

**A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
USED IN "HELLO" MAGAZINE OF VOL. 302 FEBRUARY 2011**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fullfillment
of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)
in The English Department of Education Faculty
State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga



By

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2012



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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful, Hereby the writer fully declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer herself and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other people's idea, except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to account for the graduating paper if in the future this graduating paper can be proved of containing others idea or in fact the writer imitates the other's graduating paper.

Likewise, the declaration is made by the writer and the writer hopes it can be understood.

Salatiga, March 2012

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Salatiga, March 5th 2012

Dr. Sa'adi, M.Ag
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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE
Case: **Mujrikah** 's Graduating Paper

Dear
The Head of State Islamic
Studies Institute of Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Mujrikah's graduating paper entitled " **A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED IN HELLO MAGAZINE**" .I have dedicated and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Consultant,

Dr. Sa'adi, M. Ag
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STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION
A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESIONS
USED IN *HELLO* MAGAZINE OF VOL. 302 FEBRUARY 2011

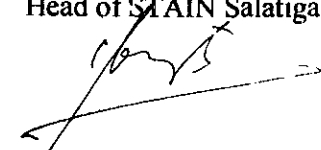
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Has been brought to the board of examiners on March, 14th 2012 and hereby considered to completely fulfilled the requirements of the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)* in English department of educational faculty.

Board of examiners

1. Head Prof. Dr.M. Zuhri, M.A.
2. Secretary Ari Setiawan, S. Pd. M.M.
3. Dra.Hj. Woro Retnaningsih, M.Pd.
4. Norwanto, M.Hum.
5. Dr. H.Sa'adi, M.Ag.

Salatiga, March 14th 2012
Head of STAIN Salatiga



Dr . Imam Sutomo, M.Ag
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MOTTO

❖ *A CANDLE LOSES NOTHING BY*

LIGHTING ANOTHER CANDLE

❖ *ABILITY CAN TAKE YOU TO THE TOP,*

BUT IT TAKES CHARACTER TO KEEP

YOU THERE.

❖ *EVERY CLOUD HAS A SILVER LINING*

DEDICATION

In this very good occasion, I would like to dedicate my graduating paper to:

- 1. My beloved family, especially for the great parent all over the world, my mother (Mrs. Parmi) and my father (Mr. Mungalim) thanks for all of your pray, sacrifice, patience, trust, encouragement, support and finance for me. And also for my beloved younger sister (Mutmainah) and my beloved older sister (Mutolingah, S.HI, SPdI) and my brother-in-law (Mas Khotim) thanks for all your kindness, togetherness and love.*
- 2. All of my big family, especially my uncle (Mr. Mubasirun) and my aunt (Mrs. Ngamilah) my beloved cousin (Dahrie T. Aji) and my beloved female cousin (Nisa) tanks for all your kindness, support, motivation, togetherness and love.*
- 3. My beloved grandfather (kakj sudi) and my beloved grandmother (nini Jilah) tanks for your patience, support, love, and kindness.*
- 4. Mr. Dr. Sa'adi as my graduating paper's counselor who always gives guidance for me till I can finish my graduating paper. Thanks for your guidance and patience.*
- 5. All of my friends especially in "TBI'07" State Institute of Islamic Studies Salatiga (STAIN SALATIGA)*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The Lord of Mercy, The Giver of Mercy.

Praise belongs to Allah, Lord of the world. Thanks to Allah, because of His blessings, this graduating paper could be finished. Blesses and praises also go to Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him and his family.

This graduating paper entitles "A Descriptive Study of idiomatic Expression Used in *Hello Magazine* " presented to English Department of State Institute Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Sarjana Pendidikan Islam Degree. It is important for the writer to thank people behind the making of graduating paper. Therefore, in this very glad occasion, the writer is very thankful to:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag as the head of State Institute Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
2. Maslihatul Umami, S.Pdi, M.A as the chief of English Department of State Institute Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga.
3. Dr. Sa'adi, M.Ag. as the counselor for the writer in finishing this graduating paper. Thanks for your guidance and patience.
4. Dra. Siti Muhtamiroh as the academic counselor since the first till eight semesters.
5. All lecturers of English Department who have taught and given knowledge for the writer.

6. All of the staffs who have helped the writer in processing and finishing graduating paper administration.
7. My beloved family, my beloved mother, father, younger sister and older sister who have encouraged and supported me to finish the graduating paper. Thanks' for your caring, love and guidance.
8. All of my friends who have helped me in finishing this graduating paper thanks for togetherness, friendship and love.
9. Those who can not be mentioned one by one toward their support to the writer in realizing and finishing the study.

Finally, this graduating paper is expected to be capable to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. And the writer is pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the readers for the improvement of this graduating paper.

Salatiga, March 5th 2012

The writer

Mujrikah

ABSTRACT

Mujrikah.2012. *A Descriptive Study of English Idiomatic Expression used in Hello Magazine*". Graduating Paper.English Department of Educational Faculty State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. Counselor: Dr. Sa'adi, M.Ag.

Keywords: Idioms, language, knowledge, magazine.

One of the ways in expressing and sharing ideas, thoughts, opinions or knowledge from people to other in daily life is through language. In a study, there is an important role of transferring knowledge by using the language from the speaker to listener or writer to reader. In this research, the writer tries to analyze the literary elements, utterances which include types of idioms and its difference between lexical and idiomatic of its meaning which are taken from *Hello* magazine. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method which was done by classifying and analyzing those objects. From the research, the writer found that there are fifty five idioms used in *Hello* magazine. The types of mostly idioms are in phrasal verbs forms. Phrasal verb are to be divided into inseparable and separable phrasal verb. In conclusion, learning, understanding and analyzing idioms is important in making people to be clear in understanding what another people definitely mean in their speaking or writing and it can be taken the advantages as a part of our knowledge in mastering the rules of language in daily life.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The background of the Study

Language is the main tool in communication which has function of expression and information. It is needed by human being because through language they can find their necessity by making communication with other or relationship. As the members of society which actively make interaction in daily activities, they will depend on the use of language for communication. According to Edward Sapir language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols.¹ Meanwhile, Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager state that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol by means of which a social group cooperates.²

Every normal human being is a member of social group, sometimes of more than one; and every human being depends, in all his social activities, on the use of language. Without it, human society is unthinkable; language is the link between otherwise unconnected nervous systems, and thus the means by which a stimulus acting on one man may produce an effective response in another, or in all the members of the group. Other means of communication; gestures, pictures, flag signals, and above all writings are inadequate to the

¹ . Edward Sapir, 1921, *Language : An Introduction to the Study of Speech*, New York A Harvest Book Company, p, 8.

² Bernard Bloch and George L. Trager, 1942, *Outline of Linguistic Analysis*. Baltimore : At the Waverly Press, p. 5.

demands of the social organism, or else derive entirely from spoken language and are effective only in so far as they reflect this.

In spite the language as the tool of communication, it also plays an important role in many aspects of human life like science, technology, education, politics and art. Without it, scientist can not announce their discovery to public. When a teacher wants to transfer knowledge for student, he or she will use it. When a political party wants to explain its mission or vision to people, they will need the language as well. When a banker wants to share ideas or experiences with his customers, language is necessarily. Beside that, when an author or writer will express his inspiration into work, she or he will use language, too. Literary is one of the kind of the art that uses language as the medium.

