



**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS AND THEIR PROBLEMS FOUND IN
THE NOVEL *THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER* BY MARK
TWIN**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

in English

by

Khofiana Mabruroh

2211409008

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATES UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of the Examination of the English Department of Faculty of Language and Arts of Semarang State University on April 21st, 2015.

Board of Examination:

1. Chairperson,

Drs. Syahrul Svah Sinaga, M.Hum.

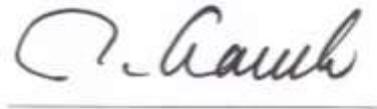
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2. Secretary,

Dr. Rudi Hartono, M.Pd.

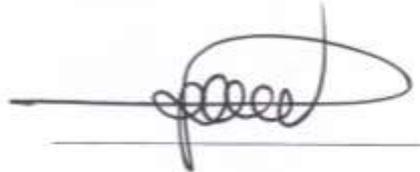
NIP. 196909072002121001



3. First Examiner,

Drs. Ahmad Sofwan, Ph.D.

NIP. 196204271989011001



4. Second Advisor as Second Examiner,

Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S.Pd., M.Pd.

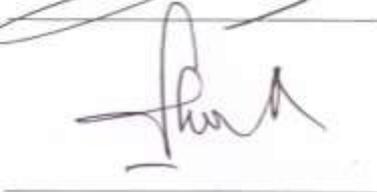
NIP. 198306102010121002



5. First Advisor as Third Examiner.

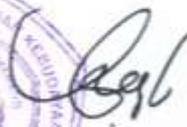
Drs. Alim Sukrisno, M.A.

NIP. 195206251981111001



Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Language and Arts



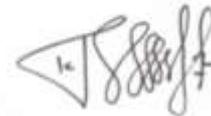
Prof. Dr. Agus Nur Yatin, M. Hum.

NIP. 196008031989011001

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Khofiana Mabruroh hereby declare that this final Project entitled *An Analysis of Idioms and their Problems in Understanding the Meanings Found in the Novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, April 24th 2015



Khofiana Mabruroh

2211409008

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Last but not least, I realize that this work is not without mistakes; however, my sincerest hope is that it could be of use to anyone willing to read this final project.

Semarang, April 24th 2015

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The best way to predict your future is to create it (Abraham Lincoln).

To:

- 1. my beloved parents (Bapak Mufti
and Ibu Misriyah),*
- 2. my beloved brother (Irfan), and*
- 3. my best friends (GU, Mayda 2, Aji
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ABSTRACT

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Advisor I: Dr. Alim Sukrisno, M.Pd., Advisor II: Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Key Word : idiom, problem, understanding, meaning

This study is about the use of idiom in a novel entitled *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*. The aim of this study is to find out whether or not idioms are found in the novel, the type of idiom based on Makkai's theory (1972), the dominant type of idiom used, and the problem found in understanding idiom found in the novel.

The object of the study was the English idiom in the novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*. The data were the phrases or words or collocations found in the novel. The techniques used for collecting data, first the data were being identified by reading the novel. Second, the identified data were classified in order and put into a given inventorying table. Then, the data were analyzed. The techniques used for analyzing data, first the data were identified to prove whether or not there were idioms. Second, the data were classified based on the types of idiom by Makkai. Third, the data were counted to get the percentage of dominant type of idioms. Then, the data were explained to analyze the problems in understanding the meaning of idioms.

Based on data analysis, there were found 796 idioms in the novel. Based on the analysis of the sentence in the novel, from 796 were classified into 6 types of idiom offered by Makkai used. The dominant type of idiom used in the novel is phrasal verb idiom with 446 idioms (56.03%). The second is tournure idiom with 185 idioms (23.24%). The third is phrasal compound idiom with 73 idioms (9.17%). The fourth is irreversible binomial idiom with 69 idioms (8.64%). The fifth is the incorporating verb idiom with 15 idioms (1.88%). The last is pseudo-idiom, there are 8 idioms (1.01%). In understanding the meaning of idiom, there are 4 problems existed. Those are the distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom, translation of idiom, understanding the closest meaning of idiom, and no grammatical rule of forming idiom.

By referring to the result of the study, the writer that the readers should comprehend the idiomatic expressions used in novel. Therefore, they can understand the meaning of idioms and the whole context of novel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents	Page
COVER.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of Study.....	1
1.2. Reason for Choosing the Topic.....	3
1.3. Statements of the Problem.....	3
1.4. Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.5. Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6. Outline of the Report.....	5
II. THE REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1. Review of the Previous Studies.....	6

2.2. Review of the Theoretical Studies.....	8
2.2.1 Definition of Idiom.....	8
2.2.2 Grammatical and Syntactic Restrictions of Idioms.....	9
2.2.3 Characteristics of Idioms.....	11
2.2.4 Types of Idiom.....	12
2.2.5 Function of Idiomatic Expression	17
2.2.6 Problem in Understanding Idiom.....	18
2.2.7 Definition of Novel.....	19
2.2.8 Types of Novel.....	20

III. METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Object of Study.....	23
3.2 Data of Study.....	23
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	24
3.3.1 Reading	24
3.3.2 Identifying	24
3.3.3 Inventorizing	25
3.4 Classification of the Data	26
3.4.1 Reduction of the Data	27
3.4.2 Technique of Selecting Data	28
3.5 Method of Analyzing Data	29
3.5.1 Identifying	29
3.5.2 Classifying	29

3.5.3 Counting of the Data	30
3.5.4 Explaining and Interpreting... ..	31

IV. DATA ANALYSIS DAN DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Data Analysis.....	32
4.1.1 Idioms Found in the Novel... ..	32
4.1.2 Types of Idiom Found in the Novel.....	34
4.1.3 The Dominant Type of Idiom Found in the Novel... ..	40
4.1.4 Problems in Understanding Idiomatic Meanings Found in the Novel... ..	43
4.2 Discussion of Findings... ..	45
4.2.1 Aspect of Etymology... ..	45
4.2.2 Aspect of Collocation... ..	46
4.2.3 Aspect of Translation.....	47

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions.....	48
5.2 Suggestion.....	48

BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
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APPENDICES	52.
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LIST OF THE TABLES

