The Application of Prepositions in Idioms In Newsweek Magazine

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THE APPLICATION OF PREPOSITIONS IN IDIOMS
IN NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE

A THESIS

BY

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MEDAN
2007
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to devote my greatest thanks to God almighty (Allah SWT) for blessing me with guidance, love, and blessing through my whole life during my study in Faculty of Letters in University of Sumatera Utara.

I would like to express my deepest thanks to my supervisor, Drs. Muhizar Muchtar, M.S for his generosity and valuable ideas for this thesis, and to my co-supervisor Dra. Ayuni Lubis, M.A for numerous corrections and careful attention to my thesis.

I would also like to thanks Dean Faculty of Letters, Drs. Syaifuddin, M.A, Ph.D, the chairman and secretary of English Department, Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum and Drs. Yulianus Harefa, M.TESOL and to all the lectures who give me their precious knowledge throughout the academic years.

My special prominent gratitude is due to my beloved parents, H. Ir. Drs. Maulana AR, MSC and Hj. Yusnaratika, SE and to my sister Hj. Citra Mayasari and Hj. Bunga Lestari for their love, care. Support and pray me to encourage me to finish my study.

I would like to thank to my personal to 2006 Extension English Department students, also my best gratitude to my truly and understandable closest friends; Samuel Harmoko, Hendrik Tambunan, Dona Marlina, and Rahma Hartatai. Thank you for your wars togetherness, support, and patience. Hope this will never last.
I would like rather receive my good comment, criticism, suggestions, and advice from the readers. Any construction criticism for the improvement of this thesis would be highly appreciated.

Medan, December 28, 2007

Tri Wulandari Maulana
ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini adalah “The Application of Prepositions in Idioms Found in Newsweek magazine” menganalisa penggunaan idiom dalam artikel majalah tersebut yang berfokus pada analisa preposisi pada bagian Periscope. Dalam mengerjakan skripsi ini penulis menerapkan studi kepustakaan, buku, internet, dan skripsi yang terkait dengannya. Penulisan skripsi ini mengacu pada teori Seidl. Dari analisis keseluruhan data yang terdiri atas 59 preposisi penulis menemukan in sebanyak 11 atau setara dengan 18,64 %, 7 on dan out atau setara dengan 11,86 %, 5 to atau setara dengan 8,47 %, 3 after, at, for, of, off, with atau setara dengan 5,08 %, 2 down, up, atau setara dengan 3,39 %, 1 about, behind, from, into, out of, like, away atau setara dengan 1,69 %, preposisi across, against, along, around, by, before, below, beside, beyond, between, but, inside, near, over, past, round, through, under, within, without tidak ditemukan dalam analisa. Dari analisa masing-masing part of speech ditemukan verb sebanyak 30 atau setara dengan 50,85 %, 12 adverb atau setara dengan 20,34 %, 11 noun atau setara dengan 18,64 %, 6 adjective atau setara dengan 10,17 %.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Language is the expression of human communication through which knowledge, belief, and behavior can be experienced, explained, and shared. This is commonly used signs, sounds, gestures, or mark that conveys things understandably within a group or community. Language cannot be separated from the people because they need the language to express their feelings and the ideas. For further understanding language, below are the given definitions based on the author. Hartley (1982:11) states:

“Language is a means of communication. To communicate by speaking is not gratuitous act: it is purposeful, and thus language has instrument aspects. Communication can only take place successfully of the means of the communication is agreed by its users, and thus language has a conventional aspect. Society as we know would not exist without language, and indeed for some it is a defining characteristic of human race itself, for exceeding in sophistication of animal communication.”

Concerning with the meaning, Halliday (178:21) also defines language as a unit of semantic. Language is a system of meaning that is to say that when people use language, their language acts are the expression of their meaning. Halliday views language learning as learning how to mean, that is how to make meaning such as the following:

“Language is being regarded as a means of expressing what human organism ‘can do’, in interaction with other human organism, by turning it into what ‘he can mean ‘(semantic
system) is, in turn, encoded into what he can say (the lexico
grammar system, or grammar or vocabulary: to use our own folk
linguistic terminology, meaning are expressed in wordings.
Wordings are finally recoded into sounds or spellings (the
phonological and orthographic system)."

We use language for various purposes, such as tell others what we know, we
express our feelings, ask question, make request, protest, criticize, insult, apologize,
promise, etc. In fact, language is a crucial media in which people can interact easily to
their community.

Idiom is a group word which has certain meaning as what Seidl (1978:4)
says”…idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different
from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone.” It means that idioms
has it special meaning as it is such the characters of idiom, so idioms cannot
translated from the individual words it contain.

It is also supported by Jordan (2007:3)

“Many idioms, such as "all the same," "put up a fight," and "to
mean well," cannot be understood from the individual meanings of
their elements. Some are metaphorical: "she turned it over in her
mind." Such expressions cannot always be meaningfuly tr
anslated word for word into another language.”

Jordan states that idioms is a hard thing to understand of their meaning
because it has such metaphorical expressions.