According to Danziger and Johnson (1961) in Meilani Budianta, *Membaca Sastra* (2002) literary is the branch of art that use language as the medium.³ A good literary work needs an interesting expression of the ideas of author or writer's minds. Sometime the author uses many kinds of diction in his writing for making variation into his work. According to Hornby, diction is the choice of the use of word, style or manner both speaking and writing.⁴ Beside diction, many authors also use idioms to enrich their literary work for making the reader to be encouraged to read it. Idiom is the word that combines it with another word which has different meaning with its original meaning. Dean Curry states that idiom is an addition of new meaning on the

³ Meilani Budianta, at all, 2002, *Membaca Sastra*, Magelang Indonesiatara, p.7

⁴ A.S Hornby, 1974, *Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary of Current English*, Great Britain ; Oxford University press, p. 239.

group of word which has meaning before.⁵ He also added that idioms are used for enriching language by opening the possibility to adopt the new concept of expression in linguistic manner with new style. In other definition, F.R Palmer states that idioms is the terms of non-equivalence in other languages, so that *kick the bucket*, *red herring*, etc are idioms because they can not be directly translated into French or German.⁶ The problem of idioms is involved with the much wider issue of word formation, by which what would appear to be new and more complex lexemes can be formed from simpler ones. At one extreme we have expressions such as *public house*, whose meaning is 'inn'. This is not a total idiom like red herring, since the meaning can in part be related to *public* and *house*, but one could certainly not predict from the words themselves the existence of the compound. It is sophisticated to understand the idioms. Therefore, if people want to know the real meaning in literary works, they need to understand idioms firstly.

The idioms can be found not only when we are talking with other people but also when reading the books, newspapers, journals, magazines tabloid, novels, etc. Both spoken and written language idioms partly used to enrich the use of language. People have curiosity when they meet new vocabularies and give their interest to look for the meaning beyond it. The use of idioms in literary works, especially magazine will encourage the reader to be more interested to read it.

⁵ Dean Curry, 1996, *Idioms 2 with Illustration*. Jakarta ; PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 3.

⁶ F.R Palmer, 1981, *Semantics*, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, p. 79.

In literary work, such as magazine reporter or writer writes the articles which is suitable with readers. For example, in "Hello" magazine the readers come mostly are from the teenagers who have high interest in learning English language. Sometime the journalist writes the articles by choosing hot topic and inserting some idioms to make his readers interested with it. By reading magazine, teenagers will increase their English capability or sharp their ability in English literacy. *Hello* magazine is one of the magazine that uses English as the medium to deliver its ideas, opinions, and writings for its readers. There are many idioms here :

For examples ;

1. It was clear Mrs. Darsono didn't rent out the hut for money.⁷

Rent out comes from the word rent and out that means to obtain occupancy or use of (another's property) in return for regular payments and out that means in the open air or outside.

The meaning of rent out is grant the services of or the temporary use of, for a fee.

2. I try to shut my self down from anything.⁸

Shut down comes from the word shut and down that means stop work, halt work, cease operating and down that means from a higher to a lower place or position.

The meaning of shut down is relaxing his mind from anything such as problems.

⁷ Joko D Mukti, 2011, *Hello Magazine : You can live forever*, Semarang, Wydia Niti Bahasa Foundation, p. 37.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 38.

If the readers that are mostly teenagers, they have difficulty to know what are the real meaning when they are reading the sentences or utterances that uses idioms in magazine. It can make them bored when they read something that make misunderstanding about it. Regarding on that problem, the writer is interested in conducting the study of English idiomatic expressions in “Hello” magazine. Here the writer carries out a research title **“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED IN HELLO MAGAZINE”**

B. Limitation of the Problem

The writer wants to focused this graduating paper on the utterances using idiomatic expression which is found in *Hello* magazine at 302 February 2011 Edition.

C. The Statement of the Problem

Regarding the background of the study, the writer would like to write down problem statements as follow are :

1. What are the types of idioms used in *Hello* magazine ?
2. How are the English idiomatic expressions in *Hello* magazine constructed ?
3. What are the differences between the idiomatic meaning and lexical meaning in the *Hello* magazine ?

D. The Objective and the Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes to get some objectives as follows :

1. Finding the types of idioms used in *Hello* magazine.
2. Finding how the English idiomatic expression are constructed.
3. Finding the differences between the idiomatic meaning and lexical meaning of the word in *Hello* magazine.

E. The Benefits of the Study

The writer expects this study has benefits such as ;

1. Practically, this study will give an additional knowledge to English students and English teachers. And this study will contribute as a guidance and input for the language teaching process that will be developed new strategy in language teaching.....
2. Theoretically, for adding the literature enrichment in linguistic study. Therefore, the other student's research will use it as the literature review in their linguistic study for researching another aspects of this magazine.

F. Literature Reviews

The writer takes previous report related from the other final graduating paper as comparison :

1. *A Descriptive Study on Idiomatic Expression in Sun and Candle Light Novel by Bety Neels* by Nur Khamidah, the student of STAIN Salatiga in 2007. In her research, she analyzed about the idiomatic expression in Sun

and Candle light novel by Betty Neels. According to her there are six kinds of idioms which are used in Sun and Candle light novel by Betty Neels like idioms with verb and noun, preposition and adverb, adjective with preposition, preposition and verb particles, verb to be and the last is idioms comparison. Idioms also use by all people both informal or formal condition.

2. *A Descriptive Study on the Use of Idioms in Celine Dion Song* by Kuni An Nimah, the student of STAIN Salatiga in 2007. In her research, she analyzed the used of idioms in Celine Dion song. According to her, idiom is a peculiar language and she found there are a significant meaning of idioms used in Celine Dion's songs. Idioms are used in Celine Dion's songs to express her happiness, sadness, failure and love.
3. *A Descriptive Study on Figurative language Used in West Life's Songs*, which is researched by Iffonella Yenianti, the student of STAIN Salatiga in 2003. In her research, she analyzed about the figurative language in West Life's songs. In her research, the figurative language which are used in West life's song consist of many forms such as simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy and hyperbola.
4. *A descriptive Study on the Used of Colloquial Style in English Songs*, which is researched by Endriana Sri Wahyuni, the student of STAIN Salatiga in 2003. In her research, she analyzed about language style According to her the language style used in English songs is colloquial styles which is discourse about nonstandard English. The researches above

are as the literature reviews using the same in idioms and the different with the source of data

5. *Handbook of AMERICAN IDIOMS and Idiomatic Usage*, which is written by Harold C. Whitford and Robert J. Dixon in 1973 contains about idiomatic usage, the difference is even greater and much more subtle. Thus, a phrase like to put one's foot into it, meaning to commit a social blunder. In dictionary, where only one word is involved, the problem is simple. An idiom, however, consists of more than one word, the problem is where to place the idiom so that the reader can readily locate it. All idioms have been alphabetized according to the key or strong word in idioms.

G. Key Terms

a. Descriptive study

Descriptive study is the method of collecting data as many as possible and to be written down as like report or descriptive. In this study, the process of data analyzing can be done not only the whole data has been collected but also during the data collection. Then, in early activity of this method is to look for data and to be analyzed in the last step. This method mostly done by sociologist.⁹

⁹ Rahmat Hariyadi, dkk, "Makna Pendidikan Bagi Masyarakat Tertinggal ; Study Pengembangan Model Persekolahan bagi Masyarakat Sekitar Waduk Kedungombo", *Inferensi* Vol. I, 2007, p. 113.

b. Idioms

Idioms is the adding new meaning on the group of word that has meaning before. The idioms are used to enrich and revive the language by absorbing the new concept expressed in a linguistic manner with the new style. Idioms reform the word and combine it and becomes the new meaning.¹⁰

c. "Hello" Magazine

"Hello" English Magazine is published monthly by Widya Niti Bahasa Foundation to provide English learners of any background study especially youth with good reading materials.¹¹

H. The Method of Research

In this chapter, the writer will explain the method of the research of the study, objects of study, and data analysis.

1. Research Approach

The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this research paper. This type of research did not apply the detail arithmetic or statistic calculation. It contained description of the objects. It was a research in which data were not found through statistical procedures and the data analysis result has the form of phenomena descriptive not nominal form.¹² Therefore, the data concerned appeared in words rather than in numbers.

¹⁰ Dean Curry, 1996, *Idiom with Illustration*, Jakarta, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 3

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 2.

¹² Aminudin, 1999, *Pengembangan Kualitative dalam Bidang Bahasa Sastra*, Malang, Yayasan Asah Asih Asuh (Y3) p. 16.