Table	Page
1. Table 3.1 Inventorization Suspected Data.....	25
2. Table 3.2 Classification of the Data	26
3. Table 3.3 Reduction of the Data	27
4. Table 3.4 Fifth Last Highest Frequently Occuring Words	28
5. Table 3.5 Classification the Types of the Data	30
6. Table 4.1 Idioms Found in Novel	33
7. Table 4.2 Classification the Types of the Data.....	34
8. Table 4.3 Some Example of Phrasal Verb Idiom	35
9. Table 4.4 Tournure Idiom	36
10. Table 4.5 Irreversible Binomial Idiom	37
11. Table 4.6 Phrasal Compound Idiom.....	38
12. Table 4.7 Incorporating Verb Idiom	39
13. Table 4.8. Pseudo Idiom	40
14. Table 4.9 Percentage of the Data	41
15. Table 4.10 Problems in Understanding Idioms	43

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	Page
1. The List Inventorization of Suspected Data	53
2. Classification of the Data	74
3. Idioms Found in the Novel	78
4. Classification the Types of the Data	84
5. The List of Phrasal Verb Idiom	86
6. The List of Tournure Idiom	92
7. The List of Irreversible Binomial Idiom	95
8. The List of Phrasal Compound Idiom	97
9. The List of Incorporating Verb Idiom	100
10. The List of Pseudo-idiom	101

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

English has many ways to express an idea. One of them is by using idiomatic expressions. The use of idioms can be intended to make a mock and give advice to someone. Consequently, there are many idiomatic expressions found in spoken language (daily conversation) and written texts (novels, short stories, letters, poetry etc.). They make the language richer and more colorful. The problem is that, do all people understand the meaning of idiom?

The answer is that not all people understand the meaning of idioms. There are three reasons why understanding idioms are difficult. First, idiomatic expression cannot be translated word by word from its literal context. For example in, 'take someone for a ride', we cannot translate it into 'remove some one for her *journey on a horse or bicycle or in a vehicle*', but the meaning is 'deceive or cheat someone in some way'. Second, it usually has double or more than two meanings, for example '*look at*', in the sentence 'Management is *looking at* ways of cutting costs.' It means '*to think about a subject carefully so that you can make a decision about it*', and in 'If I'd had children I might have *looked at* things differently.' The meaning is '*to consider*

something in a particular way', and also 'Can you *look at* my essay sometime?' It is 'to read something in order to check it or form an opinion about it'. Third, there is no grammatical rule in forming idioms. It means if the structure is changed, it will have different meanings or it will be meaningless. For example take a word 'look'; if we add another word like 'in, after, up', it will have different senses. The combination 'look in' means 'get a chance to take part or succeed in'. 'Look after' means 'take care of or be in charge of someone or something'. And 'look up' is 'try to find a piece of information by looking in a book or computer'. If we add 'off', it does not make senses.

In daily conversation, we often hear words '*afraid of, look at, take care, sign in, go ahead, turn on, turn off, etc.*.' Those are the kinds of idiomatic expressions. Idioms are also found in magazine, newspaper, radio, TV shows, and books especially novels.

Talking about idioms in novels, there are many types of idioms found in them. Consequently, it is not easy to understand novels because when someone reads novels, she or he must understand idioms. I have also faced the same problems in understanding idioms. Unfortunately, I am as an English Literature Student of Semarang State University; I am obliged to read novels. Therefore, I am interested to analyze one of novels I have read. It was *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain. I want to know whether or not the same problems in understanding idioms found in this novel exists as I explained before.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are two reasons that will be described for choosing the topic.

1. The use of idiom is unique. Idiom is one of the characteristics of English, but not all non-native speakers are aware of it. Idiom is combination of one word and other word which conveys a certain meaning.
2. There are few number of researches about idiomatic expression at the English Department of Semarang State University.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

In line with the background of the study, the statements of the problem areas follows:

1. Is there any idiom found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain?
2. What is the type of idiom found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain?
3. What is the dominant type of idiom found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain?
4. What are the problems in understanding idiomatic meanings found in novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

With regard to the statements of the problem above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. to find out whether or not idiom is found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain,
2. to find out the types of idioms found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain,
3. to find out the dominant type of idiom found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain, and
4. to find out the problems in understanding idiomatic meanings found in novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is as the following:

1. for reader,

The result of the research is expected to give a positive result so the reader will have a deeper understanding of idioms found in this novel, enrich their vocabulary and apply those idioms in their writing and speaking activities.

2. for novelist, and

Through the result of this study, the novelist will get important information about idiomatic expressions. Therefore, this research is expected to make a useful contribution in helping novelist to choose the idiomatic expressions which are easily comprehended by the readers of this novels.

3. for researcher.

Hopefully, this research will have a positive contribution in my lexical ability especially in idiomatic expressions. By understanding the idioms, the researcher will have better understanding of the whole story of the novel.

1.6 Outline of the Study

Systematically, this research contains into five chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It describes of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

The second chapter covers review of related literature. It contains review of previous study, review of the theoretical background and theoretical framework.

The third chapter presents method of investigation which consists of five parts namely object of the study, data of the study, method of collecting data, classification of data, and method of analyzing data.

The fourth chapter discusses two parts. First, it describes data analysis of the research. Second, it presents discussion of research findings.

And the fifth chapter is the last chapter. It presents conclusions and suggestions of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter covers review of related literature. It contains review of previous studies and review of the theoretical studies.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There are some previous studies related to the analysis of idiomatic expressions. The descriptions of the previous research findings are as follows.

One of the studies was carried out by Nurakhir (2006). She conducted a research entitled *Idiomatic Expressions Found in Emily Brontes Novel 'Wuthering Heights'*. Her final project was carried out for several objectives. Those were (1) to classify the forms of idiomatic expressions found in the novel, (2) to find out the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the novel, and (3) to provide the readers with contributions of understanding idiomatic expressions found in the novel to the English learning in general. She concerned with the library research as the method of investigation. She used the novel 'Wuthering Heights' by Emily Bronte as the primary data, and some reference books dealing with the subject as the secondary ones. She found idiomatic expressions and classified them into two categories, the fixed and non-fixed idioms. From the study, it was found that among 96 idioms taken as the data, 52 idioms were of the fixed idioms and 44 were of the non-fixed ones. Another classification applied to those idioms was classification based on meaning, i.e. transparent or non-transparent idioms. Related to this classification, she found

that 53 idioms were transparent and 43 idioms were not transparent in their meaning. Further classification (based on the types of words), could also be given to those idioms, i.e. idioms beginning with verbs (44), prepositions (36), adverbs (6), adjectives (5), nouns (2), pronouns (2), articles (1).