The style of words when they are put together is often odd, illogical or even
incorrect from the grammar point of view. These are the special features of some
idioms. Idiom has many aspects looking from their construction. In fact, there are
some other idioms are regularly and logical based on their grammar and vocabulary, this is one of the features of some idioms, for furthering understanding idiom effectively we have to learn the idiom as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it except only the tense of the verb. English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An English native speaker is very often not aware that he is using an idiom; perhaps he does not even realize that an idiom which he uses is grammatically incorrect. A non-native learner makes the correct use of idiomatic English one of his main aims, and the fact that some idioms are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him difficulty. Only careful study and exact learning will help the learner.

Frank (1972:163) explains that idiom is of speech part in grammar which are composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic ending as below:

“Preposition is classified as part of speech in traditional grammar. However, prepositions as well as conjunction differ from other parts speech in that 1) each is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic endings: 2) each signal syntactic structures that function as one of the other parts of speech.”

Prepositions are the words which the formation cannot be deduced to any forms and is typically placed to precede noun or noun-equivalent, including pronoun. It aims to indicate the certain connection among the words in the sentence. For that matter, noun or noun equivalent are called as object. Prepositions are one of the basic elements of sentence i.e. subject, verb, object or complement. They usually show the
connection such position, place, time location, direction, style, possession, and condition among the object or another part of sentences.

Idiom has relationship between idioms which found that prepositions are some part of idiom

“…many prepositions can also be used as adverbs, prepositions are used in hundreds of idioms, many adjectives, nouns, and verbs must usually be followed by certain prepositions, and there are hundreds of phrasal verbs formed from combinations of verbs with adverbs and prepositions.”

Based on the quotation above describes that prepositions are available in hundreds of idioms. It indicates that prepositions have huge role in building the construction of idioms. In idioms preposition is combined with several parts of speech acts such idioms with prepositions and adverbs, adjective with prepositions, and verb with prepositions.

Idioms is found in literary work such magazine as Karuna (2006:1) says “…idioms found in popular newspapers & magazines…” It indicates that idioms closely related to literary work.

The use of idioms in literary work, in my opinion, will make the reader hard to understand the magazine. Based on this explanation the writer is interested in analyzing the magazine Newsweek.

1.2 Problem of the Analysis

Language has many kinds of action and expression. To identify either to understand it we need to learn more about many aspects it contains such idiom in
particular. In the analyses of the magazine the writer refers to three kinds of problem, they are:

1. What is the most dominant types of prepositions in idiom used in the magazine?
2. What is the meaning of the idiom found in the novel?
3. What is their part of speech?

1.4 Objective of the Analysis

Some of the novel readers, sometimes, not only focus on the content of the story but also some aspect of the language it contains. Through the analysis of the magazine analyzed the writer has various objectives such as the following:

1. To find out the most dominant types of prepositions in idiom used in the magazine.
4. To find out the meaning of the idiom found in the novel.
5. To find out their part of speech.

1.3 Scope of the Analysis

Studying idioms has wide range of aspects, to understand what is idioms in detail we have to learn more about a range part of it contains. As a study of language used for communication, idioms concerns with the speech of idiomatic expressions.

The scope of the analysis is centered on prepositions usage such in, on or, of, before, by, etc in idioms which are divided into three categories: idioms with prepositions and adverb, adjective with idioms, verb with prepositions and also noun.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 A Brief Study of Idiom

2.1.1 Understanding Idiom

According to Seidl (1978:4) says that idioms is a group of words create different meaning or separate unit of meaning from the individual words when they stand alone such as the following:

“…an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. These are the special features of some idioms”

The word which are put together often illogically and incorrect based on grammar and understandable from individual words as what Seidl says is also supported by Henley (2007:3):

Idioms, or language peculiar to a specific people, region, community, or class, often are used incorrectly… Many idioms, such as "all the same," "put up a fight," and "to mean well," cannot be understood from the individual meanings of their elements.

An important fact which must be stressed is that idioms are not only colloquial expressions (everyday spoken English), as many people believe. They can appear in formal style and in slang. They can appear in literary work such poetry or in the novel language of Shakespeare. Other idioms are completely regular and logical
in their grammar and vocabulary. Because of the special features of some idioms, we have to learn the idiom as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it except only the tense of the verb. English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An English native speaker is very often not aware that he is using an idiom; perhaps he does not even realize that an idiom which he uses is grammatically incorrect. A non-native learner makes the correct use of idiomatic English one of his main aims, and the fact that some idioms are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him difficulty. Only careful study and exact learning will help the learner.

It cannot be explained why a particular idiom has developed an unusual arrangement or choice of words. The idiom has been fixed by long usage—as is sometimes seen from the vocabulary.

The idiom to buy a pig in a poke means 'to buy something which one has not inspected previously and which is worth less than one paid for it'. The word poke is an old word meaning sack. Poke only appears in present day English with this meaning in this idiom. Therefore, it is clear that the idiom has continued to be used long after the individual word.