2. Type of Research

This was a literature research. Then, the writer used the documentation to collect the data. The kind of study is descriptive. The data were analyzed according to the form of English idiomatic expression. In addition, the writer analyzed the forms, the construction of idiom, the differences of idiomatic and lexical meaning based on literature study.

3. The Object of Study

The object of study was English idiomatic expression in forms of word and phrases which are found in English *Hello* magazine.

4. The Source of Data

According to Suharsimi Arikunto the source of the data refers to the subject form which the data are obtained.¹³ The source of data was *Hello* magazine at volume 302 publish on February Edition. The writer choosed this magazine because this is the popular magazine for teenagers for learning English.

5. Data Collection Method

There are many ways in collecting data. Such as questionnaire, interview, documentation, and observation. In this research, the writer used study documentation as the way to collect data. According to Suharsimi Arikunto, documentation is getting the data about variable or case as book, newspaper, tabloid or magazine.¹⁴ In this study, the writer

¹³ Suharsimi Arikunto, 1998, *Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Jakarta, Bina Aksara, p. 114.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* p. 113.

used *Hello* magazine as the data source and focused on English idiomatic expression used in *Hello* magazine.

The writer observed *Hello* magazine of volume 302 February Edition in order to search the data related to this research. The writer made an observation by doing these steps as follows.

- a. Reading the whole articles used in *Hello* magazine of 302 February Edition.
- b. Selecting the English idiomatic expression.
- c. Taking a note all of the data.
- d. Arranging the data into several parts based on classification.

6. The technique of Data Analysis

The writer made an analysis by using the procedures as follows. The first step, the writer collected the data by reading the entire articles of the magazine and put them as the data. Then, in the second step after doing the data collection, the writer identified the appropriate and inappropriate data. After that, in the step of classification, the writer classified the English idiomatic expression used in *Hello* magazine. Finally, in the data analysis the writer analyzed the forms, the construction and the difference of idiomatic and lexical meaning after explaining the English idiomatic expression into separable and non separable idioms.

I. The Organization of the Study

The writer needs to arrange the graduating paper in order to make the reader understand it paper easily. This graduating paper will be divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction which contains background of the study, the research problem, the objectives and the benefits of the study, the limitation of the study and the last the organization of the study.

Chapter II contains underlying theory that explains the concept of idioms and the biography of *Hello* magazine. Chapter III is data presentation Chapter IV is data analysis that explain the classification of idioms, the differences meaning between idiomatic meaning and lexical meaning and the idiom constructions.

Chapter V is closure that contains conclusion and suggestion. The last part is bibliography and appendix

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW OF IDIOMS

In this chapter, the writer goes to talk about the underlying theory to support the research used for data analysis. This chapter will discuss idiomatic description or the theory of idioms and the biography of *Hello Magazine*. Theory is a set of interrelated construct or concept, definitions, and propositions that present systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables, with purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena or a term that has been given an abstract, generalized meaning.¹

A. The Definition of Idioms

According to Baker, an idiom may have no equivalent in every language and the way a language chooses to express or not express, various meaning can not be predicted and only occasionally matches the way another language chooses in expressing the same meaning.² Meanwhile, another expert states that idioms are also type of collocation which there is a big difference between a collocation and an idiom. In most collocations, the conceptual meaning of the words that collocate is maintained, while an idiom, the meaning of the idiom can be traced from the meaning of the individual words that collocate. An idiom is a group of words with a new meaning which

¹ Sugiyono, 2008, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif & Research Development*, Yogyakarta, Alfabeta, p. 52-54.

² Mona Baker, 1992, *In Other Words* .New York ; Routledge 11 Fetter lane, p. 63.

is quite different from the meaning of the words individually.³ While Wren and Martin say that idioms may be defined as expressions peculiar to language.⁴ More typically, idioms are formed from collocation and vary from being both very fixed and very idiomatic. Idioms present problems both in understanding and in production. They are difficult to be understood and produced because not easily unpacked and often allow no variation. Meanwhile, as with phrasal verbs, teaching a set of idioms that are notionally related such as idioms associated with parts of the body or more typically idioms are grouped by theme. Idioms play an important part in all languages. Many verbs, when followed by various preposition, or adverbs, acquire an idiomatic sense as:⁵

1. How did these things *come about* ?
2. I expect he will *come around* within a week.
3. He *broke down* in the middle of his speech .
4. The thief *got away* with my cast -box.

In modern English it is very usual to place preposition or adverbs after certain verb so as to obtain a variety of meaning. It is important to decide whether the combination is verb and adverb , but the expression need to be considered as whole. Meanwhile, the combination also necessarily to be learned which are intransitive or transitive. Phrasal verbs are another instance of the fuzziness at the boundary between words and grammar. They are

³ Adisutrisna, Wagiman, 2008, *Semantics, An Introduction to the Basic Concepts*, Yogyakarta , Penerbit Andi, p. 40.

⁴ Wren and Martin . 1990, *High school English Grammar and Composition*, New Delhi : S.Chand and Company Ltd. p. 258.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 259.

particularly problematic for learners both because of their lexical meanings which are often idiomatic and grammatical form. These are how phrasal verbs are often grouped, according to their grammar.

There are two types of idioms in phrasal verb⁶ :

1. Separable idiom is the object which can be put between verb , preposition or after preposition. If the object was noun then to be put between verb and preposition or after preposition. However, if the object was pronoun, it can be written after preposition.

Example ;

- a. Helena put the plan off till tomorrow.
 - b. Helena put off the plan till tomorrow.
 - c. Helena shall have to put it off.
2. Inseparable idioms which is the object both noun and its pronoun are not allowed between verb and preposition. Definitely, the object are to be written down after preposition. Examples :
 - a. We has just runs across Jane there.
 - b. They has just run across John here.

Apparently, idioms are difficult enough to be understood if we can not make a difference beyond its meaning. Therefore, it is necessarily to learn in distinguishing such as lexical meaning , grammatical meaning and idiomatical meaning.

⁶ M. Sholahudin , 2009, *Kiat-Kiat Cepat Belajar Writing*, Yogyakarta, Diva Press, p. 63-66.

1. Lexical meaning is the translation of its word determined by something outside language. It is the meaning which is given by dictionary or the major parts of the speech that have lexical meaning and this is given in the dictionary associated with the grammar.⁷
2. Grammatical meaning appears in a grammar process affixation, reduplication, composition or sentence.⁸
 - a. Affixation is the result of addition prefix or suffix in a certain word.

For example :⁹

Verb	+ -ion (noun)	+ive Adjective
1) Product	production	productive
2) Attract	attraction	attractive
3) Contra	contradiction	contradictive
4) Imagine	imagination	imaginative

- b. Reduplication is the process of forming compound word by repeating all or part of it morphologically and phonologically. The repeated element is called a reduplicant. Reduplicative are used in a variety of ways. Some simply imitate sounds: *ding-dong*, *bow-wow*. Some suggest alternative movements: *flip-flop*, *ping-pong*. Some are disparaging: *dilly-dally*, *wishy-washy*. And some intensify meaning: *teeny-weeny*, *tip-top*. Reduplication is not a major means of creating

⁷ John Lyons, 1968, *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*, Cambridge , Cambridge University Press, p. 435.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 437.

⁹ Pardiyono, 2010, *Mastering Grammar*, Yogyakarta, Penerbit ANDI, p. 35.

lexemes in English, but it is perhaps the most unusual one.¹⁰ For examples :

1) I don't dally much with *riff-raff* these days, and he's a pretty raffish kind of a riff.

2) Enough *chit-chat*. Let's see how you like flaming garbage!

- c. Composition is the process of putting words and sentences together in conventional patterns or as the combination of distinct parts or elements to form a whole and the manner in which these elements are combined or related.¹¹
3. Idiomatic meaning is common phrase or saying from the group of words or clauses which can not be predicted or understood by the individuals words or element lexically or grammatically. All idioms have been alphabetized according to strong word in the idiom.