In addition, Yathriba (2010) conducted a study entitled *The Use of Idioms in Disney's 'Little Mermaid'*. Her final project was carried out for several objectives. Those were 1) to find out whether or not idioms are found in the film “The Little Mermaid” and how many idioms found in the film, 2) to find out what they mean respectively, 3) to find out what types of idioms they belong to based on their structural patterns, and 4) to find out what and why these idioms can be modified. Her study was analyzed using the descriptive-qualitative method in which the objects of study were the idioms used in the film. The analyses were done by comparing the idioms in the film and the theory chosen. From this analysis, it was found that there were 39 idioms found in the film. Most of the idioms (53.85%) used were the verb. Some of them were altered by changing its word(s) to suit the field of the film, e.g. the word *feet* in “cold feet” was changed into *fins* and the phrase “the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence” is was changed into “the seaweed is always greener on somebody else’s lake”.

Another study was carried out by Akbar (2011). He conducted a research entitled *Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Celine Dion's Songs*. The objectives of his study were 1) to find out the form of idiomatic expression used in Celine Dion’s songs, and 2) to know the meaning of idiomatic expression used in Celine Dion’s song. The method of research applied in his study was library research, and method

of analysis the data was descriptive method. The objects of his study were idiomatic expression in ten of Celine Dion's songs which were chosen randomly. In his research, he found 8 kinds of idiom in Celine Dion's songs. They were: separable phrasal verb, inseparable phrasal verb, figure of speech, idiom with adjective, idiom with adjective followed by various prepositions, idioms with adjectives+nouns combination, verbs+nouns+prepositions combination and prepositions nouns combination.

There were some other studies conducted in order to analyse idiomatic expressions in novels or song lyrics. Most of those studies only showed the interpretation of idioms. However, there is no previous study conducted to find the problems in understanding idiomatic expressions. Therefore, the researcher decided to conduct a research to find out how many idioms exactly found in the book, what types of idiomatic expressions, what the dominant types of idioms used, and what kind of problems existing in understanding idiomatic expression.

2.2 Review of the Theoretical Studies

In this part, some principal theories are explained as follows:

2.2.1 Definition of Idiom

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 'An idiom is a phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meaning of individual word it contains' (2006: R49). It means that idiom is not the sum of

individual word. For example, a phrase ‘*make out*’ in sentence ‘I cannot *make out* what he is doing.’ means ‘*understand*’.

Moreover, McCarthy and O’Dell in their book ‘English Idioms in Use’ (2002: 6) stated that ‘Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words’. It means that the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meanings. The best way to understand idioms are by looking at the contents. For example, ‘*drive somebody*’ is an idiom meaning ‘*make somebody angry or frustrated*’.

In addition, Walker in the New International Webster’s Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language (2003: 627) explained that, ‘An idiom is an expression peculiar to a language, not readily analyzable from its grammatical construction or from the meaning of component parts, as to put up with’. The point of that statement is that there is no grammatical rule in idiom. It is such a kind of habit of native speakers. Therefore, it is understandable that foreign learners have problems to understand the meaning of idiom.

From all definitions stated above, it can be concluded that idioms are words or phrases whose meaning is not predictable and cannot be translated from its constituent words so that it must be learnt as a whole or unity.

2.2.2 Grammatical and Syntactic Restrictions of Idiom

Baker in his book ‘In Other Words’ (1992: 163) notes that the following grammatical and syntactic restrictions of idioms should be taken into account since they may affect the degree of idiomaticity of lexical items and remove the figurativeness of

idiomatic expressions, which is the most important feature of idioms. He explained that there are six factors affected idioms. Those are:

1. Addition

Adding the adverb *very* to the adjective *red* in '*red herring*' affects its figurative meaning. For example, it can be seen in '*very red herring*'.

2. Deletion

Deleting any word from an idiomatic expression would alter its meaning or idiomatic sense. For example, deleting the adjective *sweet* from the expression '*have a sweet tooth*' will change the meaning.

3. Substitution

We cannot replace any words in idioms even if those words are synonyms. For example, in '*the long and short of it*' the adjective *long* cannot be substituted by adjective *tall* despite the fact that they have nearly the same meaning.

4. Modification

Any change in the grammatical structure of an idiom will alter its meaning. For instance, the expression *stock, barrel, and lock* is not idiomatic because the order of the items in the expression *lock, stock, and barrel* has been altered.

5. Comparative

Adding the comparative suffix (-er) to the adjectives in idiomatic expressions, such as '*be in hot water*', changes the conventional sense of the idiom (*be in trouble*).

6. Passive

7. Changing the passive form into active will damage the figurative meaning of many idioms. The expression ‘*they spilled the beans*’ is idiomatic while its passive form ‘*some beans were spilled*’ has a completely different meaning.

2.2.3 Characteristics of Idiom

According to Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow (1994: 492-493), the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows:

1. Conventionalized: idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, on the basis of a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another.
2. Inflexibility: idioms typically appear only in a limited number of syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions. (*the breeze was shot*)
3. Figuration: idioms typically involve metaphors (*take the bull by the horns*), metonymies (*lend a hand*), hyperboles (*not worth the paper it's printed on*) or other kinds of figuration.
4. Proverbiality: idioms are typically used to describe – and implicitly, to explain – a recurrent situation of particular social interest (*becoming restless*).
5. Informality: like other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture.
6. Affect: idioms are typically used to imply a certain evaluation or affective stance toward the things they denote. A language does not ordinarily use idioms to describe situations that are regarded neutrally – buying tickets, reading a book – though of course one could imagine a community in which such activities were sufficiently charged with social meaning to be worthy of idiomatic reference.

In addition, Moon (1996 : 21) classifies idioms based on ' the spectrum of idiomaticity'. Those are:

1. Transparent Idioms

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

2. Semi- transparent Idioms

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

3. Semi- opaque Idioms

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

4. Opaque Idioms

Opaque idioms are the most difficult type of idioms because the literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms; that is, the meaning of an opaque idiom cannot be derived from the meanings of its individual parts because there are items which have cultural references, (*to burn one's boat means to make retreat impossible and spill the beans means to reveal a secret*).

