to the word is easy translate word by word from their meaning.

14. **At once**

After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she (Alice) decided on going into the garden **at once** ... (p.13)

Regarding to the context of the before data finding, the expression in a word **at once** for its translation. So, such expression is kind of idiomatic expression. It is also can be changed their word position. Hence, it can be stated as the type of idiomatic “phrasal verbs”. Further, the expression in a word is **at once** its informal sentence. Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p.880) say that the key word here is placed on “at” (preposition) and “once” (adverb). Dealing with the context of novel, the expression in a word means that immediately or right now. According to theory of Fernando this idiomatic expression fits with meaning type of opaque idioms because the meaning of an idiom “at once” cannot be derived from the meanings of its individual parts.

15. **leave off this minute**

'Come, there's no use in crying like that!' said Alice to herself, rather sharply; “I advise you to **leave off this minute**” (p.13)

In the context of finding above, the expressing **leave off this minute** does not mean to leave someone or something but it has other meaning. It can be stated that somebody tell to someone to stop it. Thus, the expression “**leave off this minute**” cannot be

understand literally so that it belongs to idiomatic expression. Referring to the classification of idiomatic, such expression is “phrasal verbs”. The phrasal verbs here are the word “leave” that is followed by “verb” with the word off “adverb”. The word “this minute” is a part of speech from “noun”. Thus, the expression of idiomatic **leave off this minute** is type of idiomatic “phrasal verb (verb + adverb + noun). In other word, phrasal verbs are verbs that are always followed by adverb. Meanwhile, its suitable with transparent idiom from Fernando theory meaning because of the context in the novel “leave off this minute” means is to quit something. It means that someone who speaks in those expression want to quit/stop from something. in other word, the idiomatic expression “**leave off this minute**” is fit with the type of meaning Transparent idioms.

16. **Made up my mind**

<p>“No, I’ve <u>made up my mind</u> about it,” said Alice. (p.18)</p>
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Made up my mind cannot be translated word by word. This is due to such expression is an idiomatic. Meanwhile, the classification of idiomatic is “phrasal verbs”. According to the explanation at above, “phrasal verbs” has the form (adjective + pronoun) so that the expression **made up my mind** is the classification of idiom “phrasal verbs”. Related to the context of the data finding above, the expression **made up my mind** has the

meaning (for a mind) to constitute something”. It means that mind come and made mind into someone’s thinking. Therefore, according theory from Fernando this idiomatic expression “made up my mind” is semi-transparent idioms because have metaphorical meaning in word “made up”.

17. **Narrow escape**

‘That was a **narrow escape!**’ said Alice... (p.19)

The expression **narrow escape** 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 idiomatic in such idiomatic expression is “phrasal verbs”. The first word of that expression is giving that is a part of speech verb. The word **narrow escape** It comes from the word adjective + noun. Therefore, the meaning of such expression is to quit from something dangerous. It can be noted that the word “escape” means run from something.

18. **High time**

It was **high time** to go, o, for the pool was getting quite crowded with the birds and animals that had fallen into it: there were a Duck and a Dodo, a Lory and an Eaglet, and several other curious creatures. Alice led the way, and the whole party swam to the shore. (p.23)

High time, this expression is always used in spoken or written by English native speakers. The word “high” can be

“adjective” if it translated from individual meaning. But, the word “time” just has the position “noun”. Here, the expression **high and time** cannot be translated one by one. It must be connected in their translating. So, it is an idiomatic. Thus, in their classification, it is classified as “phrasal verbs”. The meaning of them is it is about the right time for something. Specifically, it is a “semi-transparent idioms” type because their word is metaphorical meaning and their constituent parts have a little role in comprehending the whole meaning of the expression.

19. Calling out

'Why, SHE, of course,' said the Dodo, pointing to Alice with one finger; and the whole party at once crowded round her, **calling out** in a confused way, “prizes! Prizes!” (p.27)

The expression **calling** it does not mean the act of a person or thing that calls but it means speak in loud voices. As wrote the expression of context in the finding above, So, it can be noted that it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned before that such idiomatic expression means **calling out** so that it is the type of idiom “phrasal verbs”. The first word that is calling belongs to the part of sentences from “noun”. Then, the word it “out” is not as noun but it is as preposition. So, it is included into “verbal idioms”. However, there is the idiom has suitable with type meaning idiom “transparent idiom”. The meaning of **calling out** is to speak loudly to get someone’s attention.

20. In particular

‘I wish I had our Dinah here, I know I do!’ said Alice aloud addressing nobody **in particular**. ‘She’d soon fetch it back!’ (p.30)

To translate the meaning **in particular** of the expression, it is included into one of an idiomatic expression. The type of such idiomatic expression that means specialize something. The word particular is the key of that states it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned in the explanations before that the word **in particular** belongs to “phrasal verbs”. Thus, it is classified as in (preposition) and the more specific in the particular(adjective). The meaning of such idiomatic expression is especially also separately, individually, in detail. Regarding to the context of findings above, it can be said that the subject makes that thing individually. In other word this idiom has fit with the type “transparent idiom” because are easy to comprehend and translate.