Idioms are different from phrase, even though both of them are the combination from few words. Phrase is a group of words acting as a single part of speech and not containing both a subject or a verb. It is part of sentence and does not express a complete thoughts or in other word phrase is two or more words that express an idea and are a part of a sentence.

There are some types of phrase like as follow¹² :

- a. Noun phrase for example good student, clean classroom, large garden beautiful park, etc.

¹⁰ <http://grammar.about.com/od/rs/g/redupterm.htm>. Friday March 16th 2012 at 19.35. p. m.

¹¹ <http://grammar.about.com/od/c/g/compositionterm.htm>. Friday March 16th 2012 at 20.00. a.m.

¹² Pardiyono, *Op. Cit.* p. 25-30.

- b. Verb phrase for example will come, must study, may leave, should help, can eat, etc.
- c. Adjective phrase for example really interesting, very large, extensive enough, very diligent, so big, etc.
- d. Adverb phrase for example in the office, on the table, by a car, at school, to the bookstore, etc.

Therefore, The difference between an idiom and a phrase is that a phrase is a literal element of grammar while an idiom is a figurative element of culture. Both are elements of linguistics and superficially appear similar. This is because both are repeated fragments and strings of words found in whole or partial sentences.

An idiom and a phrase are both basic units of a sentence. The phrase is part of technical grammar and is one of the most basic parts of syntax. A phrase is considered to be one distinct syntax unit. Phrases are present in everyday speech in an ordinary and functional manner, while idioms are ornamentation to that language. Phrases are functional and direct. They are composed of multiple words, but the most important word is called the head. The head is the stressed word in the sentence; however, a phrase does not have to comprise an entire sentence. Phrases can be a small fragment of a sentence. A big difference between an idiom and a phrase is that a phrase is a formal part of technical grammar, while an idiom is more inventive. It is a figure of speech inherited and modified over time. The exact origins of many idioms are not known, but are

thought to be rooted in creative storytelling or real events. This has led to idioms being called colloquial metaphor

B. The function of Idioms

The function of idiom is to emphasize the meaning of the words. According to Dean Curry it is for reviving and enriching the language by opening the probability to absorb the new concept expressed in a linguistics manner with new style.¹³ Idiom is one incompatible term to clarify the meaning of the word. Idiom takes important role in making language become more attractive and interesting to be read by the readers especially in literary works such as novels, newspaper, tabloids, or magazines which usually contain of poem, song, etc.

It is sophisticated both speaking and writing without using idioms. Unconsciously, people use idioms in their daily activities in informal or formal condition. In formal condition, idiom is used not only in written but also spoken to describe distant relationship between the speakers.

C. The profile of *Hello Magazine*.

I. The Profile of *Hello Magazine*

Hello is English Magazine published monthly on April 1987 by Wydia Niti Bahasa foundation to provide English learners of any background study especially youth or teenagers with good reading

¹³ F.R. Palmer, 1981, *Semantic*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p. 79-82.

materials.¹⁴ It was the first permission for *Hello Magazine* on publishing. This magazine receives many contribution like short stories, articles, poems, from his readers to express their feeling, ideas, mind, etc. They will be welcomed if they are in original two writing in popular English style accompanied with supporting pictures. The contribution to this magazine will not be returned or acknowledged. It means the whole contribution like giving or sending short story, poem, articles that are unpublished, will not be resent to the their readers.

This magazine contains writing such as poems, short stories, global idioms, song of the month, biography of popular artist, humors, and English material for testing readers capability in English. All the contributions from the readers will be displayed on Bulletin Board. It is a free space for poets that are sent by the readers of *Hello Magazine*. The poets are coming from the whole readers of *Hello Magazine* who has sent their ideas like poems. There is no remuneration that means you get nothing for those who are printed on this rubric, but each month *Hello Magazine* will choose the best poem.

This magazine is directed by Mr. Ir. Drs. Atyoso Mochtar and Mr. H. Sutarso as General manager. Later, as the chief editor is Mr. Hanapi and Mr. A.Maryanto Ph.D as his vice chief editor. Mr. Drs. Rosyid is to be managing editor for editing the whole article which is accepted from his reader. *Hello English Magazine* also has many associate editors to support

¹⁴ 2011, *Hello Magazine*, Semarang, Wydia Niti Bahasa Foundation, Semarang, p. 2.

his works such as Mr. Dr. I Made Markus, Drs. Wahono, M.A, Drs. Sugino, M.A, Drs.Timotius Lukito, M.Pd, Drs. Joko Listiono, M.M, Djoko Muktiono, and Agung Pambudi. In making relationship with abroad, it also has foreign correspondent such as in Australia which is done by Mark Basset. Meanwhile, as the language advisor in *Hello* is Prof. Dr. Retmono and Drs. H.Y Mariarsa as managing of research and development.¹⁵

¹⁵ *Hello* , *Loc.cit* , p. 4.

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION

In this chapter, the writer will describe the data presentation found in *Hello Magazine* to be discussed. Data is plural word of datum. It is some fact, preposition, quantity or situation granted or known especially when it was used for further research and reasoning.¹ The writer uses documentation in collecting the data which are found in *Hello Magazine* of 302 February edition. In other word data can be concluded Information in raw or unorganized form (such as alphabets, numbers, or symbols) that refer to, or represent, conditions, ideas or objects. Data is limitless and present everywhere in the universe. Here the writer displays the data presentation by using the table to make it easier, such following ;

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph
1	Passed away	2	3
2	Went on	2	3
3	Turned out	2	5
4	Keep in mind	35	25
5	Follow up	3	1
6	Sold out	3	2
7	All -in-all	3	2
8	Take over	12	27

¹ Mario pei , *Grolier Webster International Dictionary of The English Language*, Vol. 1, New York ; Grolier Incorporate, 1974, p. 2533.

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph
9	Kept up	7	5
10	Comes off	7	7
11	Turn up	25	1
12	Figure out	9	19
13	Caught up	9	23
14	Stuck on	10	2
15	Turned off	10	2
16	Go away	10	4
17	Throw away	10	5
18	Take up	11	6
19	Washing up	11	10
20	Go out	14	2
21	Wake up	15	6
22	Carried on	16	13
23	Close up	16	14
24	Coming up	16	15
25	Opened up	16	16
26	Deal with	28	16
27	Pushed up	18	4
28	Drawn back	18	4
29	Filling up	18	4

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph
30	Dug up	19	6
31	Cut off	20	15
32	Tongue-tied	28	13
33	Straight away	16	21
34	Look for	37	10
35	Clear up	37	11
36	Burst out	38	15
37	Shut down	38	16
38	Hurry up	37	7
39	Wait for	37	7
40	Look into	37	11
41	Runs out	40	1
42	Show up	40	5
43	Go up	41	1
44	Grown up	41	3
45	Come on	25	6
46	Turns against	47	1
47	Get out of	47	1
48	Put on	24	5
49	Work out	35	15
50	Speak out	35	17

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph
51	Come into	24	4
52	Come across	19	11
53	Put down	35	20
54	Hung out	35	23
55	Write down	35	23

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

The most crucial part of this final paper is the result of data analysis. This analysis is based on text meaning of idiom usage. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and enable you to present what you have discovered to other.¹ In fact, data analysis in qualitative research is an on going activity that occurs throughout the investigative process rather than after it. In other word, data analysis is the process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided. This form of analysis is just one of the many steps that must be completed when conducting a research experiment. Data from various sources is gathered, reviewed, and then analyzed to form some sort of finding or conclusion.² In this chapter, the writer also illuminates lexical and idiomatic meanings.

1. Sentence : Michael Jacksons had *passed away*.³
- Lexical meaning : The word passed that means to move on or ahead and the word away that means distant in space or time.⁴
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *passed away* is to die.⁵

¹ Sugiyono, 2008, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif Research and Development*, Bandung :Alfabeta, p. 244.

² <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/data-analysis.html>, Thursday 1rst February 2012 at 22.45 p.m.

³ *Hello, 2011*, Vol. 302, paragraph. 3. p.2

⁴ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/pass+away> Friday 24 February 2012 at 18. 30 p.m.