2.2.4 **Types of Idiom**

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2006: R49) categorizes the expression of idiom as follows:

- Some idioms are imaginative expression such as proverbs and sayings: *Too many cooks spoil the broth.* (= If too many people are involved in something, it will not be well done).
- If the expression is well known, part of it may be left out: *Well, I knew everything would go wrong-it's the usual story of too many cooks.*

- Other idiom is shortexpressions that are used for particular purpose: *Hang in there!* (used to encourage somebody in a difficult situation), *get lost!* (a rude away of saying ‘go away’).

In addition, according to Fernando (1996: 35-36), idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms.

1. Pure idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example the expression ‘*spill the beans*’ is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2. Semi-idioms

A semi-pure, on the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. For example ‘*foot the bill* (pay)’ is one example of a semi-idiom, in which *foot* is the non-literal element, whereas the word *bill* is used literally.

3. Literal idioms

Literal idioms, such as on foot or on the contrary are semantically less complex than the other two. Therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expressions.

The other opinions of the types of idioms is from McCarthy and O'Dell (2003:

6). They made a syntactic classification of English idioms according to their possible combinations:

1. Verb + object/complement: (and or adverbial) ‘*kill two birds with one stone*’ (achieve two aims with a single action or at the same time)
2. Prepositional phrase: ‘*in the blink of an eye*’ (in an extremely short time)
3. Compound: ‘*a bone of contention*’ (a subject about which there is disagreement)
4. Smile: (as + adjective + as or like + a noun): ‘*as dry as a bone*’ (very dry indeed)
5. Binominal: (word + and + word): ‘*rough and ready*’ (crude and lacking sophistication)
6. Trinomial: (word + word + and + word): ‘*cool, calm and collected*’ (relaxed, incontrol, not nervous).

7. Whole clause or sentence: *'to cut a long story short'* (to get to the point of what one is saying quickly).

Idioms also have been classified from different points of view, syntactically or semantically. Makkai in the book *'Idiom in Structure in English'* (1972: 25) divides idioms into two categories:

1. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meaning involving collocational preferences and restrictions, exemplified by *at* in *'he drove at 70 m.p.h.'*

2. Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

Idioms of decoding refer to those nonidentifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretations could not be comprehended on the basis of only learned linguistic conventions. In other words, the meaning of decoding idioms is not predicable. Expressions such as *'beat about the bush'* and *'fly off the handle'* are examples of this type of idioms.

Makkai also classifies idiom of decoding into two types. Those are lexemic and sememic idioms (1972: 135-179). The explanation is:

1) Lexemic Idioms

The lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective and preposition) and they are composed of more than one minimal free form and each lexon of which can occur in other environments as the realization of a monolexonic lexeme. The lexemic idioms are divided into six types. There are:

a. Phrasal Verb Idioms

A phrasal verb is a verb that contains of two kind of words. The first word is a verb, and the second word is a particle. The particle can be an article (a, an, the),

preposition/adverb (up, in, out), and or affix (un-, in-, -ness, -ly); for example ‘*take off*’ means *leave the ground*.

b. Tournure Idioms

Tournures idioms are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and are mostly verbs. A tournures idiom mostly falls into sentences. Based on its structure, tournures idioms are divided into:

- 1) The form contains the compulsory definite article, for example ‘*to do a guy*’ means *to disappear secretly*.
- 2) The form contains the compulsory indefinite article.
- 3) The form contains an irreversible binomial introduced by preposition, for example ‘*to be at seven and eight*’ means *to be in condition of confusion, at odds*.
- 4) A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb, for example ‘*to build castles in the air*’ means *to make impossible plans*.
- 5) The leading verb is not followed by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing, for example ‘*to dance on the air*’ means *to get hanged*.
- 6) The leading verb is BE, for example ‘*to be above board*’ means *to be out in the open, honest*.
- 7) The form contains the compulsory *it*.

c. Irreversible Binomial idioms

Irreversible binomial idioms consist of two words, which are separated by the conjunction. The word orders in this structure are fixed, for example ‘*high and dry*’

(without resources), and ‘*Romeo and Juliet*’ (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love).

d. Phrasal Compound Idioms

Phrasal compound idiom contains primarily nominal made up of adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, or adverb plus preposition. For example ‘*black mail*’ means *any payment forced by intimidation* and ‘*bookworm*’ means *a person committed to reading or studying*.

e. Incorporating Verb Idioms

Incorporating verb idioms have four forms. Those are noun-verb, adjective-noun, noun-noun, and adjective-noun. Incorporating verb idioms are separated by (-).

- 1) Noun-verb, ‘*sight-see*’ means ‘*visit the famous places in a city, country, etc*’.
- 2) Adjective-noun, ‘*blackmail*’ means ‘*the crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them*’.
- 3) Noun-noun, ‘*bootleg*’ means ‘*made and sold illegally*’.
- 4) Adjective – verb, ‘*whitewash*’ means ‘*an attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something*’.

f. Pseudo-Idioms

Pseudo-idioms can mislead or misinform an unwary listener. For example *cranberry*, *cranberry* according to oxford dictionary is bright red acid berry produced by any plant of genus *oxycoccus*. In the phrase ‘*make a cranberry face*’ means ‘*the face become red*’.

2) Sememic idioms

Makkai said, 'Sememic idioms usually convey pragmatic meanings related to a particular culture' (19

72: 128). They include:

- a. Proverbs: e.g., '*a bird in hand is worth two in the bush*'.
- b. Familiar quotations: e.g., '*not a mouse stirring*'.
- c. First base idioms: associated with a national game like baseball, e.g., '*have two strikes against one*', '*never to get to first base*'.
- d. Idioms of institutionalized politeness: such as '*may I?*'
- e. Idioms of institutionalized greeting: e.g., '*How do you do?*, '*So long*'.
- f. Idioms of institutionalized understatement: e.g., '*I wasn't too crazy about him*'.
- g. Idioms of institutionalized hyperbole: e.g., '*He won't even lift a finger*'.

Sememic idioms include proverb and similar structure of sentence length, and therefore of less interest in our context. The lexemic idioms are composed of more than one minimal free form. They must also be able to give the wrong impression about an innocent listener. In this research, the researcher is going to use the lexemic idioms instead of sememic idioms.

2.2.5 Functions of Idiomatic Expression

Fernando (1996: 1) provides three functional uses of idioms. For him, an idiom can be ideational, interpersonal or relational.

1. Ideational idioms carry specific experiential representation like for example, '*bread and butter*' (a simple bread and butter issue).
2. Interpersonal idioms are those ones that represent an exchange between a speaker and a listener in a particular discourse, as when expressing conviviality in '*bless you*' and disagreement in '*go to hell*'.