21. Getting home

‘I (old Magpie) really must be **getting home**’; the night air doesn’t suit my throat!’ and a Canary called out in a trembling voice to its children... (p.31)

The underline of the sentence above is an idiomatic expression, and it comes from the words getting the mark. The subject “I” states that she has to back to go home. Therefore, it belongs to “phrasal verbs” about its type of idiomatic. The verb here is placed on the word **getting** and the noun on the word **home**. Such

meaning of idiomatic expression is classified as “Transparent idioms” because it’s easy to translate from their meaning. According to Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill, Moreover, the meaning of such idiomatic expression is to manage to return home to someone or something there.

22. burn down

We must **burn** the house **down!**’ said the Rabbit’s voice. (p.38)

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 between the word “the house”. According to the meaning the expression has the type of idiomatic “proverbs”. Because a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains views in a metaphorical. In its transparent idioms meaning, the expression there means to destroy a building completely.

23. Ran off

...And Alice was so much frightened that she **ran off** at once in the direction it pointed to, without trying to explain the mistake it had made. (p.32)

The expression **ran off** cannot be understood literally. Here, such expression is a form of an idiomatic. The classification of **ran off** is “phrasal verbs” because it is about move act quickly. The first word of **ran off** is the word **ran**. Here, the word **ran** is a part of

narration “verb” and the word **off** “adverb”. Thus, in the classification of idiom phrasal verbs from theory Adelnia & Dastjerdi. the expression of meaning from theory Fernando “ran off” is classified as “Transparent Idioms” because this idiom is easy to translate from individual meaning. Then, the meaning of them is to flee from something or going to something” based on to Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill’s.

24. **Out of breath**

This seemed to Alice a good opportunity for making her escape; so, she set off at once, and ran till she was quite tired **out of breath**...(p.41)

The sentence above, the meaning of the expression breathing difficult if it is translated from its individual meaning. It is an idiomatic with the kind of idiomatic expression is “colloquialism”. Here, it also can be said that such expression is used to say difficult to breath. Referring to its classification, such an idiomatic expression is classified as idioms in daily and familiar based on theory Adelnia & Dastjerdi. Then, it has means breathing fast and hard; gasping for breath based on to Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill’s, so this type of the meaning is Transparent idioms because are easy to comprehend and translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings.

25. Sea of green leaves

...all she (Alice) could, when she looked down, was an immense length of neck, which seemed to rise like a stalk out of a **sea of green leaves** that lay far below her. (p.49)

Based on the context of findings above, the expression is about figure out something. It does not mean that the colour of sea like green of leaf. So that, it is an idiomatic expression because of it has special meaning. The expression has own meaning from literal meaning. It is followed by the idiom sound familiar and informal speech or writing it called “colloquialism”. Then, this idiomatic expression means a lot of leaf. In other word, this idiom is fit with the type of meaning “semi-transparent idiom” because this idiomatic have metaphorical meaning and their constituent parts based on theory Fernando.

26. Chop off

‘Talking of axes,’ said the Duchess, ‘**chop off** her head!’ (p.56))

Chop off is an idiomatic expression. It is used an act of cutting something. It is an informal saying that is used in everyday speech. From this point, it can be entered into “phrasal verbs”. The word “chop off” stated that it is an idiomatic expression. Dealing with the classification of idiom, the word chop belongs to “verb” and off is “adverb”. Meanwhile, according to Fernando (1996, p.35) said idioms which are easy to comprehend and translate is Transparent idioms. The meaning of the idiomatic expression chop off is to cut

something off something, as with an axe or saw based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's.

27. **Murdering the time**

'when the Queen jumped up and bawled out, "He's **murdering the time!** Off with his head!" (p.69)

Murdering the time is an idiomatic expression. Here, it is kind of idiomatic expression. The type of form idiom includes "slang". This is caused of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language based on Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p. 880). According to Fernando (1996, p.35) said dealing with the meaning thus idioms is semi-transparent idiom because "the murdering" have metaphorical meaning. Meanwhile, the expression of murdering the time means to use something up, especially time or an occupation that passes the time based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hills.

28. **went off like an arrow**

'She's in prison,' the Queen said to the executioner 'fetch her here.' And the executioner **went off like an arrow.** (p. 84)

According to the context of findings, the expression the executioner missed his act when cut something it is translated literally. Here, it is an idiomatic expression. Such words are the type of idiom "colloquialism" that is used to avoid the saying words which is not used in formal speech or writing. The word "off" is stated another word from missed from something or more adjective

word. So, the idiomatic expression of idiom “like an arrow” is means imagery of arrow is sharps a fast went to attack somebody, and the special category meaning from theory of Fernando here is “semi-opaque idioms” because is separated in two parts; a part with literal meaning, and the other part with a figurative meaning. Such idiomatic expression has the meaning based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hills means shot missed fast.

29. Running down

At last, the Mock Turtle recovered his voice, and, with tears **running down** his cheeks. (p.95)

Running down is an idiomatic expression. Either one of the words **running down** that means hanging with the object, it is sorts of the type “phrasal verbs”. In its classifications of idiom, such idiomatic expression includes “phrasal verbs” from the theory Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p. 880). Because the word **running** and **down** has verb + preposition. Concerning to the meaning with the theory from Fernando this idiom is fit with type transparent idioms because the idiom “running down” their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts. Meanwhile, the expression “running down” means to come or go down to someone or something based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill’s.