2. Sentence : *Went on* to sell an amazing 35 million albums worldwide after his passing.⁶
- Lexical meaning : *Went on* from the word *went* that means to move or travel and *on* that means in position of surface of.⁷
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *went on* is continuo.⁸
3. Sentence : It *turned out* to be an excellent film.⁹
- Lexical meaning : Turned out from the word *turned* that means change so as to be or become and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹⁰
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of turned out is to produce or make something.¹¹
4. Sentence : *Keep that in mind* and you can definitely write a funny love letter.¹²
- Lexical Meaning : The word *keep* that means to cause to continue in a state, condition, or course of action and the word *in mind* that means The human consciousness that originates in the brain and is manifested especially in

⁵ Dixon and Witford, 1973, *Handbook of American Idioms and Idiomatic Usage*, New York, Regent Publishing Company, p. 111.

⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 3. p. 2.

⁷ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/go+on> Friday 24 February 2012 at 19.00 p.m.

⁸ Dixon and Witford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 60

⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 5, p. 2.

¹⁰ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/turn+out> Friday 24 February 2012 at 19.05 p.m.

¹¹ Dixon and Witford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 176.

¹² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 25, p. 35.

thought, perception, emotion, will, memory, and imagination.¹³

Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of *keep in mind* is to remember.¹⁴

5. Sentence : “Come Around Sundown” is the follow –up to the hugely successful “Only By the Night” which sold over six millions copies worldwide.¹⁵

Lexical Meaning : The word *follow* that means to come after in order, time or position and the word *up* that means in a position higher than or raise a higher level.¹⁶

Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of *follow up* is pursue steadily.¹⁷

6. Sentence : Pink has extensively performed *sold-out* performance throughout Europe, Australia and U SA.¹⁸

Lexical meaning : The word *sold* that means to exchange ownership for money or its equivalent: engage in selling and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹⁹

Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of *sold –out* is a great success.²⁰

7. Sentence : All-in-all, this is a most excellent collection.²¹

¹³ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/keep-over> Friday 24 February 2012 at 19. 20 p.m.

¹⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 77.

¹⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 1, p. 3.

¹⁶ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/follow-up> Friday 24 February 2012 at 19. 25 p.m.

¹⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 52.

¹⁸ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph.2, p. 3.

¹⁹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/sold-out> Friday 24 February 2012 at 19.35 p.m.

²⁰ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 140.

²¹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 2, p. 3.

- Lexical meaning : The word *all* that means being or representing the entire or total number, amount, or quantity. The word *in* that means located inside or inner. The last word *all* that means being or representing the entire or total number, amount, or quantity.²²
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *all-in-all* is in general or considering all the facts.²³
8. Sentence : Do not allow OCD to *take over* family life.²⁴
- Lexical Meaning : The word *take* that means to grasp with the hands and the word *over* that means throughout the whole extent of.²⁵
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *take over* is assume charge of.²⁶
9. Sentence : But *kept up* a darkly humorous commentary inside her head throughout the film.²⁷
- Lexical Meaning : The word *kept* that means to cause to continue in a state, condition, or course of action and the word *up* that means in a position higher than or raise a higher level.²⁸

²² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> all-in-all Friday 24 February 2012 at 20.12 p.m.

²³ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 2.

²⁴ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 27, p. 12.

²⁵ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> sought-out Friday 24 February 2012 at 20.30 p.m.

²⁶ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 166.

²⁷ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 5, p. 7

²⁸ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> follow-up Friday 24 February 2012 at 19.25 p.m.

- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *kept up* is maintain or support.²⁹
10. Sentence : It's unclear whether Stewart means to be playing hippie chick Tracy as vapid or whether it just *comes off* that way.³⁰
- Lexical meaning : The word *comes* that means to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition and the word *off* that means be in errors or miscalculate.³¹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *comes off* is take place.³²
11. Sentence : Five am turn the radio up.³³
- Lexical Meaning : The word *turn* that means change so as to be or become and the word *up* that means raise to higher position or level.³⁴
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *turn up* is increase in intensity.³⁵
12. Sentence : We were always trying to *figure out* what it should feel like when Edward touched me.³⁶
- Lexical Meaning : The word *figure* that means the impression created by a person through behavior and the word *out* that means a direction away from inside.³⁷

²⁹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 79.

³⁰ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 7, p. 7.

³¹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/comes+off> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 10.00 a.m.

³² Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 27.

³³ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 1, p. 25.

³⁴ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/turn-up> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 10.30. a. m.

³⁵ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 177.

³⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 19, p. 9.

³⁷ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/figure+out> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 11.00 a.m.

- Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of figure out is to determine or discover.³⁸
13. Sentence : I have already *caught up* with preparation for the film.³⁹
- Lexical Meaning : The word *caught* that means to discover or come upon suddenly, unexpectedly, or accidentally and the word *up* that means increase a higher position.⁴⁰
- Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of caught up is reach or gain the same level.⁴¹
14. Sentence : Like a needle getting *stuck on* an old record, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) causes the brain to get stuck on a particular thought or urge.⁴²
- Lexical Meaning : The word *getting* that means to acquire as a result of action or effort and the word stuck that means to attack (a person) verbally or physically . Meanwhile, the word *on* that means in a position of the surface of.⁴³
- Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of getting stuck on is attracted by.⁴⁴

³⁸ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 48.

³⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 23, p. 9.

⁴⁰ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/caught+up> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 11. 15. a. m.

⁴¹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 22.

⁴² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 2, p. 10.

⁴³ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/stuck+on> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 11. 20. a. m.

⁴⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 161.

15. Sentence : Checkers repeatedly check things oven *turned off* , door locked etc that they associate with harm or danger.⁴⁵

Lexical Meaning : The word *turned* that means to change so as to be: become and the word *off* that means in errors or miscalculate.⁴⁶

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of turned off is to stop or close.⁴⁷

16. Sentence : Usually, compulsions are performed in an attempt to make obsession *go away*.⁴⁸

Lexical meaning : The word *go* that means to move or travel and the word *away* that means at distance in space or time.⁴⁹

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of go away is to leave or depart.⁵⁰

17. Sentence : Hoarders fear that something bad will happen if they throw anything away.⁵¹

Lexical meaning : The word *throw* that means to propel through the air with a motion of the hand or arm and the word *away* that means to a distance in space or time.⁵²

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of throw away is mean to discard.⁵³

⁴⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 2, p. 10.*

⁴⁶ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/turn+off> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 12. 15 a. m.

⁴⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 176.

⁴⁸ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 4, p. 10.*

⁴⁹ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/go-away> Saturday 24 February 2012 at 18.30 p.m.

⁵⁰ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 59.

⁵¹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 5, p. 10.*

⁵² <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/throw-away> Saturday February 2012 at 18. 40 p. m.

18. Sentence : But with compulsive disorder, these thoughts and behaviors cause tremendous distress *take up* a lot of time.⁵⁴
- Lexical Meaning : The word *take* that means to encounter or catch in a particular situation: come upon: discover and the word *up* that means raise to higher level or position.⁵⁵
- Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of take up is to absorb or utilize.⁵⁶
19. Sentence : For example, if you are a compulsive hand washer, you may be asked to touch the door handle in a public restroom and then be prevented from *washing up*.⁵⁷
- Lexical meaning : The word *washing* that means the work of cleansing usually with soap and water and the word *up* that means raise to a higher position or level.⁵⁸
- Idiomatocal meaning : The meaning of washing up is wash completely.⁵⁹
20. Sentence : All I've tried to do on this album to embrace that part of me that is young man who does *go out* and do young people things" Cullums says.⁶⁰
- Lexical Meaning : The word *go* that means move or travel and the word *out* that means a direction away from inside.⁶¹

⁵³ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 171.

⁵⁴ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 6, p. 11.

⁵⁵ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> take-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 19.20. p. m.

⁵⁶ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 167.

⁵⁷ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 10, p. 11.

⁵⁸ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> wash-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 19.40. p.m.

⁵⁹ Dixon and Withford *Op. Cit.*, p. 181.

⁶⁰ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 2, p. 14.

- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of go out is leave.⁶²
21. Sentence : It is this constant pursuit, one that I *wake up* everyday wanting to get better at and wanting to make better music.⁶³
- Lexical Meaning : The word *wake* that means to rouse from sleep and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁶⁴
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of wake up is to be conscious.⁶⁵
22. Sentence : A little dazed I returned to the piano and *carried on* playing.⁶⁶
- Lexical Meaning : The word *carried* that means to hold and move (the body or a part of it) in a particular way and the word *on* that means in a position of the surface.⁶⁷
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of carried on is continuo.⁶⁸
23. Sentence : Studio work and writing gives you that important *close up* of who you are as an artist.⁶⁹

⁶¹ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> go-out Saturday 25 February 2012 at 19.45. p. m.

⁶² Dixon and Withford *Op. Cit.*, p. 60.

⁶³ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 6, p. 15.

⁶⁴ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> wake-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 20.12. p. m.

⁶⁵ Tim Redaksi, 2008, *Contemporary Idiom Dictionary*, Yogyakarta, Diva Press, p. 263.

⁶⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 13, p. 16.

⁶⁷ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> carry-on Saturday 25 February 2012 at 20.30. p. m.

⁶⁸ Dixon and Withford, *Op.cit.*, p. 21.

⁶⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 14, p. 16.

- Lexical Meaning : The word *close* that means to move (a door, for example) so that an opening or passage is covered or obstructed: shut and the word *up* that means raise to a higher position or level.⁷⁰
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *close up* is a photograph taken in very close range.⁷¹
24. Sentence : I am always *coming up* with new ideas for songs and covers.⁷²
- Lexical meaning : The word *coming* that means to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁷³
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *coming up* is arise.⁷⁴
25. Sentence : I feel as though ‘the pursuit’ has really *opened up* my concept for the next few album.⁷⁵
- Lexical meaning : The word *opened* that means affording unobstructed entrance and exit not shut or close and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁷⁶
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *opened up* is disclose or become articulate.⁷⁷

⁷⁰ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> close-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 20.45. p. m.

⁷¹ Dixon and Withford, *Op.cit.*, p. 25.

⁷² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 15, p. 16.

⁷³ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> come-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 21.10. p. m.

⁷⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op.cit.*, p. 28.

⁷⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 16, p. 16.

⁷⁶ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> open-up Saturday 25 February 2012 at 21.20 p. m.

26. Sentence : But before that, there was something he must *deal with*.⁷⁸
- Lexical meaning : The word *deal* that means to behave in a specified way toward another or others and the word *with* that means used as a function word to indicate accompanying detail or condition.⁷⁹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *deal with* is treat with or have negotiations.⁸⁰
27. Sentence : The key which was *pushed up* the hollow had pegs on it to match the pin.⁸¹
- Lexical meaning : The word *pushed* that means to move (an object) by exerting force against it: Thrust or shove and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁸²
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *pushed up* is to raise or lift someone or something.⁸³
28. Sentence : Then the bolt was *drawn back* by the key.⁸⁴
- Lexical meaning : The word *drawn* that means to cause to move in a given direction or to a given position, and the word

⁷⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op.cit.*, p. 107.

⁷⁸ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 16, p. 28.

⁷⁹ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/deal-with> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 20.40. p. m.

⁸⁰ Dixon and Withford, *Op.cit.*, p. 34.

⁸¹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 4, p. 18.

⁸² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/push-up> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 21.30. p. m.

⁸³ Dixon and Withford, *Op.Cit.*, p.

⁸⁴ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 4, p. 18.

back that means the part or area farthest from the front.⁸⁵

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of drawn back is obstacle.⁸⁶

29. Sentence : The pegs are the latter *filling up* and engaging by the holes until then filled by the pins.⁸⁷

Lexical meaning : The word *filling* that means flow into something as a container and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁸⁸

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of filling up is complete.⁸⁹

30. Sentence : The patterns, however, was widely imitated and even to this day, similar lock are occasionally *dug up* in places.⁹⁰

Lexical meaning : The word *dug* that means to loosen, turn over, or remove earth or other material. and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.⁹¹

Idiomatical Meaning : The meaning of dug up is unearth or bring to the surface.⁹²

⁸⁵ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/drawn-back> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 21.37. p. m.

⁸⁶ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 38.

⁸⁷ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 4, p. 18.

⁸⁸ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/fill-up> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 21.44. p. m.

⁸⁹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 49.

⁹⁰ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 6, p. 19.

⁹¹ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/dug-up> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 22.15. p. m.

⁹² Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 35.

31. Sentence : Chests that *cut off* fingers, fired pistol shot , or ejected murderous knives were part of locksmith 's stock in trade.⁹³
- Lexical meaning : The word *cut* that means to separate into parts with or as if with a sharp-edged instrument or sever and the word *off* that means be in error or miscalculate.⁹⁴
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of cut off is cut a part from the whole.⁹⁵
32. Sentence : That's why he was *tongue-tied*, when he had to share scene with Warwick.⁹⁶
- Lexical meaning :The word *tongue* that means the fleshy, movable, muscular organ, attached in most vertebrates to the floor of the mouth, that is the principal organ of taste, an aid in chewing and swallowing, and, in humans, an important organ of speech and the word *tied* that means to fasten or secure with or as if with a cord, rope, or strap.⁹⁷
- Idiomatical meaning : the meaning of tongue-tied is slow of speech because of nervousness.⁹⁸

⁹³ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 15, p. 20.

⁹⁴ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> comes -off Saturday 25 February 2012 at 22.30. p. m.

⁹⁵ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 32.

⁹⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 13, p. 28.

⁹⁷ <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> tongue-tied Saturday 25 February 2012 at 22.43. p. m.

⁹⁸ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 174.

33. Sentence : Also get out there and play live straight away.⁹⁹
- Lexical meaning : The word *straight* that means extending continuously in the same direction without curving: and away that means At or to a distance in space or time.¹⁰⁰
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of straight away is directly or immediately.¹⁰¹
34. Sentence : Like now, with my hand I try to *look for* the switch.¹⁰²
- Lexical meaning : The word *look* that means to turn one's eyes on and the word *for* that means used to indicate the object, aim, or purpose of an action or activity.¹⁰³
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of look for is to search for: seek.¹⁰⁴
35. Sentence : Squeezing my chest, hard , I try to *clear* my sight *up*.¹⁰⁵
- Lexical meaning : The word *clear* that means easily seen through or transparent and the word *up* that means raise to a higher level or position.¹⁰⁶
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of clear up is solve.¹⁰⁷

⁹⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 21, p. 16.*

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/straight-away> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 23.30. p. m.

¹⁰¹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 159.

¹⁰² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 10, p. 37.*

¹⁰³ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/look-for> Saturday 25 February 2012 at 23.45. p. m.

¹⁰⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 89.

¹⁰⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 10, p. 37.*

¹⁰⁶ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/clear-up> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 08.30. a. m.

¹⁰⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 25.

36. Sentence : I know I will *burst out* very mad I speak.¹⁰⁸
- Lexical meaning : The word *burst* that means to come apart or seem to come apart because of overwhelming emotion: and the word *out* that means to a direction away from the inside.¹⁰⁹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of burst out is begin suddenly.¹¹⁰
37. Sentence : I try to *shut myself down* from anything.¹¹¹
- Lexical meaning : The word to *shut* that means to stop working or operating and the word *down* that means from higher to a lower position.¹¹²
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of shut down is close or become idle.¹¹³
38. Sentence : I *hurry up* to my room's door.¹¹⁴
- Lexical meaning : The word *hurry* that means to make someone or something go or work faster and the word *up* that means raise in a higher position or level.¹¹⁵
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of hurry up is make haste or hasten.¹¹⁶
39. Sentence : I have no patience either to *wait for* the door to open.¹¹⁷

¹⁰⁸ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 15, p. 38.

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> burst-out Sunday 26 February 2012 at 09.12. a. m.

¹¹⁰ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 18.

¹¹¹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 16, p. 38.

¹¹² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> shut-down Sunday 26 February 2012 at 09.30. a. m.