3. Relational idioms aim at connecting different parts of discourse to achieve cohesion and coherence like for example, *in sum*, *on the other hand* and *in addition*.

In addition, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010: 8) explain the functions of idiom.

There are seven functions. Those are:

1. Idioms are used for emphasis, e.g. The singer's second album '*sank like a stone*'. [Failed completely].
2. Idioms are used to agree with a previous speaker, e.g.
A: Did you notice how Lisa started listening when you said her name?
B: Yes, that certainly made '*her prick her ears up*'. [start listening carefully]
3. Idioms are used to comment on people, e.g. Did you hear Tom has been invited for dinner with the prime minister? He's certainly '*gone up in the world*'. [gained a better social position – or more money - than before]
4. Idioms are used to comment on a situation, e.g. The new finance minister wants to '*knock the economy into shape*'. [take action to get something into a good condition]
5. Idioms are used to make anecdote more interesting, e.g. It was just one disaster after another today, a sort of '*domino effect*'. [when something, usually bad, happens and causes a series of other things to happen]
6. Idioms are used catch the reader's eye. Idioms – particularly those with strong images are often used in headlines, advertising slogans and the names of small businesses. The writer may play with idiom or make a pun (a joke involving a play on words) in order to create a special effect, e.g. '*a debt of dishonor*' instead of the usual '*debt of honor*' [a debt that you owe someone for moral rather than financial reasons].
7. Idioms are used to indicate membership of particular group, e.g. '*surfers drop in on someone*', and meaning to get on a wave another surfer is already on.

2.2.6 Problems in Understanding Idiom

Here are the problems of using idiom by Redman (2004: 40):

1. It can be difficult to understand the meaning of an idiom, especially if do not have the full context.
2. With many idioms, if make just small mistake, it can sound strange, funny, or badly wrong, for example a small talk, put an eye on, off hands.
3. Idioms often have special features: they may be informal or funny or ironic, they may only be used by certain people (e.g. young children, teenagers, or elder people); they may only appear in limited context, they may have special grammar. For those reasons, people can often learn the meaning of

idiom but they can use incorrectly, for example after her husband dies she *was down in the dumps*. (this idiom means sad and depressed, but is completely wrong, here the situation is too serious and the idiom is too informal).

4. When people translate idioms they also have to know about its culture. Because idiom is influenced by cultures or habits. Different countries have different culture and idioms.
5. Idiom is difficult to translate.

In another statement, according to Chafe (in Balint: 1968: 2) there are four important observation regarding idioms. Those are:

1. The meaning of an idiom is comparable to the meaning of a single lexical item. Sam '*kicked the bucket*' equals Sam died.
2. Most if not all idioms exhibit certain transformational deficiencies. The passivization of Sam '*kicked the bucket*'; The bucket was kicked by Sam result in loss of idiomatic meaning.
3. There are some idioms which are not syntactically well-formed, such as '*by and large*', '*to kingdom come*' and '*trip the light fantastic*'.
4. An idiom which is well-formed will have a little counterpart; '*kick the bucket*' also means '*strike the pail with one's foot*'.

In addition, Makkai (1972: 203) said in his book that English verb occurs with

adverbs (as above) in one of the following ways:

1. The combination is polyxemic literal constitute. (*go away* → *go away*)
2. The combination occurs both as a literal constitute and as an idiom. (literal constitute → has he *come up* from the basement yet?, idiom → what's *come up*?= what has happened)
3. He combination occurs only as an idiom. (he *gives in* too easily)
4. The combination has several idiomatic meanings in addition to occurring as a literal constitute. (Literal constitute → *put up* those books on the shelf, will you?, idiom → I will *put up* the browns over night (accommodate), mother *puts up* preserves every fall (preserves fruit), they *put me up* to it (give me the idea), I will *put it up* to you, Sir. (Leave to someone else's discretion), and i cannot *put up* with this much longer. (tolerate))
5. The combination does not occur as a literal constitute but occurs in several idioms. (I *work him up* to 6 o'clock and then took a break a major intervening IC cut separates I *worked* from *up* to 6 o'clock → do not have constitute literal. Idiom → I could not *work up* the courage. (Prepare or digest mentally), and in *work* this text *up* for tomorrow / *work up* this text this tomorrow. (be distraught))

6. Some combinations have nominalized versions which may or may not be semantically related to the corresponding original combination. (*take off*)
7. Some combinations have attribute function. (*take off* →to become airborne, *take off* →preparation under way)

2.2.7 Definition of Novel

According to Abrams, the word novel comes from the Italian, *Novella*, which means "little new thing". However, in most European languages, the term for *novel* is *roman* - derived from the medieval term *romance*. Today in English a *novella* refers to a work of prose fiction that is longer than a short story, but shorter than a novel. A *novella* is usually between 12,000 and 30,000 words and is sometimes called a *long short story*, a *short novel*, or a *novelette*. (1999: 190)

The novel was developed in England (1594) and America (1639). The novel was originally developed in the region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history. Furthermore, with a shift in society and development time, the novel is not only based on data nonfiction, author of novel but also change according to the desired imagination.

In addition, according to Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary (2006: 999), 'Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary to write/publish.'

This novel contains elements of language that is wealthiest source of idioms. Therefore, the researcher takes this novel as the source of research.

2.2.8 Types of Novel

There are many types of novels. Some novels exhibit several qualities. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, 7thed (1999: 192-196) explained the types of novel, as follows:

1. Realistic Novel

A fiction attempts to give the effect of realism. This sort of novel is sometimes called a *novel of manners*. A realistic novel can be characterized by its complex characters with mixed motives that are rooted in social class and operate according to a highly developed social structure. The characters in a realistic novel interact with other characters and undergo plausible and everyday experiences.

2. Prose Romance

This is a novel that is often set in the historical past with a plot that emphasizes adventure and an atmosphere that is removed from reality. The characters in a prose romance are either sharply drawn as villains or heroes, masters or victims; while the protagonist is solitary or isolated from society.

3. Novel of Incident

In a novel of incident the narrative focuses on what the protagonist will do next and how the story will turn out.

4. Novel of Character

A novel of character focuses on the protagonist's motives for what he/she does and how he/she will turn out.

5. Epistolary Novel

This first person narrative progresses in the form of letters, journals, or diaries.

6. Picaresque Novel

A picaresque novel relates the adventures of an eccentric or disreputable hero in episodic form.