30. **Keep back**

'If I'd been the whiting,' said Alice, whose thoughts were still running on the song, 'I'd have said to the porpoise, "**keep back**, please: we don't want you with us!" (p.100)

Keep back is the part of an idiomatic expression. In other word, **keep back** idiomatic has own purpose that is to refuse and prevent someone or something. The classification of such form idiomatic expression is classified into "phrasal verbs". More specific, the phrasal verb category here is the word "keep" is verb that also the category "back" is noun. Based on the meaning it means to hold someone or something in reserve based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's and from category type of meaning from theory of Fernando is Transparent idiom is easier to understand".

31. **Come on**

'**Come on!**' cried the Gryphon, and, taking Alice by the hand, it hurried off, without waiting for the end of the song. (p.104)

In the context of data findings above, the expression "come on!" cannot be translated literally. It is an idiomatic expression. Then, the type of such a form idiomatic expression is "phrasal verbs" because the word at includes "verb and adverb". In its classification of idiomatic, the first expression of idiomatic expression that is preceded by "come" is classified as "verb." So, the word "on" is classified as "adverb". Based on the context of the sentence in the data findings. According Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's the meaning of idiomatic expression at "come

on” is invitation to enter someone home, office, room, etc. It is more emphatic with word **on**. Meanwhile, idiomatic expression “come on” suitable with Transparent idioms from the theory Fernando because is easy to translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts.

32. **Beat off**

She (Alice) gave a little scream, half of fright and half of an anger, and tried to **beat** them **off**, and found herself lying on the bank... (p.120)

Dealing with the sentence of data finding above, the expression “beat off” cannot be translated to literal meaning so that is an idiomatic expression. Such an idiomatic expression is very often heard in everyday conversation. So, the type of idiomatic that is use of highly informal words conversation belongs to “slang”. Then, the meaning of “beat off” is to drive someone or something away by beating from based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill’s. According Fernando to its classification meaning of idiom, the idiomatic expressions go on includes “Transparent idioms”. This is caused of the words can be translated and their meaning can be derived from the real meaning.

33. **Blew me up**

'Blew--me--up.' panted the Queen, who was still a little out of breath. 'Mind you come up--the regular way--don't get blown up!' (p.140)

The expression **blew me up** from the above sentence does not mean blow someone because it is an idiomatic expression. Such expression is used

to offend a person. So, in its type of form idiomatic, such expression belongs to “phrasal verbs”. Therefore, the word “blew me” is a verb and “up” is an adjective. Hence, such expression of meaning is classified as “Semi-opaque idioms” because idiom of “blew me up” whose figurative meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words. In additionally, based on the meaning of its context in the above sentence, the expression blew me up has the meaning is to destroy someone or something by explosion.

34. **Fell flat**

The King immediately **fell flat** on his back, and lay perfectly still: and Alice was a little alarmed at what she had done, and went round the room to see if she could find any water to throw over him. (p.141)

The meaning of the word **fell flat** cannot be separated according to the data finding above. Therefore, it is form of an idiomatic expression. The expression fell flat is the type of form idiomatic “phrasal verbs” because the word fell is a “verb” that is followed by the word flat is a “adjective”. The meaning is to fall down (something falls to the down) based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill’s. In Addition, the type of meaning **fell flat** is semi-transparent idioms because have metaphorical meaning.

35. **Hold your tongues**

'Never mind!' Alice said in a soothing tone, and stooping down to the daisies, who were just beginning again, she whispered, 'If you don't **hold your tongues**, I'll pick you!' (p.148)

The expression “hold your tongue” from the above sentence does not mean holding the tongue because it is an idiomatic expression. So that,

expression is used to endure someone's speaking from saying offend. According to Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p. 880), the type of form idiomatic which belongs to "phrasal verbs". So, idiomatic expression "hold your tongue" is classified into "verb + pronoun + noun". The meaning of the idiomatic expression "hold your tongue" means You have said enough! You have said enough rude things. Therefore, the type of meaning from idiomatic expression "hold your tongue" is semi-opaque idioms from theory Fernando because has figurative meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words.

36. Looking glass

....So, to punish it, she (Alice) held it up to the **Looking-glass**, that it might see how sulky it was--'and if you're not good directly,' she added, 'I put you through into Looking-glass House. How would you like THAT?' (p.135)

If the expression the **looking glass** is translated literally, its meaning cannot be appropriate with the context of the sentence in data finding above. So that, the expression the looking glass is categorized as idiomatic expression. Such an expression looking glass is not mean used as a mirror as usually. The next, it is classified as "proverbs" because sentence of the idiom which contains wisdom, truth and morals. Referring to the meaning, the expression the looking glass means the opposite of what is normal or expected. In other word, this idiomatic expression classified literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms.