¹¹³ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 147.

¹¹⁴ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 7, p. 37.

¹¹⁵ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> hurry-up Sunday 26 February 2012 at 10.00. a. m.

¹¹⁶ Dixon and Withford, *Op.Cit.*, p. 74.

- Lexical meaning : The word *wait* that means to remain or stay in expectation of and the word *for* that means Used to indicate the object, aim, or purpose of an action or activity.¹¹⁸
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of wait for is to expect.¹¹⁹
40. Sentence : *Looking* me right *into* my heart.¹²⁰
- Lexical meaning : The word *looking* that means to employ one's sight, especially in a given direction or on a given object and the word *into* to the inside or interior of.¹²¹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of look into is to investigate.¹²²
41. Sentence : A little girl *runs out* to the back yard where her father is working.¹²³
- Lexical meaning : The word *runs* that means to move or go quickly or in hurry and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹²⁴
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of runs out is terminate or become exhausted.¹²⁵
42. Sentence : We were so happy to see you *show up* at the desk, she continuously.¹²⁶

¹¹⁷ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 7, p. 37.*

¹¹⁸ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/wait-for> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 10.15. a. m.

¹¹⁹ Tim Redaksi, *Op. Cit.*, p. 263.

¹²⁰ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph, 11, p. 37.*

¹²¹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/look-into> Monday 27 February 2012 at 09.30. a. m.

¹²² Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 89.

¹²³ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 1, p. 40.*

¹²⁴ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/run-out> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 11.00. a.m.

¹²⁵ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 135.

- Lexical meaning : The word *show* that means to cause or allow to be seen or display and the word *up* that means raise in a higher position.¹²⁷
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of show up is put in appearance or appear.¹²⁸
43. Sentence : After a few lessons it's time for his first jump, so that afternoon he and his instructor *go up* in a plane.¹²⁹
- Lexical meaning : The word *go* that means to move or travel or proceed and the word *up* that means raise in a higher position.¹³⁰
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of go up is rise.¹³¹
44. Sentence : Their teacher wants them to be more *grown up* since they are no longer in kindergarten.¹³²
- Lexical meaning : The word *grown* that means to increase in size by a natural process and the word *up* that means raise in a higher position.¹³³
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of grown up is reach maturity.¹³⁴

¹²⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 5, p. 40.

¹²⁷ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/show-up> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 11.30. a. m.

¹²⁸ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 147.

¹²⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 1, p. 41.

¹³⁰ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/go-up> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 12. 30. a. m.

¹³¹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* p. 60.

¹³² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302*, paragraph. 3, p. 41.

¹³³ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/grown-up> Monday 27 February 2012 at 13.00. a. m.

¹³⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 63.

45. Sentence : Just *come on* and come on and raise your glass.¹³⁵
- Lexical meaning : The word *comes* that means to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition and the word *on* that means in a position of the surface.¹³⁶
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of come on is hurry.¹³⁷
46. Sentence : Jonah Hex was a confederate soldier who *turned against* his commander Quentin Turnbull.¹³⁸
- Lexical meaning : The word *turn* that means change so as to be or become and the word *against* that means become hostile to someone or something.¹³⁹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of turned against is develop an aversion to.¹⁴⁰
47. Sentence : Things *get out of* hand when Remy decides to straight things up once and for all.¹⁴¹
- Lexical meaning : The word *get* that means to acquire as a result of action or effort and the word *out of* that means for reason or from.¹⁴²
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of gets out of is avoid.¹⁴³

¹³⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 6, p. 25.*

¹³⁶ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/come-on> Sunday 26 February 2012 at 12.40. a. m.

¹³⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 27.

¹³⁸ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 1, p. 47.*

¹³⁹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/turn-against> . Sunday 26 February 2012 at 13.00. p. m.

¹⁴⁰ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 176.

¹⁴¹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 1, p. 47.*

¹⁴² <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/get-out-of> . Sunday 26 February 2012 at 13.10. p. m.

¹⁴³ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 56.

48. Sentence : So *put on* your best boys.¹⁴⁴
- Lexical meaning : The word *put* that means to place in a specified location and the word *on* that means in a position of the surface .¹⁴⁵
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *put on* is pretend.¹⁴⁶
49. Sentence : But if you need to *work out your* thoughts , making corrections in the process.¹⁴⁷
- Lexical meaning : The word *work* that means to exert oneself physically or mentally in order to do, make, or accomplish something and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹⁴⁸
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *work out* is develop.¹⁴⁹
50. Sentence : You will be able to *speak out* those thing which always you want.¹⁵⁰
- Lexical meaning : The word *speak* that means to convey thoughts, opinions, or emotions orally and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹⁵¹
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of *speak out* is express oneself freely.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁴ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 5, p. 24.*

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com> put-on Sunday 26 February 2012 at 14.00. p.m.

¹⁴⁶ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 124.

¹⁴⁷ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 15, p. 35.*

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/work-out>. Monday 27 February 2012 at 14.00. a. m.

¹⁴⁹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 186.

¹⁵⁰ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 17, p. 35.*

¹⁵¹ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/speak-out> . Monday 27 February 2012 at 14.15. a.m.

¹⁵² Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 152.

51. Sentence : And I will be wearing white when I *come into* your kingdom.¹⁵³

Lexical meaning : The word *come* that means to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition and the word *into* that means to the inside or interior of.¹⁵⁴

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of come into is inherit.¹⁵⁵

52. Sentence : When archeologists were unearthing the buried city they *come across* a house.¹⁵⁶

Lexical meaning : The word *come* that means to arrive at or reach a particular state or condition and the word *across* that means on or to the opposite side.¹⁵⁷

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of come across is to find unexpectedly.¹⁵⁸

53. Sentence : Your true feelings can be better expressed by *putting down* in words.¹⁵⁹

Lexical meaning : The word *put* that means to place in a specified location and the word *down* that means from a higher to a lower place or position.¹⁶⁰

Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of putting down is to write.¹⁶¹

¹⁵³ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 4, p. 24.*

¹⁵⁴ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/come-into>. Monday 27 February 2012 at 14. 18. a. m.

¹⁵⁵ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 27.

¹⁵⁶ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 11, p. 19.*

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/come-across>. Monday 27 February 2012 at 14.40. a. m.

¹⁵⁸ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 26.

¹⁵⁹ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 20, p. 35.*

¹⁶⁰ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/put-down>. Monday 27 February 2012 at 14.45. a. m.

¹⁶¹ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 123.

54. Sentence : The first time you *hung out* together.¹⁶²
- Lexical meaning : The word *hung* that means to spend one's free time in a certain place and the word *out* that means in a direction away from the inside.¹⁶³
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of hung out is frequent or loiter.¹⁶⁴
55. Sentence : *Write down* what you feel about him after being close.¹⁶⁵
- Lexical meaning : The word *write* that means to form as characters or symbols on a surface with an instrument as a pen and the word *down* that means from a higher to a lower place or position.¹⁶⁶
- Idiomatical meaning : The meaning of write down is make a note.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶² *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 23, p. 35.*

¹⁶³ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/hung-out> . Monday 27 February 2012 at 14.50. a. m.

¹⁶⁴ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 66.

¹⁶⁵ *Hello, 2011, Vol. 302, paragraph. 23, p. 35.*

¹⁶⁶ <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/write-down>. Monday 27 February 2012 at 18. 30. P. m.

¹⁶⁷ Dixon and Withford, *Op. Cit.* , p. 187.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

The writer has conclude several conclusion about this final paper, as follow:

A. Conclusion

1. The type of idioms used in *Hello* magazine are in phrasal verbs forms.

They are as follow :

- a. Idioms are followed by prepositions such as *went on, follow up, turn up, close up, coming up, look for, clear up, and deal with.*
 - b. Idioms are followed by adverbs such as *passed away, go away, throw away, drawn back, straight away, shut down, come across, and put down.*
2. The English idioms in *Hello* magazine are constructed in separable and inseparable phrasal verbs.
 - a. Separable phrasal verb such as *turn the radio up, throw anything away, clear my sight up.*
 - b. Inseparable phrasal verb such as *take over your family life,, comes of that way, coming up with new ideas.*
 3. There are fifty five idioms that writer found in *Hello* magazine. They are such as follow :
 - a. - Non idiom phrase such *look at* : to see.
 - Idiom phrase such *look for* : to search.