There are many different sources of idioms. As will be made clear later, the most important thing about idioms is their meaning. This is why a native speaker does not notice that an idiom is incorrect grammatically. Supposed that if the source of an idiom is known, it is sometimes easier to imagine its meaning. Many idiomatic phrases come from the every day life of Englishmen, from home life, e.g. to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to make a clean sweep of something, to hit the nail
on the head. There are many which have to do with food and cooking, e.g. to eat humble pie, out of pan, into the fire, to be in the soup. Agricultural life has given rise to go to seed, to put one’s hand to the plough, to lead someone up the garden path. Nautical life and military life are the source of when one’s ship comes home, to be in the same boat as someone, to be in deep waters, to sail under false colors, to cross swords with someone, to fight a pitched battle, to fight a losing/winning battle. Many idioms include parts of the body, animals, and colors.

Idioms take many different forms or structures. They can be very short or rather long. A large number of idioms consist of some combination of noun and adjective, e.g. cold war, a dark horse. French leave, forty winks, a snake in the grass. Some idioms are much longer: to fish in troubled waters, to take the bull by the horns, to cut one’s coat according to one’s cloth.

Idioms have some features; an idiom can have a regular structure, an irregular or even a grammatically incorrect structure. The idiom I am good friends with him is irregular or illogical if we look in its grammatical structure. I is singular; in this case why the correct form not I am a good friend with him? This form is impossible although it is more logical; people would have to say I am a good friend of his. A native speaker is not consciously aware of this inconsistency. Therefore, this is an example of the kind of idiom where the form is irregular but the meaning clear. A second kind has a regular form but a meaning that is not clear. To have a bee in one’s bonnet has a regular form, but its meaning is not obvious. It means, in fact, that one is obsessed by an idea, if we have not learnt it as an idiom, is impossible we can know this. There is a third group, in which both form and meaning are irregular. To be at
large the form Verb +Preposition + Adjective without noun is strange, and we have no idea what it means, if we talk about a prisoner who is still at large, it means that he is still free. Here are same examples: to go through thick and thin, to be at daggers drawn, to be in the swim.

We find, in fact, that most idioms belong to the second group, where the form is regular, but the meaning is unclear. However, even in this group, some idioms are clearer than others, that is, some are easier to guess than others. Take the example to give someone the green light. We can guess the meaning even though we may never have heard it before. If we associate 'the green light' with traffic lights where green means 'Go!', we can imagine that the idiom means 'to give someone permission to start something'.

Other idioms can be guessed if we hear them in context, that is, when we know how they are used in a particular situation. For example, let us take the idiom to be at the top of the tree. If we hear the sentence 'John is at the top of the tree now', we are not sure what this is saying about John. Perhaps it means that he is in a dangerous position or that he is hiding. But if we hear the phrase in context, the meaning becomes clear to us: Ten years ago John joined the company, and now he's the general manager! Yes, he's really at the top of the tree! The idiom means 'to be at the top of one's profession, to be successful'.

However, some idioms are too difficult to guess correctly because they have no association with the original meaning of the individual words. Here are some examples: to tell someone where to get off, to bring the house down, to take it out on someone. The learner will have great difficulty here unless he has heard the idioms
before. Even when they are used in context, it is not easy to detect the meaning exactly. We shall take a closer look at the first of these examples. *To get off* usually appears together with *bus* or *bicycle*, as in this sentence: *Mary didn’t know her way round town, so Jane took her to the bus stop and then told her where to get off*. But in its idiomatic sense *to tell someone where to get off* means ‘to tell someone rudely and openly what you think of him’ as in this context: *Jane had had enough of Mary’s stupid and critical remarks, so she finally told her where to get off*. For a foreign learner, this idiomatic meaning is not even exactly clear in context.

It was said earlier that we have to learn an idiom as a whole because we often cannot change any part of it. A question which the learner may ask is: ‘How do I know which parts of which idioms can be changed?’ The idioms which cannot be changed at all are called *fixed* idioms. Some idioms are fixed in some of their parts but not in others. Some idioms allow only limited changes in the parts which are not fixed. We can make this clear with an example. Take the idiom *to give someone the cold shoulder*. The idiom means ‘to treat someone in a cold or unfriendly way’. We may ask if it is possible to say *to give someone the ‘cool’ or ‘warm’ shoulder* or *to give someone ’a’ cold shoulder* or *to give a cold shoulder ’to’ someone*. None of these are possible, but the problem is how the foreign learner can know this. Some of the character of idioms is the idiom is fixed and no fixed. For example; *to give someone the cold shoulder* is therefore a fixed idiom. Here are some more: *to make a clean breast of it*, which means ‘to tell the truth about something’. We can only change the tense of the verb. The idiom which no fixed is which that we can take another words such as *take/have/enjoy forty winks* allows a limited choice of verb but the pair *forty
winks is fixed. We cannot say ‘fifty’ winks. We cannot explain why this is wrong. We must accept the idiomatic peculiarities of the language and learn to handle them. Here are some more examples of idioms which are not fixed in all parts; to come to a bad/nasty/sticky/no good/untimely end; to keep a sharp/careful/watchful/professional eye on someone.

2.1.2 Idioms Usage Based on Time and Place

It has been talked about several aspects of idioms: where they come from, their form, their meaning, if and how idioms can be varied. An important thing that has to be emphasized is to look at the reasons for the difficulties which foreign learners experience when they try to use idioms.