37. **Lion and the Unicorn**

'Why **the Lion and the Unicorn**, of course,' said the King.
(p.218)

The expression the **Lion and the Unicorn** cannot be translated literally so that is included as idiom that has its own meaning. Such an expression the **Lion and the Unicorn** is used to national emblem. As mentioned by Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p. 880) that a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place and event called "Allusion". Thus, the expression of the Lion and the Unicorn is type of form idiomatic "Allusion". Based on its classification of type meaning idiom is opaque idioms because the meanings of its individual parts because there are items which have cultural references. Besides, the meaning of such an expression of the Lion and the Unicorn is symbols of the United Kingdom representing England and Scotland stated from Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass (2015, p.272).

38. **Never mind**

'Never mind!' Alice said in a soothing tone, and stooping down to the daisies, who were just beginning again, she whispered, 'If you don't hold your tongues, I'll pick you!' (p.148)

Literally, the **never mind** is not mean no mind in brain (brain as the centre of mind). But, in the translation of data finding above, the idiomatic expression **never mind** cannot be separated from the words as to know the purpose of context. So, to know the purpose of context, the word **never** and **mind** must be translated together. Therefore, those are categorized as form

idiomatic expression. Then, the idiomatic expression refers to something offend so that the idiomatic “never mind” is the type of form idiom “phrasal verbs”. At this point, the word never (adverb) and mind (noun). Relating to the meaning of **never mind** is forget it. Moreover, the meaning of **never mind** is classified into opaque idioms because literal meanings of their idiom parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms.

39. **Keep your head**

'As if YOU ever saw anybody! You **keep your head** under the leaves, and snore away there, till you know no more what's going on in the world, than if you were a bud!' said tiger-lily (p.149)

The expression “keep your head” is an idiomatic expression. The type of such form idiomatic is “phrasal verbs”. Here, the expression “keep your head” is one of “phrasal verbs” because it is the combination of a verb and pronoun. The word keep is part of speech “verb” and your head “pronoun”. According to the classification of meaning idiomatic, the expression “keep your head’ into the type meaning transparent idioms because is easy to translate from their literal meaning. To be more detail, such an expression has the meaning try not to be noticed based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill.

40. **Keep up**

Alice never could quite make out, in thinking it over afterwards, how it was that they began: all she remembers is, that they were running hand in hand, and the Queen went so fast that it was all she could do to **keep up** with her: and still the Queen kept crying 'Faster! Faster!' but Alice felt she COULD NOT go faster, though she had not breath left to say so. (p.154)

The idiomatic expression sentence how **keep up** 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 idiom meaning. In other hand, such an expression is an idiomatic expression. Further, it is used to express someone's to maintain at present level. So, the expression "keep up" has the type of idiom as "phrasal verb". Meanwhile, according to its classification, the expression "keep up" belongs to "verb + adverb". According to Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011, p. 880) state the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb. In its meaning, such an expression means to advance at the same rate as someone or something; to be just as productive as someone or something. So, idiomatic expression "keep up" into the meaning transparent idiom because the word of idiom its can be translated into literal meaning.

41. the **Eight Square**

when you get to **the Eighth Square** you'll be a Queen --' said Alice. Just at this moment, somehow or other, they began to run. (p.154)

Although **the Eight Square** said a word can be translated literally, it cannot not connect with the meaning with the sentence in the context of data finding above. Hence, **the Eight Square** a word belongs to an idiomatic expression. Moreover, such an idiomatic expression form is "Allusion" because makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art. The classification of such type meaning idiom is "opaque

idioms”. This is caused of the idiomatic is not easy to translate. Therefore, the meaning of the expression said a word is promoted to be a queen (in chess, when a pawn reaches the far end of the board, the eight rows, it is promoted to be a queen stated from Alice Adventure in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass (2015, p.272)

42. **Quite content**

'T'd rather not try, please!' said Alice. 'I'm **quite content** to stay here--only I AM so hot and thirsty!' (p.155)

The word **quite content** cannot be translated in literal meaning. But it is the part of idiomatic expression that has the type of form idiomatic “phrasal verbs”. This is caused the expression give a good example. Regarding to its classification of idiomatic, the word **quite** is an “adverb” whereas the word **content** is a “noun”. So that, adjective is followed by noun. and in their specific part is “adjective + noun”. The next, their meaning is definitely something; a good example of something. So, the type of meaning is opaque idioms because literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms.

43. **Beg your pardon**

I mean--I **beg your pardon!**' she (Alice) added in dismay, for Humpty Dumpty looked thoroughly offended, and she began to wish she hadn't chosen that subject. (p.204)

Based on the data finding above, the meaning of the expression “beg your pardon” will be not appropriate if it is translated literally. Hence, the expression “beg your pardon” is included as idiomatic expression because

it used for asking someone to repeat something because you did not hear them. Then, the type form of its idiomatic is “colloquialism” because it is an expression that is used by certain people everyday conversation. Besides, the expression “beg your pardon” the type of meaning it classified into “opaque idioms” because the meanings of its individual parts because there are items which have cultural references. The meaning of such expression is please excuse me (for asking someone to repeat something) based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill.