7. Historical Novel

A historical novel is a novel set in a period earlier than that of the writing.

8. Regional Novel

A regional novel is a novel that is set against the background of a particular area.

9. Non-fictional Novel

This type of novel depicts living people and recent events fictionalized in the form of a story.

10. *Bildungsroman*

German term indicates a novel of growth. This fictional autobiography is concerned with the development of the protagonist's mind, spirit, and character from childhood to adulthood.

11. *Roman à thèse*

French term refers to a social novel that has an argument, social, or political message.

12. *Roman à clef*

French term for a novel with a key; imaginary events with real people disguised as fictional characters

13. *Roman-fleuve*

French term for a narrative that has a common theme or range of characters that stretch across a number of novels.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter describes in details about the method of investigation. It consists of five parts namely object of the study, data of the study, method of collecting data, classification of data, and method of analyzing data.

4.1 Object of Study

The object of this study was English idioms in a novel by Mark Twain retold by Marie Coghill entitled *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. This novel consists of 168 pages within 15 chapters and was reprinted by permission of Macmillan Education Ltd. © 1971. There were many idioms found in this novel. In this study, the researcher wanted to know how many idioms exactly found in the book, what types of idiomatic expressions, what the dominant types of idioms used, and what kind of problems existing in understanding idiomatic expression.

3.2 Data of the Study

The data of this research were the phrases or words or collocations found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The techniques in collecting the data in this study could be summarized into several steps. Those were:

3.3.1 Reading

Reading was the first step in collecting data. Reading the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* was intended to understand the whole content especially idioms.

3.3.2 Identifying

While reading the text, I also identified the idioms in three steps. Those were:

1) underlining

This was the first step in identifying the data. The suspected idioms found in the novel were underlined. For example:

The old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked over them about the room... (page 7, line 7)

2) bracketing

Besides underlining, bracketing technique was used. Bracketing was employed because underlining had a weakness. If a group of underlined words go beyond in one line, it will be difficult to determine whether it consists of one or two suspected idiomatic expressions. Therefore, the suspected data will be clearly identified if it is used bracketing technique to separate them from other words. For example:

The old lady [pulled her spectacles down] and [looked over] them about the room... (page 7, line 7)

3) numbering

After underlining and bracketing techniques were employed, numbering was also done. Every bracketed idiom was numbered from 1 until the total numbers of suspected data. This technique will facilitate the inventoring process. For example:

the data number 3 only answers the questions number 1 and 2. Therefore, the result was that not all data answered the same questions. Therefore, classification of the data was necessary to make the data easy to analyze.

3.4 Classification of the Data

Some results of classification of the data can be seen in table 3.2:

Table 3.2 Classification of the Data

No.	Question	Supporting Idioms	Total
1.	Is there idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,.....	894
2.	What is the type of idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10...	894
3.	What is the dominant type of idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, ...	445
4.	What are the difficulties to understand idiomatic meanings found in novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12,	468

The rest of the data can be seen in Appendix 2.

From Appendix 2, if we see the forth column, we can see that questions number 1, and 2 were equally supported by 894 data, question number 3 was supported by 445 data and question number 4 was supported by 468 data. This means that for

question number 1 there was no problem with the number of supporting data. The reason is that, for answering question only a few data is enough to represent answer question number 1. For answering question number 2 and 3 all the data will be analyzed, but question number 4 the supporting data were too many. Therefore, it will be impossible for the researcher to analyze all collected data. Therefore, reduction of data was necessary for supporting data number 4.

3.4.1 *The Reduction of the Data*

In this research, the technique of reduction of the data was based on the requirement of the data in each reseach question. The result of data reduction can be seen in table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3 Reduction of the Data

No.	Question	Reduction of the Data	Data
1.	Is there idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	0.6% (0.6%x796)	5
2.	What is the type of idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	0% (no reduction)	894
3.	What is the dominant type of idiomatic expression found in the novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	0% (no reduction)	445

(continued table)

4.	What are the difficulties to understand idiomatic meanings found in novel <i>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</i> by Mark Twain?	1% (1% \times 468)	5
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From table Table 3.3 above in column four, we can see that for question number 1, I took 5 idioms out of 894 idioms as the data to be analyzed to answer question no 1. In the second and third questions, no reduction is necessary. Therefore total number of data will be analyzed. Then, to answer question number four, only 5 data were needed. For choosing 5 data from 468 supporting data, a technique of selecting data was needed.

3.4.2 *Technique of Selecting Data*

In selecting data, I used the technique of frequency occurrence. Therefore, I chose the fifth highest frequently occurring words, as shown in table 3.4.

Table 3.4 Fifth Last Highest Frequently Occuring Words

Question No.	Words Selection	Frequency	Note
1.	go on	18	Selected
	whitewash	14	
	look at	13	
	be over	11	
	be the matter	11	
	go back	10	Dropped out
	sit down	10	

(continued table)

4.	go on	18	} Selected
	whitewash	14	
	look at	13	
	go back	10	
	give up	8	
	get away	6	} Dropped out
	go off	6	

The rest of the data can be seen in Appendix 3.

From the table above, the data supporting question number 1 were *go on*, *whitewash*, *look at*, *be over*, and *be the matter*. The data of question number 4 were *go on*, *whitewash*, *look at*, *go back* and *give up*. These data were already to be analyzed in Chapter 4.

3.5 Method of Analyzing Data

The method of analyzing the data in this study could be summarized into several steps. Those were:

3.5.1 Identifying

I identified the idioms in the novel to prove whether or not there were idioms found in the novel 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

3.5.2 Classifying

In this method, I preferred to analyze lexemic idioms, so that I used Adam Makkai's theories (1972:135-179) about lexemic idioms. Those lexemic idioms were classified

in 6 types. Those were phrasal verbs idioms, tournures idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudio-idiom. A sheet for this classification was used as follows:

Table 3.5 Classification the Types of the Data

No.	Types of Idioms	The Number of Data	Total Data
1.	Phrasal Verbs Idioms		
2.	Tournures Idioms		
3.	Irreversible Binomial Idioms		
4.	Phrasal Compound Idioms		
5.	Incorporating Verbs Idioms		
6.	Pseudio-Idioms		

3.5.3 Counting of the Data

The statistical analysis was also intended to know the percentage of dominant type of idioms, using the formula belows:

$$X = \frac{n}{N} \times 100\%;$$

in which,

X= the percentage of dominant type of idioms,

n = the number of idioms for each group, and

N= the total numbers of idioms.