One of the main difficulties is that the learner does not know in which situations it is correct to use an idiom. He does not know the level of style, that is, whether an idiom can be used in a formal or in an informal situation.

Using idioms, choice of words depends on the person who is speaking to and on the situation or place at the time. If the person is a friend and the situation is private, we may use informal or even slang expressions. In a formal situation, when we do not know the person we are speaking to very well or the occasion is public, we choose words much more carefully. It would be wrong to choose an informal expression in some rather formal situation and bad manners to choose a slang expression. This means that we can express the same information or idea in more than one way using a different level. Here is an example. If one arrives late when meeting a meeting with strangers or a business meeting, another choice of expression for the
apology would be appropriate, perhaps I do apologize for being late. I'm afraid my train was delayed.'

The expressions marked *formal* are found in written more than in spoken English and are used to show a distant relationship between the speakers. Such expressions would be used for example when making a formal speech to a large audience. Expressions marked *informal* are used in every-day spoken English and in personal letters. *Slang* expressions are used in very informal situations between good friends. Learners should not make frequent use of slang expressions as they usually— but unexpectedly—become out-of-date and sound strange. It is advisable to concentrate on the expressions which are marked informal and on the unmarked expressions which are neutral in style and can be used in any situation.

Another major difficulty is that the learner does not know if an idiom is natural or appropriate in a certain situation. This can be learnt by careful listening to native speakers or careful reading of English texts which contain idioms. In order to help the learner with this difficulty, examples of usage in typical situations are given where it seems necessary. The learner should take careful note of these examples.

The other main difficulty is that of fixed idioms and only partly fixed idioms, which has already been mentioned or discussed above. It is most important that the learner should be exact in his use of fixed idioms, as an inaccurate idiom may mean very little or even nothing at all to a native speaker. Above all, remember that it is usually extremely unwise to translate idioms into English from one's own native language. One may be lucky that the two languages have the same form and
vocabulary, but in most cases, the result will be utterly bewildering to the native speaker and the result is possibly highly amusing.

It has been discussed earlier; the correct use of idiomatic English should be the aim of every learner. It is an aim which is worthwhile and satisfying. Mastery of idiom comes only slowly, through careful study and observation, through practice and experience.

2.2 A Brief Study of Prepositions

2.2.1 Understanding Prepositions

According Frank (1972:163) explains that idiom is of speech part in grammar which is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic ending as below:

Preposition is classified as part of speech in traditional grammar. However, prepositions as well as conjunction differ from other parts speech in that 1) each is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic endings: 2) each signal syntactic structures that function as one of the other parts of speech.

Prepositions are the individual, which the formation cannot be deduced to any forms and is typically placed to precede noun or noun-equivalent, including pronoun. It aims to indicate the certain connection among the words in the sentence. For that matter, noun or noun equivalent are called as object. Prepositions are one of the basic elements of sentence i.e. subject, verb, object or complement. They usually show the
connection such position, place, time location, direction, style, possession, and condition between the object and another part of sentences.

Prepositions seem to be short words scarcely important. In fact, they play a role important and have crucial functions. For example:

- A letter was sent to Peter
- A letter was sent for Peter
- A letter was sent by Peter
- A letter was sent from Peter

What different appeared in above sentences are prepositions applied, but pointing out long different meaning.

2.2.2 The Form of Prepositions

1) Simple Prepositions
   - The car is fixed by me
   - I saw him at noon

2) Double Prepositions
   - He came into the room and sat down
   - The voice sounds from under

3) Compound Prepositions
   - It is formed from noun, adjective and adverb which are related to prepositions
     - behind (= by + hind)
     - about (= on + by + out)
     - beneath (= by + neath)
- *across (= on + cross)*
- *before (= by + fore)*

4) Participial Prepositions

- He studied hard *during* the time
- He works every day *save* (except) Saturday

5) Phrase Prepositions/ Prepositional Phrases

These are two words or more that is usually compiled in the structure of words and ends with simple prepositions. This is called as phrase prepositions/prepositional phrases.

- *by means of*
- *by reasons of*

2.2.3 Object of Prepositions

Adverb, idiom, noun clause used as object of prepositions

1) Adverb as object

Some adverb of time and place can be used as object for prepositions that indicates their connections.

- *Return at five, I shall be ready then.*
- *She walks about from here to there*

2) Idiom as object

- *They came from beyond the seas*
- *She did not return till about a week afterwards*

3) Noun clause as object
Noun clause can be as object for prepositions with the same style as noun or pronoun.

- My departure will depend upon whether I get leave or not.
- She told me of what she had heard

2.3 Prepositions Used in Idioms

2.3.1 Verb with Preposition

Some of difficulty found by learners is the overcoming of expressions consisting of verbs in combination with preposition, e.g. *take of*, and *leave out*. Although this is a rather complicated matter, To avoid using this kinds of constructions is not the answer, as such verb combinations are a typical and frequent occurrence in all types of English, but most especially in everyday spoken English.

The combination of verb plus preposition results in separate unit of meaning, which may highly idiomatic, i.e. the total meaning of the combination may bear little or no relationship to the meaning of the individual words of the combination. This can be illustrated. For example:

- The driver has *broken over* the traffic fringe.