44. **You alarm me**

'You alarm me!' said the King. 'I feel faint--Give me a ham sandwich!' (p.217)

You alarm me! is meant to say something shocking. Hence, it is a “slang idiomatic expression”. Such an expression used of highly informal words and expressions”. So, it is classified as “slang”. Meanwhile, such an expression in meaning means give bad or shocking news or gossip and so the type of meaning from “you alarm me!” is semi-opaque idioms because the idiomatic expression is separated in two parts is a part with literal meaning, and the other part with a figurative meaning.

45. **Dear me**

'Dear me, no!' said the King. 'What an idea!' (p.219)

The expression **dear me** is very often used in everyday conversation by native speakers. Dealing with the data finding above, the words of “dear me” is used as parting words. So, the expression **dear me** cannot be

translated literally, and it is an idiomatic expression. In other word, the expression **dear me** is polite exclamation expressing surprise, distress, sympathy, etc. that has the type of form idiom “colloquialism”. Then, the meaning means an expression of mild dismay or regret based on Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw Hill. So, the type of meaning from theory Fernando is opaque idioms because literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms.

46. How in the world

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering **how in the world** she was to get out again. (p.8)

Colloquialism includes an idiomatic expression. From this point, the expression **how in the world** that is in the above data finding is a “colloquialism”. Henceforth, the expression **how in the world** has the type form of idiomatic “colloquialism” because as ‘an expression not used in formal speech or writing. The classification of such an expression is key word here is from the word **in the world** for the meaning. Then, the word **how** itself is used to ask about the condition or quality of something and that how in the world is fit with type transparent idioms. Concerning to the meanings, the expression **how in the world** means use in the world in expressions such as what in the world and who in the world to emphasize a question, especially when expressing surprise or anger.

47. **Brightened up**

And so, it was indeed: She (Alice) was now only ten inches high, and her face **brightened up**... (p.13)

The type form of idiomatic expression **brightened up** is “phrasal verbs”. Thus, such an expression is kind of idiomatic expression. The next, to be more specific, it is “verb + adverbs”. Moreover, the key word here is the word **brightened** that comes from the part “verb”. Based on its meaning, such an idiomatic expression means become radiant. In addition, idiomatic expression **brightened up** join to the type transparent idioms because from the part **brightened** is easy to translate from their true meaning

48. **Never come to an end**

Would the fall **never come to an end**? 'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she (Alice) said aloud. (p.9)

Never come to an end is kind of idiom. In its type form of idiom, the expression **never come to an end** belongs to “colloquialism” because an expression not used in formal speech or writing. This is due to such expression is used to comment condition that is having or seeming to have no end. Hence, the expression **never come to an end** meaning “something never stops”. In addition, in theory Fernando this idiomatic expression **never come to an end** is fit with Semi-transparent idiom because have metaphorical meaning.

49. **For you see**

'And who are THESE?' said the Queen, pointing to the three gardeners who were lying round the rosetree; **for, you see**, as

they were lying on their faces, and the pattern on their backs was the same as the rest of the pack. (p.76)

The expression **for, you see** means has the meaning in data finding above. So, it cannot be translated word by word, and it is an idiomatic expression. Such expression is used when explaining something so that it is the type of idiom “colloquialism because is used in daily conversation. In the meantime, the theory from Fernando shows the type of transparent idioms for the expression **for, you see** is easy to translate and no metaphorical. The next, such an expression has the meaning an expression to confirm that you've seen that.

50. **Ran off as hard as she could**

... They all made a rush at Alice the moment she appeared; but she **ran off as hard as she could**, and soon found herself safe in a thick wood. (p.39)

Ran off as hard as she could is an idiomatic expression. This is due to for **ran off as hard as she could** cannot be understood if it is translated literally. The expression **ran off as hard as she could** is frequently used in everyday speech. The key word of the expression for **ran off** is past tense of run is verb and hard is adjective and this fit into type of form phrasal verbs So that, **Ran off as hard as she could** is easy to translate and it is classified as “Transparent idioms. Furthermore, the expression **ran off as hard as she could** for the meaning is an expression to move quickly.

51. Run over

...then Alice dodged behind a great thistle, to keep herself from being **run over**. (p.40)

In the context of data findings above, the expression **run over** cannot be translated literally. It is an idiomatic expression. Then, the type form of such an idiomatic expression is “phrasal verbs” because the word idiomatic expression at includes “verb + preposition”. So, such an expression in the meaning from theory Fernando is classified as “semi-opaque idioms” because meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words. Based on the context of the sentence in the data findings, the meaning of idiomatic expression run over is Pass over for (something).

52. For instance

For instance, if you were inside, you might knock, and I could let you out, you know. “said Alice (p.54)

Dealing with the sentence of data finding above, the expression **for instance** cannot be translated **for instance** that is an idiomatic expression. Such an idiomatic expression is very often heard in everyday conversation. So, the type form of idiomatic expression that is use d in everyday conversation belongs to “colloquialism”. Then, the meaning of for instance is give an example of what you mean. in addition, idiomatic expression for instance is classified a transparent idiom because is easy to translate.