3.5.4 Explaining and Interpreting

In this step, explaining and interpreting were needed to analyze the problems in understanding the meaning of idioms.

All that method will be applied in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Based on the data analysis in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be offered. After conclusions are presented, the suggestion can be delivered.

5.1 Conclusions

By referring to the result of the research, I present the following conclusions.

First, there are many idioms found in the novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* that are 796 idioms. Based on the analysis of the sentence in the novel, from 796 were classified into 6 types of idiom offered by Makkai used. Those are phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, compound idiom, incorporating idiom and pseudo idiom. The phrasal verb idiom is the dominant type of idiom found in the novel. It covers 446 out of 796 represent idioms. In understanding the meaning of idiom, there are 4 problems existed. The first problem is the foreign learners are confused by the distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom. The second problem is translation of idiom. The third problem is the problem in understanding the closest meaning of idiom. The last problem is there is no grammatical rule of forming idiom.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, I would like to give suggestion to the readers, especially those who are interested in reading English novel. The readers should

comprehend the idiomatic expressions used in novel, so that they understand the meaning of idioms. After that, they can understand the whole context of novel well.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

The List Inventorization of Suspected Data

No. Idiom	Idiomatic Expressions	Location			Answering Question No.
		Page	Par.	Line	
1	pull her spectacles down	7		8	a,b,c,d
2	look over	7		9	a,b,c,d
3	to get hold of you	7		12	a,b
4	look out	7		17	a,b,c,d
5	an angle calculated for distance	7		20	a,b
6	look at	8	3	1	a,b,c,d
7	look at	8	3	1	a,b,c,d
8	hovered in the air	8	5	1	a,b
9	broke into	8	7	2	a,b,c,d
10	to do my duty	9	1	1	a,b
11	got back home	9	2	2	a,b,c,d
12	picking up chips	9	2	8	a,b,c,d
13	went out of the door	10	11	1	a,b,c,d
14	got home	11	3	1	a,b,c,d
15	bumped right into	11	3	2	a,b,c,d
16	bright and fresh	11	4	2	a,b
17	brimming with life	11	4	2	a,b
18	whitewash	11	5	1	a,b,d
19	look at	11	5	2	a,b,c,d
20	passed it along	11	6	1	a,b
21	whitewashed	11	6	3	a,b,d
22	unwhitewashed	11	6	4	a,b,d
23	sat down	11	6	5	a,b,c,d
24	come out	11	7	1	a,b,c,d
25	boys and girls	12	1	4	a,b
26	skylarking	12	1	6	a,b
27	got back	12	1	8	a,b,c,d
28	a bucket of water under one hour	12	1	8	a,b,d
29	whitewash	12	2	2	a,b,d
30	whitewash	12	3	3	a,b,d
31	a white alley	12	5	6	a,b
32	white alley	12	6	2	a,b
33	put down	13	1	1	a,b,c,d
34	white alley	13	1	2	a,b
35	bent over	13	1	2	a,b,c,d

(continued table)

36	whitewash	13	2	3	a,b,d
37	got out	13	3	7	a,b,c,d
38	wordly wealth	13	3	7	a,b
39	gave up	13	3	11	a,b,c,d
40	burts upon him	13	4	1	a,b,c,d
41	took up	13	5	1	a,b,c,d
42	went on	13	5	2	a,b,c,d
43	came in sight	13	6	1	a,b,c,d
44	standing on	14	1	4	a,b,c,d
45	get out	14	2	1	a,b,c,d
46	take a turn around	14	2	2	a,b
47	stand by	14	2	3	a,b,c,d
48	went on	14	3	1	a,b,c,d
49	whitewashing	14	3	1	a,b,d
50	be up a stump	14	4	2	a,b
51	looked over	14	5	1	a,b,c,d
52	gentle sweep	14	5	3	a,b
53	look at	14	5	3	a,b,c,d
54	old chap	14	6	3	a,b
55	went back	14	9	1	a,b,c,d
56	whitewashing	14	9	1	a,b,d
57	get a chance	15	3	2	a,b
58	whitewash	15	3	3	a,b,d
59	put the thing in	15	4	1	a,b
60	back and forth	15	4	3	a,b
61	more and more	15	4	4	a,b
62	whitewash	15	4	6	a,b,d
63	go on	16	4	1	a,b,c,d
64	the core of my apple	16	4	2	a,b,d
65	gave up	16	5	1	a,b,c,d
66	sat on	16	5	4	a,b,c,d
67	happened along	16	6	1	a,b,c,d
68	whitewash	16	6	3	a,b
69	bottle-glass	17	1	2	a,b
70	look through	17	1	2	a,b,c,d
71	tadpoles	17	1	3	a,b
72	a dog collar	17	1	5	a,b
73	whitewash	17	1	9	a,b
74	wordly wealth	17	2	5	a,b

(continued table)

75	went inside	17	2	5	a,b,c,d
76	nood over	17	3	4	a,b,c,d
77	propped upon	17	3	5	a,b,c,d
78	went out	18	2	2	a,b,c,d
79	whitewashed	18	2	3	a,b
80	coated and recoated	18	2	3	a,b
81	a choice apple	18	3	4	a,b,d
82	skipped out	18	4	1	a,b
83	was over	18	4	7	a,b
84	getting him into	18	4	9	a,b
85	was passing by	18	5	1	a,b
86	plaited into	18	5	4	a,b
87	stared at	19	2	1	a,b
88	show off	19	2	3	a,b
89	go towards	19	2	7	a,b
90	came up	19	3	1	a,b
91	move towards	19	3	3	a,b
92	put her foot on	19	3	4	a,b,c,d
93	doorstep	19	3	5	a,b
94	right away	19	3	5	a,b
95	toss a pansy over	19	3	6	a,b
96	rested upon	19	4	2	a,b,c,d
97	closed upon	19	4	3	a,b,c,d
98	hung about	19	5	1	a,b,c,d
99	nightfall	19	5	2	a,b
100	showing off	19	5	2	a,b,c,d
101	get into	20	1	3	a,b,c,d
102	stepped into	20	4	1	a,b,c,d
103	cried out	20	5	5	a,b,c,d
104	hold on	20	5	5	a,b,c,d
105	what are you beling me for?	20	5	6	a,b
106	have been up to some other	20	6	3	a,b
107	kind and loving	20	7	2	a,b
108	went about	20	7	4	a,b,c,d
109	her affairs with	20	7	4	a,b
110	glance at	21	1	1	a,b,c,d
111	time to time	21	1	1	a,b
112	lying sick unto death	21	2	2	a,b
113	got it out	21	2	1	a,b