  *broken* is as verb in the sentence

- She will *turn off* the light

  *turn* is as verb in the sentence
2.3.2 Adjective with Prepositions

Preposition is seems to be a permanent difficulty to the learner, because there are no formulas to explain more clear their usage. They are especially difficult after adjectives and participles, as there is no way to know which preposition follows except the student has met the phrase before, and has remembered it. It is stressed that the only profitable method of learning the appropriate prepositions is constant practice and use of them in context. For example:

- **according to** = The house was build according to the owner’s plan
- **accustomed to** = Mary is accustomed to making long journeys abroad alone.
- **afraid of** = She is afraid of dog
- **fond of** = He is fond of his mother
- **jealous of** = Jim was jealous of Peter’s success

Above sentences indicate that adjective accompanied by prepositions

2.3.3 Adverb with Prepositions

Adverb is a word/group of words which describes or adding the meaning of verb, adjective, or another adverb. Adverbs also often explain prepositions and conjunction. For example:

- The cat was sitting *almost outside* the door.
  
  Adverb *almost* here explains preposition *outside*

- She arrived *long before* the time

  *long* is adverb that explains *before*

- The bee flew *exactly over* my head

18
Adverb *exactly* explains preposition *over*

### 2.3.4 Noun with Prepositions

Noun is one of the most important parts of speech. It’s arrangement with verb helps to form the base of the sentence which is important to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the head of word in many structures of modifications. Noun, in fact, plays role important in its combination with prepositions that may result idiomatic expressions. For example:

Prepositions with nouns or noun phrase are called as prepositional phrases and below are some examples:

- *about six o’clock* (i.e. approximately); *Six o’clock* is noun in the sentence
- *at breakfast*; *breakfast* is noun

In additional, English has many phrases which are made up of *preposition + noun + preposition* such as *to the satisfaction of* and *in response to*. Although most of these do not cause difficulty and do not require explanation, others must be examined carefully as they similar in form but different in meaning. For example, *with respect to, in respect to, in respect of, in the face of, on the face of*, etc.

### 2.3.5 Kinds of Prepositions Found in Idiom

Below are the given examples of preposition found in idiom:

**About**

- *about* two o’ clock (i.e. approximately)
- to be *about* to do something: to be on the point of doing it.
Above
- to marry *above one’s station*: to marry someone of a higher social standing
- to be *above oneself*: to be in high spirits

Across
- *across* the road
- *across* the ocean

After
- *after* dark
- *after* consultation with someone

Against
- *against* the rule: to break out
- *against* the law: to oppose

Along
- *along here*: in this direction
- *along there*: in that direction

Amid, amidst
- to do something *amidst* many difficulties: to do something in the presence of difficulties
- to do something *amidst* interruption: to do something in the middle of interruption

Among, amongst
- to be *among/amongst* friends: to be in around of friends
- to be *among/amongst* problems: living in many problems
Around
- around 9 o’clock: (approximately) a little before or after 9 o’clock
- to travel around the ocean: moving from one part to the others

At
As an expression of time: at fasting month, at lunch, etc
as a expression of place: at the airport, at the party, at school, etc
- to do something at choice: to chose to do it
- to do something at will : whenever or one wishes

Before
As an expression of time: before dinner, before Monday, to come before time (to come before the fixed time)
As an expression of place: in front of is preferred, before is formal
As an expression of order: ladies before gentlemen (A comes before B)

Behind
As an expression of place: behind the mall, behind the house
- to do something behinds someone’s back: to do it without his knowledge
- to be behind schedule/time: to be late

Below
- to marry below one’s station: to marry someone who is coming from lower class
- to hit below the belt: to fight unfairly

Beneath
- beneath notice. Too unimportant of notice
- beneath it all he loves you: actually
Beside

- *beside* all this. In addition to all this

- you may not *beside* yourself when handle this case: get angry with

Between

- *between* Medan and Jakarta: as an expression of time

- I am sure if we join *between* my opinion and yours, the problem can be solved: to combine

Beyond

- *beyond recall*: too long ago to be remembered

- *beyond description*: it is impossible to be described

By

- To do something *by snatches*: to do it only for short periods at one time.

- To do something *by oneself*: to do it without help

Down

- To *get down* the work: to start work seriously

- To *come down* in the world: to fall into a lower social class or positions.

During

- *during* the reign of Henry VIII: a space of time

- *during* their visit: a space of time

Except

- Everyday *except* Saturday

- All cities *except* Medan
For
- for all I know: as far as I know
- for one thing: for one reason

From
- To go from door to door: from the beginning
- To go from pillar to post: to be forced to go from one place to another.