53. Can't help it

‘But perhaps he **can't help it**,’ she said to herself. (p.54)

The expression **can't help it** from the above sentence does not help someone is an idiomatic expression. Such expression is used to can't control something. So, in its type form of idiom, such expression belongs to “colloquialism” is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal speech or writing. Based on meaning of its context in the above sentence, the expression **can't help it** has the meaning to not be able to control or stop something. Then, for the type of meaning idiomatic expression **can't help it** is classified into semi-opaque idioms because the idiomatic expression is separated in two parts; a part with literal meaning, and the other part with a figurative meaning,

54. **live on**

‘What did they **live on**?’ said Alice, who always took a great interest in questions of eating and drinking. (p.70)

The meaning of the word **live on** cannot be separated according to the data finding above. Therefore, it is form of an idiomatic expression. The expression **live on** is the type of idiomatic “phrasal verbs”. This is caused of such an idiomatic expression is frequently heard in daily conversation by native speakers. Further, the expression is classified as “phrasal verbs” because the word live is a “verb” that is followed by the word on is a “adverb”. The meaning is to eat a particular type of food to live. So, the meaning type of idiomatic expression is semi-transparent idioms because it has part of metaphorical meaning.

55. Going off into a doze

The Dormouse had closed its eyes by this time, and was **going off into a doze...** (p.72)

If the expression **going off into a doze** is translated literally, its meaning cannot be appropriate with the context of the sentence in data finding above. So that, the expression **going off into a doze** is categorized as idiomatic expression. Such an expression is the type form of idiomatic “phrasal verbs” because the first word going off of such an expression is a “verb”. Referring to the meaning, the expression **going off into a doze** means to fall asleep especially for a short period of time. Then, this idiomatic expression is classified into Transparent idioms because which are easy to comprehend and translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts.

56. Couldn't help it

‘I **couldn't help it,**’ said Five, in a sulky tone. (p.74)

The expression **couldn't help it** cannot be translated literally so that is included as idiomatic expression that has its own meaning. Such an expression **couldn't help it** is used to comment in its everyday conversation. As mentioned, Adelnia & Dastjerdi, (2011, p. 880) that a comment is often used in certain common called “colloquialism”. Besides, the meaning of such an expression is used for saying that someone cannot stop themselves doing something. So, the idiomatic expression is join into semi-opaque idioms because **couldn't help it** has metaphorical meaning

57. **Died away**

But here, to Alice's great surprise, the Duchess's voice **died away**, even in the middle of her favourite word "moral"... (p.88)

Literally, the word died means a something become stop operating. But, in the translation of data finding above, the word died cannot be separated from the words in the ass to know the purpose of context. So, to know the purpose of context, the word died and in the away must be translated together. Therefore, those are categorized as an idiomatic expression. Then, the word away refers to something offend so that the idiomatic **died away** is the type of idiom "phrasal verbs". At this point, the word died (verb) which is formed by away (preposition). Relating to the meaning of **died away** is to fade away or disappear. The classification meaning of those idiomatic expression is semi-opaque idioms because idioms whose figurative meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words.

58. **by the way**

...even before she (Alice) got into the court, **by the way** the people near the door began sneezing all. (p.111)

The expression **by the way** is an idiomatic expression. The type form of such idiomatic expression is "colloquialism". According to the classification of idiom, the expression **by the way** is often are used in daily conversations. To be more detail, such an expression has the meaning a phrase indicating that the speaker is adding information. So, **by the way**

classified into semi-opaque idioms because literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idiomatic.

59. **Rose up**

At this the whole pack **rose up** into the air, and came flying down upon her. (p.120)

Rose up is an idiomatic expression. Either the word **rose up** is the same part of speech that is “verbs” or **Rose** is past tense from word rise. Dealing with this point, it is sorts of the type form “phrasal verbs”. In its classifications of idiomatic, such idiomatic expression includes as mentioned before, the word **Rose** is “verb” so that **up** is classified as “preposition”. Concerning to the meaning, the expression **rose up** means to come up; to ascend. Then, the idiomatic expression **rose up** is fit the type meaning transparent idiom it’s easy to translate to the literal meaning.

60. **Made out**

Just at this moment Alice felt a very curious sensation, which puzzled her a good deal until she **made out** what it was... (p.108)

Made out is an idiomatic expression. It is might mean the past tense of "to make out". It is an informal saying that is used in everyday speech. From this point, it can be entered into “phrasal verbs”. The word **made out** stated that it is an idiomatic expression. Dealing with the classification of idiomatic expression, the word **made out** belongs to verb + adverb. Then, the category here for the meaning is transparent idioms. Meanwhile, the meaning of the idiomatic expression **made out** is to realize something.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is last chapter for this research. Related to findings and analysis as presented in chapter III, there are some important points. They are presented through the following conclusions and suggestions.

4.1 CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this research related to the statement of the research problems and the objectives of this research. They are describing the types of form idiomatic expression, describing the classifications of idiom, and the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

4.1.1 The form of idiomatic expression found in “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” novel.

The first objective of this research is to analyse the form of idiomatic expression entitled “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass”. Here, the researcher found out 60 idiomatic expressions that are in the novel. Based on Adelnia & Dastjerdi, (2011, p. 880), there are five types form of idiomatic expression either it is colloquialism, proverbs, slang, allusion, phrasal verbs. From those types, in “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” novel is found the types form of idiomatic expression as follows: there are is 10 colloquialism, 2 proverbs, 4 slang, 2 Allusion, 42 phrasal verbs.