- b. - Non idiom phrase such *go out* : to go.
 - Idiom phrase such *go up* : to arise.
- c. - Non idiom phrase such *work at* : to work.
 - Idiom phrase such *work out* : to develop.
- d. - Non idiom phrase such *come in* : to come .
 - Idiom phrase *come across* : to find unexpectedly
- e. - Non idiom phrase such *wait on* : to wait.
 - Idiom phrase such *wait for* : to expect.

B. Suggestion

After doing the research for graduating paper, the writer hopes this graduating paper will give the advantages especially for the teacher and English student.

1. For English teacher, the writer hopes this graduating paper will help them to develop their knowledge in language learning process. Then, they can make variety style in their language learning process.
2. For English student, the writer expect this graduating paper will give an additional knowledge in linguistic and improve their capability for mastering language. Finally, the writer realized that there are still many weaknesses in this graduating paper and the writer hopes the suggestions from the readers for improvement this graduating paper.

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APPENDIX

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph	Line
1	Passed away	2	3	1
2	Went on	2	3	3
3	Turned out	2	5	5
4	Keep in mind	35	25	5
5	Follow up	3	1	2
6	Sold out	3	2	5
7	All -in-all	3	2	15
8	Take over	12	27	1
9	Kept up	7	5	14
10	Comes off	7	7	19
11	Turn up	25	1	5
12	Figure out	9	19	1
13	Caught up	9	23	6
14	Get Stuck on	10	2	1
15	Turned off	10	2	6
16	Go away	10	4	4
17	Throw away	10	5	2
18	Take up	11	6	10
19	Washing up	11	10	4
20	Go out	14	2	3

No.	Idioms	Page	Paragraph	Line
21	Wake up	15	6	4
22	Carried on	16	13	5
23	Close up	16	14	3
24	Coming up	16	15	3
25	Opened up	16	16	4
26	Deal with	28	16	17
27	Pushed up	18	4	5
28	Drawn back	18	4	11
29	Filling up	18	4	12
30	Dug up	19	6	3
31	Cut off	20	15	12
32	Tongue-tied	28	13	10
33	Straight away	16	21	6
34	Look for	37	10	5
35	Clear up	37	11	3
36	Burst out	38	15	1
37	Shut down	38	16	2
38	Hurry up	37	7	1
39	Wait for	37	7	5
40	Look into	37	11	5
41	Runs out	40	1	1

No	Idioms	Page	Paragraph	Line
42	Show up	40	5	2
43	Go up	41	1	6
44	Grown up	41	3	3
45	Come on	25	6	6
46	Turns against	47	1	3
47	Get out of	47	1	11
48	Put on	24	5	1
49	Work out	35	15	9
50	Speak out	35	17	5
51	Come into	24	4	9
52	Come across	19	11	5
53	Put down	35	20	4
54	Hung out	35	23	3
55	Write down	35	23	6



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24 Mei 2011

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Dr. Saadi. M. Ag

Assalamualaikum w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.I). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : Mujrikah
NIM : 11307040
Jurusan : Turbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION^S USED IN
"HELLO" MAGAZINE

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum w.w.

a.n. Ketua,

Pembantu Ketua Bidang Akademik



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1	240811	Proposal	To be revised	f
2	261011	Proposal	To be revised & continued	f
3	620112	Chapter I	To be revised	f
4	270112	Chapter II	to be revised	f
5	170112	Chapter III	to be revised	f
6	220212	Chapter I	acc	f
7	230212	Chapter II	To be revised	f
			III To be revised	f
			IV To be revised	f
			V To be revised	f
7	290212	Chapter I, acc, II, III acc		f
		IV. acc by revision		f
		V To be revised		f
8	050312	Chapter IV, V, acc		f
		To be prepared for examination		f

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This curriculum vitae has written seriously and able to responsibility by the writer.

Salatiga, March 5th 2012

The Writer

Mujrikah

Hello

Song of the Month

Learning English

ELLO / 302 - FEB BXP
183S 48 L137 03.02.11
12,900 1

Wonderful

TIME COLUMN

You can
Live Forever

Part 2
of Pattinson
& Biography

READY TO WRITE
LETTERS?

Kristen Stewart

A Girl with A Cause

Hot
Rubrics

Dirty Jokes, Global Idiom, Teacher's Comment
Test Your English! Your poems in Bulletin Board

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1.	Orientasi Program Studi dan Pengenalan Kampus (OPSPEK) Tahun 2007” Dialektika peradaban mahasiswa ikhtiar menuju konsistensi menuju maturitas peran mahasiswa”	28-31 Agustus 2007	Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	3
2.	Bedah Buku Adonis Arkeologi Sejarah Pemikiran Arab Islam	Rabu, 5 Desember 2007	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	2
3.	Bedah Buku “BUKTIKAN CINTAMU”	22 Maret 2008	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	2
4.	Seminar Nasional “Kepemimpinan Demokrasi dan Politik Pendidikan untuk Rakyat”	Rabu, 23 April 2008	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	6
5.	Bedah Buku dengan judul “ Kaum Muda Menatap Masa Depan Indonesia”	Kamis, 27 November 2008	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	2
6.	Seminar Nasional “Pembrontakan Perempuan Kajian Gender Perspektif Islam, Demokrasi dan Budaya”	Sabtu, 24 Januari 2009	Auditorium Polres Kota Salatiga	Peserta	6
7.	Kuliah Umum dan Dialog “PERKEMBANGAN KERJA SAMA ASEAN BERSAMA DIREKTORAT JENDRAL SAMA KERJA ASEAN	Kamis, 10 Februari 2009	Auditorium kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	3

No	Kegiatan	Waktu dan Tanggal	Tempat	Keterangan	Nilai
	DEPARTEMEN LUAR NEGERI REPUBLIK INDONESIA				
8.	Kursus pembina pramuka mahir tingkat dasar kwartir cabang Kota Salatiga	9-10 Februari 2009	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN SALATIGA	Peserta	3
9.	Bedah Buku " Ada Singa Dalam Dirimu"	Sabtu, 7 Maret 2009	Auditorium kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	2
10.	Seminar Regional " Efektifitas dalam Mengaplikasikan Anggaran pendidikan dari APBD Kota Salatiga"	Rabu, 25 Maret 2009	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	4
11.	Seminar CEC dengan tema " Around The World with Voluntary Service"	Rabu, 8 April 2009	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	3
12.	Seminar nasional " Demokrasi, Kepemimpinan, Nasional dan Masa Depan Indonesia"	Rabu, 22 April 2009	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	6
13.	Seminar regional " Mencetak Wirausahawan Handal Melalui Inkubator kampus"	3 Juni 2009	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	4
14.	Seminar regional " Peran lembaga Publik sebagai Alat Kontrol pemerintah demi Terciptanya Good Governance"	Senin, 22 Maret 2010	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	4
15.	One day Seminar " Internet Based English learning"	9 November 2010	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN Salatiga	Peserta	6
16.	Training Usulad-Ustadah yang diselenggarakan atas kerjasama PESMA	2 Januari 2011	Auditorium Kampus I STAIN	Peserta	3

No	Kegiatan	Waktu dan Tanggal	Tempat	Keterangan	Nilai
	Walisongo dan LDK Darul Amal STAIN Salatiga		Salatiga		
17	Pelatihan Ustad-Ustadah TPQ kota Salatiga 2011	Di Hali Pemerintah Kota salatiga	29 Mei 2011	Peserta	3
18	Pengajar dalam TPQ Shuufi	2008-2012 (Sckarang)	Masjid Shuufi	Ustadah	12
JUMLAH					76

Salatiga, 22 Februari 2012

Mengetahui

Ketua Pembantu Bidang

Kemahasiswaan



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