In
- To go in at one ear and out of the other: to be heard but not understood
- To do something in a trice: very quickly

Into
- To turn paper into a toy: to change
- To get into trouble: becomes

Near
- To seat near someone: close to
- To be near death: almost death

Of
- To do something of one’s own accord: freely
- of consequence: important

Off
- To go off the top: to become angry
- off the reel: continuously, without pausing

On
- on the wing: in flight
- To do something *on the sly*: secretly

**Out of**

- To come *out of the blue*: unexpectedly, as a surprise

- *out of* character: no typical

**Past**

- *past recall*: to long age to be remembered

- *past* control: not able to be controlled

**Round**

- to sleep *round the clock*: for 24 hours

- to get *round* someone: to persuade someone

**Through**

- *Through the age*: for many centuries

- *through* the life: during the whole of life

**To**

- *to the full*: in every way

- *to do something to excess*: to much

**Under**

- *under* the name of: using this name

- *under arms*: equipped with weapons

**With**

- to do something *with a will*: to do it eagerly

- to walk *with haste*: to do well in it
Within

- *within easy distance*: not far a way
- *to keep within doors*: hot to go outside

Without

- *without ceremony*: without formalities
- *to dismiss someone (from work) without notice*: without reason

2.4 Previous of the Study

In additional review of related literature there has been some analysis ever done.

An Analysis of Prepositions in Idioms Found in Selected Short Stories of The New Yorker Magazine, by Elia Lovita Munthe, 2003. In her analysis regarding to preposition in idioms, she found that *up* was the most dominant, followed by out, third, followed by *on*. Fourth followed by *for* and *in*. Fifth, followed by *at*. Sixth, followed by *of*. Seventh, followed by *off*. Eight, followed by *to*. Ninth, followed by *over*. Tenth, followed by *down*. Eleventh, followed by *along*, *by like*, and *with*. Twelve, followed by *about, across, after, as from, onto, out of, per, under, toward*, and *without*. Last, the most minimum prepositions are *above, against, around, before, behind, below, beside, beyond, between, inside, near, into, opposite, out side, pass, since, trough, till, until, upon, up to, and within*. This is because they are not available in the analysis.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

This kind of research is descriptive research, as Djadjasudarma (1993:15) states data collected not in the form of numbers, but words or illustration of something. The method that is used is descriptive method according to Surakmad (1980:139) that is the research tries to describe and analyze data starting from collecting data, composing, analysis, and interpretation of the data.

3.2 Data Collecting Method

Data are collected by applying the library research which is collected mostly from the selected books in relevant to theory of idioms. In order to support the reference and develop the fountain of information, I used internet access, trying to visit website and selected data that fit to the topic discussed.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population in this research is all preposition used in idiom found in the magazine Newsweek. The number of population is 59 prepositions. In deciding the number of the sample, the writer applies Butler’s theory. In this theory Butler (1945:38) states “the formula to the sample is called deviation; it is an average value of the deviation to the mean without asking the interval because it depends to the researcher. Based on this theory, I will take one or more than one prepositions as the sample.
3.4 Data Analysis Method

Data are collected by applying the library research which is collected mostly from the selected books in relevant to theory of idioms. In order to support the reference and develop the fountain of information, I used internet access, trying to visit website and selected data that fit to the topic discussed.

All the sentences found in the magazine (Periscope) will be analyzed and as the sample, the writer will take more than one types. In analyzing the data the writer applies some steps;

a. To mark the point data of research.

b. To identify whether the data are idioms.

c. To identify their part of speech

Below are the examples of idioms analysis:

1. Statement : who had carried out a series of violent terrorists activities.
   Meaning : to implement things
   POS : verb

2. Statement : It would set up shop inside security obsessed China.
   Meaning : to erect the construction
   POS : verb

3. Statement : she was killed in a convoy attack along with three security personnel.
   Meaning : having together with oneself
   POS : adverb
Method that is used to collect the data analyzed based on the theory of Popham:

\[ \% = \frac{x}{\sum x} \times 100 \% \]

\( x \) = the total number of data analysis

\( \sum x \) = the total number data of all analysis
CHAPTER IV
THE ANALYSIS OF DATA

*Newsweek January, 29 2007*

4.1 Preposition *after*

1. Statement : Washington feared they’d be tortured, and now questions whether ETIM are “internal terrorists” *after all.*

   Meaning : although
   POS : adverb

4.2 Preposition *down*

1. Statement : on China anti-satellite military test in which a ground based missile *down* a aging satellite

   Meaning : an attempt to shoot satellite
   POS : verb

4.3 Preposition *for*

1. Statement : You’re tipsy from a little celebratory champagne or, *for that matter,* a toast to your longevity

   Meaning : so far as the matter is concerned
   POS : adverb

4.4 Preposition *in*

1. Statement : NDI head Madeleine Albright said the four “gave their last full
measure in support of freedom

Meaning: willing to help
POS: noun

2. Statement: Check in our coverage of the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos.

Meaning: register
POS: verb

3. Statement: offers fresh insight on region many view in terms of politic and religion

Meaning: by condition
POS: noun

4.5 Preposition of

1. Statement: His aim: to master historical a head of Scottish Parliamentary election in May.

Meaning: to precede something
POS: adjective

4.6 Preposition on

1. Statement: Gladney says China has “lost credibility” on the subject.

Meaning: centered on, about, focused on something
POS: adverb

2. Statement: Marie Curie, had a shorter life because of her prize winning work on dangerous radiation

Meaning: influence
3. Statement: Little criticism has fallen on the U.S. military
   Meaning: addressed to, goes to