4.1.2 The Classifications meaning of Idiomatic expression Found in “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” Novel.

These classifications type meaning of idiomatic expression is based on Fernando (1996, p.35) Here, to know the meaning of idiomatic expression in “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” novel, the researcher used McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (Spears, R. 2005), and also Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008) as the resources. All of them are found out 60 to know their meaning based on the context of sentence in the novel and this the following results: is 29 transparent idioms, 11 semi-transparent idioms, 12 semi-opaque idioms, 8 opaque idioms.

4.2 SUGGESTION

In this research, the researcher found out 60 idiomatic expressions in “The Adventure Alice in Wonderland and Through to The Looking Glass” novel. As mentioned in previous chapters, this research is analysed from general chapter one and two at random sampling. So, it can be said that reading a novel is a way in learning idiomatic expressions. In this way, the English language learners should not be ignoring the special feature of language called idiomatic expressions.

However, in translated the meaning of idiomatic expression, we do not only translate idiomatic expressions by looking at dictionary but also, we have to see their meaning in the context of sentence contained idiomatic

expressions. In the learning process, learners should familiarize with idiomatic expressions comprehensively. In this case, learners can provide with practices in order to allow them dealing with idiomatic expressions since it will help the learners to improve their knowledge about idiomatic expressions.

In addition, giving special subjects of idiomatic expressions to the English learners can comprehend to interpret idiomatic expressions appropriately. This is caused idiomatic expressions have their own meaning which cannot be translated literally. Then, as the English learners who learn English language must enrich their knowledge about idiomatic expressions because they are frequently used in everyday speech by the native speakers, either spoken or written. Moreover, they can also learn idiomatic expressions by studying it alone. Therefore, the English learners can learn idiomatic expressions through some ways in many English sources, for instance reading a novel, listening to the music, watching the television, and so on. Finally, the researcher suggests for another researcher who wants to learn about research totally, they have to learn about idiomatic expression on English novel.

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APPENDICES

1. DATA

NO	DATA FROM NOVEL
1So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies... (p.8)
2	... but when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat - packet, and looked at it, and then hurried on ... (p.8)
3	...Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind.. (p.8)
4	... she (Alice) had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat pocket, or a watch to take out of it and burning with curiosity ... (p.8)
5	... she (Alice) ran across the field after it and fortunately just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. (p.8)
6	... she (Alice) ran across the field after it, and fortunately just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. (p.8)
7	In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again. (p.8)
8	I (Alice) shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know . (p.9)

9	She (Alice) felt that she was dozing off, and had just begun to dream that she was walking hand in hand with Dinah...(p.10)
10	..She (Alice) found herself in a long, low hall, which was lit up by a row of lamps hanging from the roof.. (p.10)
11	... She (Alice) found herself either the locks were too large, or the key was too small, but at any rate it would not open any of them. (p.11)
12	...but the wise little Alice was not going to do that in a hurry . (p.12)
13	...'for it might end, you know,' said Alice to herself, 'in my going out altogether, like a candle. I wonder what I should be like then?' And she tried to fancy what the flame of a candle is like after it is blown out ... (p.13)
14	After a while, finding that nothing more happened, she (Alice) decided on going into the garden at once ... (p.13)
15	'Come, there's no use in crying like that!' said Alice to herself, rather sharply; "I advise you to leave off this minute " (p.13)
16	"No, I've made up my mind about it," said Alice. (p.18)
17	'That was a narrow escape! ' said Alice... (p.19)
18	It was high time to go, o, for the pool was getting quite crowded with the birds and animals that had fallen into it: there were a Duck and a Dodo, a Lory and an Eaglet, and several other curious creatures. Alice led the way, and the whole party swam to the shore. (p.23)

19	'Why, SHE, of course,' said the Dodo, pointing to Alice with one finger; and the whole party at once crowded round her, calling out in a confused way, "prizes! Prizes!" (p.27)
20	'I wish I had our Dinah here, I know I do!' said Alice aloud addressing nobody in particular . 'She'd soon fetch it back!' (p.30)
21	"I (old Magpie) really must be getting home "; the night air doesn't suit my throat!' and a Canary called out in a trembling voice to its children... (p.31)
22	We must burn the house down !' said the Rabbit's voice. (p.38)
23	...And Alice was so much frightened that she ran off at once in the direction it pointed to, without trying to explain the mistake it had made. (p.32)
24	This seemed to Alice a good opportunity for making her escape; so, she set off at once, and ran till she was quite tired out of breath ...(p.41)
25	...all she (Alice) could, when she looked down, was an immense length of neck, which seemed to rise like a stalk out of a sea of green leaves that lay far below her. (p.49)
26	'Talking of axes,' said the Duchess, ' chop off her head!' (p.56))
27	'when the Queen jumped up and bawled out, "He's murdering the time! Off with his head!" (p.69)

28	'She's in prison,' the Queen said to the executioner 'fetch her here.' And the executioner went off like an arrow. (p. 84)
29	At last, the Mock Turtle recovered his voice, and, with tears running down his cheeks. (p.95)
30	'If I'd been the whiting,' said Alice, whose thoughts were still running on the song, 'I'd have said to the porpoise, " keep back , please: we don't want you with us!" (p.100)
31	' Come on! ' cried the Gryphon, and, taking Alice by the hand, it hurried off, without waiting for the end of the song. (p.104)
32	She (Alice) gave a little scream, half of fright and half of an anger, and tried to beat them off , and found herself lying on the bank... (p.120)
33	' Blew--me--up. ' panted the Queen, who was still a little out of breath. 'Mind you come up--the regular way--don't get blown up!' (p.140)
34	The King immediately fell flat on his back, and lay perfectly still: and Alice was a little alarmed at what she had done, and went round the room to see if she could find any water to throw over him. (p.141)
35	'Never mind!' Alice said in a soothing tone, and stooping down to the daisies, who were just beginning again, she whispered, 'If you don't hold your tongues , I'll pick you!' (p.148)
36So, to punish it, she (Alice) held it up to the Looking-glass , that it might see how sulky it was--'and if you're not good directly,' she added,

	'I put you through into Looking-glass House. How would you like THAT?' (p.135)
37	'Why <u>the Lion and the Unicorn</u> , of course,' said the King. (p.218)
38	' <u>Never mind!</u> ' Alice said in a soothing tone, and stooping down to the daisies, who were just beginning again, she whispered, 'If you don't hold your tongues, I'll pick you!' (p.148)
39	'As if YOU ever saw anybody! You <u>keep your head</u> under the leaves, and snore away there, till you know no more what's going on in the world, than if you were a bud!' said tiger-lily (p.149)
40	Alice never could quite make out, in thinking it over afterwards, how it was that they began: all she remembers is, that they were running hand in hand, and the Queen went so fast that it was all she could do to <u>keep up</u> with her: and still the Queen kept crying 'Faster! Faster!' but Alice felt she COULD NOT go faster, though she had not breath left to say so. (p.154)
41	when you get to <u>the Eighth Square</u> you'll be a Queen --' said Alice. Just at this moment, somehow or other, they began to run. (p.154)
42	'I'd rather not try, please!' said Alice. 'I'm <u>quite content</u> to stay here-- only I AM so hot and thirsty!' (p.155)
43	I mean--I <u>beg your pardon!</u> ' she (Alice) added in dismay, for Humpty Dumpty looked thoroughly offended, and she began to wish she hadn't chosen that subject. (p.204)

44	' You alarm me! ' said the King. 'I feel faint--Give me a ham sandwich!' (p.217)
45	' Dear me , no!' said the King. 'What an idea!' (p.219)
46	In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again. (p.8)
47	And so, it was indeed: She (Alice) was now only ten inches high, and her face brightened up ... (p.13)
48	Would the fall never come to an end ? 'I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?' she (Alice) said aloud. (p.9)
49	'And who are THESE?' said the Queen, pointing to the three gardeners who were lying round the rosetree; for, you see , as they were lying on their faces, and the pattern on their backs was the same as the rest of the pack. (p.76)
50	... They all made a rush at Alice the moment she appeared; but she ran off as hard as she could , and soon found herself safe in a thick wood. (p.39)
51	...then Alice dodged behind a great thistle, to keep herself from being run over . (p.40)
52	For instance , if you were inside, you might knock, and I could let you out, you know. "said Alice (p.54)
53	'But perhaps he can't help it ,' she said to herself. (p.54)

54	'What did they live on? ' said Alice, who always took a great interest in questions of eating and drinking. (p.70)
55	The Dormouse had closed its eyes by this time, and was going off into a doze... (p.72)
56	'I couldn't help it, ' said Five, in a sulky tone. (p.74)
57	But here, to Alice's great surprise, the Duchess's voice died away, even in the middle of her favourite word "moral"... (p.88)
58	...even before she (Alice) got into the court, by the way the people near the door began sneezing all. (p.111)
59	At this the whole pack rose up into the air, and came flying down upon her. (p.120)
60	Just at this moment Alice felt a very curious sensation, which puzzled her a good deal until she made out what it was... (p.108)

2. BIOGRAPHY AUTHOR NOVEL



Lewis Carroll was the pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (1832-98), who taught mathematics at Christ Church College at the University of Oxford.

The son of a chaplain and home-schooled until the age of twelve, he grew up in seclusion in North Yorkshire with his ten younger siblings, and it was in this period that he discovered the strength of his imagination and his gift for storytelling. He was then sent to boarding schools in Richmond, Yorkshire, and Rugby, a time he described as unhappy, although he excelled academically and won a scholarship to study mathematics and classic at Oxford.

In addition to this, he invented all manners of gadgets and contrivances, as well as a novel technique for memorizing dates. He was an avid theatre-goer, making frequent trips to London, where he met many artists, writers, and influential personalities.

However, it is for his children's books – in particular *Alice's Adventure in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass* – that this man of many Talents is now best remembered.