POS: verb

4.7 Preposition out

1. Statement: who had carried out a series of violent terrorists activities.
   Meaning: to implement things

2. Statement: Beijing is determined to stamp out any threat of disruption.
   Meaning: an effort to eliminate

3. Statement: still, they were able to figure out that.
   Meaning: solving, overcoming

POS: verb

4.8 Preposition up

1. Statement: It would set up shop inside security obsessed China.
   Meaning: to erect the construction

POS: verb

4.9 Preposition with

1. Statement: she was killed in a convoy attack along with three security personnel.
   Meaning: having together with oneself

POS: adjective
**Newsweek February 19, 2007**

### 4.1 Preposition *about*

1. **Statement**: we don’t *worry about* Iran having the bomb  
   **Meaning**: cause apprehension  
   **POS**: verb

### 4.3 Preposition *down*

1. **Statement**: who *shut down* his company’s website.  
   **Meaning**: close, stop  
   **POS**: verb

### 4.4 Preposition *for*

1. **Statement**: one loan, *for example*  
   **Meaning**: as the sample  
   **POS**: adverb

2. **Statement**: two times the national mean, and are *striking for* more  
   **Meaning**: struggle  
   **POS**: verb

### 4.5 Preposition *in*

1. **Statement**: *in response to* the sudden death of former playboy playmate  
   **Meaning**: in connection with, considering  
   **POS**: noun

2. **Statement**: kiva.org is perhaps the leader *in the field of* the micro credit online  
   **Meaning**: classification, about
3. Statement: It’s wrong about the dangers of another loose of nuke in anyone’s hand.
   Meaning: to be handled by someone
   POS: noun

4. Statement: in the face of charges of economic mismanagement
   Meaning: to be up against
   POS: noun

4.6 Preposition into

1. Statement: Darwin is “being turned into a saint for secular humanist”
   Meaning: become
   POS: verb

4.7 Preposition off

1. Statement: which touched off international rioting last year.
   Meaning: sparked by, said unexpectedly
   POS: verb

4.8 Preposition on

1. Statement: This time the people turned on the people
   Meaning: to be interdependent, to entrust fate each other
   POS: verb

2. Statement: Astronaut Lisa Nowak always insisted on being the best
   Meaning: hold firmly, maintain
   POS: verb
3. Statement: *compared with* 0, 9 % of woman with anorexia.
   Meaning: determine the different ratio
   POS: verb

4. Statement: It is *based on* a more intimate knowledge of Iran than most Americans.
   Meaning: to be placed as basis or base
   POS: adverb

*Newsweek May 7, 2007*

**4.1 Preposition *after***

1. Statement: *After all*, says activist Assieh Amini
   Meaning: however
   POS: adverb

2. Statement: Jakarta could have *gone after* them through its own or Singapore’s courts.
   Meaning: an effort to look for something
   POS: verb

**4.2 Preposition *at***

2. Statement: do you believe that any Indonesian who was likely to be extradited would be here *at all*?
   Meaning: absolutely
   POS: adverb
4.2 Preposition *in*

1. Statement : *in the hope of* toppling regime
   
   Meaning : to be wanted
   
   POS : noun

2. Statement : Now the regime lives *in fear of* a “shop toppling”
   
   Meaning : in anxious condition
   
   POS : noun

3. Statement : But, Yudhoyono’ efforts have flagged of late, *in part*, Jakarta says.
   
   Meaning : some, a part
   
   POS : adverb

4.3 Preposition *out*

1. Statement : not *take out* the Tehran leadership
   
   Meaning : take a decision
   
   POS : verb

2. Statement : The two sides *hammered out* extradition and defense.
   
   Meaning : to work hard
   
   POS : verb

4.4 Preposition *to*

1. Statement : *Responding to* the journalist’s decision to undergo gender.
   
   Meaning : following
   
   POS : adjective
**Newsweek August 13, 2007**

**4.1 Preposition away**

1. Statement: A Sicilian mother who took away 61-years-old son’s house keys.
   
   Meaning: take something for not returning
   
   POS: verb

**4.2 Preposition at**

1. Statement: at the hands of Taliban highlights

   Meaning: to be at the side
   
   POS: noun

**4.3 Preposition from**

1. Statement: Those likely to suffer most from the KP’s destruction

   Meaning: to be victim of
   
   POS: verb

**4.4 Preposition like**

1. Statement: It looks like he’d been planting a bomb.

   Meaning: seem to be
   
   POS: verb

**4.5 Preposition off**

1. Statement: but as evidence mounts that corporate responsibility pays off

   Meaning: give the result
   
   POS: verb

2. Statement: cut off his allowance and hauled him to the police.
Meaning : to withdraw the desire, refuse to accept
POS : verb

4.6 Preposition out

1. Statement : He stayed out late
Meaning : leave, move from one place to another
POS : verb

2. Statement : Check out extra.newsweek.com
Meaning : visit, browse
POS : verb

4.7 Preposition to

1. Statement : in the late 20th century, were used to finance wars in which hundreds of thousands of African were killed.
Meaning : have become accustomed, habitual
POS : adjective.

4.8 Preposition up

2. Statement : have mysteriously shot up by the same amount that Venezuela’s have dropped
Meaning : grow quickly
POS : verb

Newsweek September 17, 2007

4.1 Preposition behind

1. Statement : Everyone could get behind
Meaning: to be in lower position
POS: verb

4.2 Preposition in

1. Statement: in private hands by leaving a very substantial stake
   Meaning: by oneself, alone
   POS: adverb
2. Statement: on how he keeps in touch with the lives of the poor.
   Meaning: to have connection continually
   POS: verb

4.3 Preposition of

1. Statement: aims to humiliate a lot of well-known people
   Meaning: many, plenty
   POS: adjective
2. Statement: who is aware of all the problems of the people.
   Meaning: realize, know
   POS: adjective
3. Statement: who buy and sell whole company’s on behalf of millionaire investors.
   Meaning: for
   POS: noun

4.4 Preposition out of

1. Statement: out of roughly 1000 partners
   Meaning: from
   POS: adverb
4.4 Preposition *to*

1. Statement: “transformational diplomacy” imitative was *supposed to* be something.

   Meaning: to be hoped/wanted firmly, ought to, should

   POS: adjective.

2. Statement: *according to* democrats and aid organizations.

   Meaning: as the opinion of

   POS: adjective

4.5 Preposition *with*

1. Statement: to *deal with* bullying by suppliers.

   Meaning: to act

   POS: verb

Finding:

1) Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Across</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Against</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Along</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,08 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Around</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Away</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,69 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,39 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beside</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>3,39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>5,08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>18,64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Into</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>1,69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Of</td>
<td>1-2</td>
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<td>3-3</td>
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<td>Out of</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out</td>
<td>3-0</td>
<td>11,86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Through</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To</td>
<td>-1-1</td>
<td>8,47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>3,39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With</td>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>5,26%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Within</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of All Data Analysis</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 shows that *in* indicates the most dominant among the prepositions i.e. 18,64 %, followed by *on* and *out* with 11,86 %, next is *to* with 8,47 %. Next is *after, at, for, off, with* with 5,08 %. Next is *down, up*, with 3,39 %. Next is *about, behind, from, into, out of, like, away* with 1,69 %. The most minimum are *across, against, along, around, by, before, below, beside, beyond, between, but, inside, near,*
over, past, round, through, under, within, without which are not available from the data analyzed.

2) Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total &amp; %</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td><strong>100 %</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that verb is mostly dominant among other part of speech i.e. 50.85 %. Followed by adverb with 20.34 %. Next is noun with 18.64 % and the most minimum is adjective with 10.17 %.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Idiom is a group word, which has certain meaning. It is a hard thing to understand of their meaning because it has such metaphorical expressions. Idiom has many aspects looking from their construction. In fact, there are some other idioms are regular and based on their grammar and vocabulary, this is one of the features of some idioms, for furthering understanding idiom effectively we have to learn the idiom as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it except perhaps, only the tense of the verb. English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms. An English native speaker is very often not aware that he is using an idiom; perhaps he does not even realize that an idiom which he uses is grammatically incorrect. A non-native learner makes the correct use of idiomatic English one of his main aims, and the fact that some idioms are illogical or grammatically incorrect causes him difficulty. Only careful study and exact learning will help the learner.

Prepositions are the individual which the formation cannot be deduced to any forms and is typically placed to precede noun or noun-equivalent, including pronoun. It aims to indicate the certain connection among the words in the sentence. For that matter, noun or noun equivalent are called as object. Prepositions are one of the basic elements of sentence i.e. subject, verb, object or complement. They usually show the connection such position, place, time location, direction, style, possession, and condition among the object or another part of sentences.
Prepositions are available in hundreds of idioms. It indicates that prepositions have huge role in building the construction of idioms. In idioms preposition is combined with several parts of speech acts such idioms with prepositions and adverbs, adjective with prepositions, and verb with prepositions.

From the data analyzed, it is found that *in* indicates the most dominant among the prepositions i.e. 18.64 %, followed by *on* and *out* with 11.86 %, next is *to* with 8.47 %. Next is *after, at, for, of, with, off*, with 5.08 %. Next is *down, up*, with 3.39 %. Next is *about, behind, from, into, out of, like, away* with 1.69 %. The most minimum are *across, against, along, around, by, before, below, beside, beyond, between, but, inside, near, over, past, round, through, under, within, without* which are not available from the data analyzed.

From the part of speech point of view, it is showed that *verb* is mostly dominant among other part of speech i.e. 50.85 %. Followed by *adverb* with 20.34 %. Next is *noun* with 18.64 % and the most minimum is *adjective* with 10.17 %.

5.2 Suggestions

The analysis in this thesis concerned in preposition used in idioms in its application applied in the magazine. The writer absolutely realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect because the writer’s limited knowledge about idioms.

There are many aspects of idioms theory are not discussed in this thesis. So, the writer suggests the readers to explore and analyze more about idioms. The writer also suggests the reader to take this thesis as a reference when they decide to discuss the same topic for their thesis.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Tim Lintas Media.-. *Kamus Lengkap Idiom*. Jombang. Lintas Media