(continued table)

114	rumpled and wilted	21	2	2	a,b
115	went out into	21	3	1	a,b,c,d
116	came along	21	3	2	a,b,c,d
117	went up	21	4	1	a,b,c,d
118	broke the silence	21	4	2	a,b
119	went over	21	4	6	a,b,c,d
120	shot away into	21	4	7	a,b,c,d
121	woke up	21	5	3	a,b,c,d
122	there was danger in tom's eye	21	5	5	a,b
123	rose on	21	6	1	a,b,c,d
124	beamed down upon	21	6	1	a,b,c,d
125	the sleepy village	21	6	2	a,b
126	was over	21	6	2	a,b
127	clean up	21	6	3	a,b,c,d
128	went outside	22	1	3	a,b,c,d
129	took him in hand	22	3	1	a,b,c,d
130	take for it	23	1	3	a,b
131	went on	23	2	4	a,b,c,d
132	stuck a pin	23	3	3	a,b
133	was showing off	24	1	2	a,b
134	was showing off	24	2	1	a,b
135	came forward	24	2	7	a,b
136	get around	24	3	4	a,b
137	were eaten up with envy	24	4	1	a,b
138	had given up	24	4	2	a,b,c,d
139	whitewashing	24	4	4	a,b
140	taken in	24	4	5	a,b,c,d
141	as willy a snake as ever was born	24	4	6	a,b,d
142	slept on	25		4	a,b,c,d
143	took a rest	25		7	a,b
144	swelled him up	25		7	a,b,c,d
145	snored on	25		9	a,b,c,d
146	brought himself up	25		12	a,b,c,d
147	stared at	25		13	a,b,c,d
148	went on	25		13	a,b,c,d
149	what is the matter?	25		17	a,b
150	look at	25		18	a,b,c,d
151	moaned out	25		19	a,b,c,d
152	what's the matter?	25		21	a,b

(continued table)

153	will be over	25		23	a,b
154	by and by	25		23	a,b
155	flash crawl	26	2	2	a,b
156	you can give my cat with the one eye	26	5	1	a,b
157	her face was white	26	8	3	a,b,d
158	gasped out	26	9	1	a,b,c,d
159	what's the matter?	26	9	2	a,b
160	what's the matter with you?	26	10	1	a,b
161	what's the matter, child?	26	10	1	a,b
162	sank down	26	11	2	a,b,c,d
163	what's the matter?	27	3	1	a,b
164	don't pull it out	27	5	1	a,b
165	stay away	27	5	3	a,b,c,d
166	made one end of the silk	27	7	2	a,b
167	the other end	27	7	3	a,b
168	bedpost	27	7	3	a,b
169	was dangling by	27	7	6	a,b,c,d
170	bedpost	27	7	7	a,b
171	to spit in a new	28	1	2	a,b
172	a battered straw hat	28	3	5	a,b
173	cut off	28	3	6	a,b,c,d
174	rolled up	28	3	9	a,b,c,d
175	came and went	28	4	1	a,b
176	slept on	28	4	2	a,b,c,d
177	doorstep	28	4	2	a,b
178	as long as	28	4	6	a,b
179	sit up	28	4	6	a,b,c,d
180	take them off with the bean	29		8	a,b
181	don't come around	30	5	3	a,b,c,d
182	went on	31	1	1	a,b,c,d
183	little school-house	31	2	1	a,b
184	all honest speed	31	2	3	a,b
185	seated on	31	2	3	a,b,c,d
186	come up	31	4	1	a,b,c,d
187	to take refuge in a lie	31	5	1	a,b
188	hanging down a back	31	5	2	a,b
189	the school-house	31	5	4	a,b
190	take off	31	9	2	a,b,c,d
191	sat down	32	2	2	a,b,c,d

(continued table)

192	woved away	32	2	3	a,b,c,d
193	by and by	32	3	1	a,b
194	made a face at	32	3	4	a,b
195	thrust it away	32	3	7	a,b
196	put it back	32	3	7	a,b
197	thrust it away	32	3	8	a,b
198	glance at the words	32	3	12	a,b
199	was aware of it	32	4	6	a,b
200	gave in	32	4	6	a,b,c,d
201	a corkscrew of smoke issuing	32	5	2	a,b,d
202	was pushed down	33	8	4	a,b,c,d
203	to fasten his mind on his book	34	1	2	a,b
204	gave it up	34	1	4	a,b
205	the noon break	34	2	1	a,b
206	turn down	34	2	5	a,b,c,d
207	come back	34	2	6	a,b,c,d
208	went off	34	3	1	a,b,c,d
209	turn your face away	35	4	2	a,b,c,d
210	turned his face away	35	5	1	a,b,c,d
211	sprang away	35	6	1	a,b,c,d
212	round and round	35	6	1	a,b
213	it is over-all	35	7	1	a,b
214	don't be afraid of that	35	7	2	a,b
215	gave up	35	8	1	a,b,c,d
216	never and forever	35	8	3	a,b
217	push him away	36	6	1	a,b,c,d
218	went on	36	6	1	a,b,c,d
219	jump up	36	7	1	a,b,c,d
220	walk away	36	7	1	a,b,c,d
221	now and then	36	7	3	a,b
222	went inside	36	7	7	a,b,c,d
223	went over	36	7	9	a,b,c,d
224	took out	37	2	1	a,b,c,d
225	passed it around	37	2	2	a,b
226	come back	37	4	4	a,b,c,d
227	sat down	37	5	3	a,b,c,d
228	stared up	38	1	6	a,b,c,d
229	by and by	38	2	1	a,b
230	a far-off dog	38	2	5	a,b

(continued table)

231	moved off	38	4	5	a,b,c,d
232	sat themselves down	39	2	2	a,b,c,d
233	grew in a bunch	39	2	3	a,b
234	am all of a shiver	39	7	3	a,b
235	floated up	40	2	1	a,b,c,d
236	the far-off	40	2	2	a,b
237	be up to	40	6	2	a,b
238	died away	40	7	1	a,b,c,d
239	held up	40	8	2	a,b,c,d
240	put down	40	9	2	a,b,c,d
241	sat down	41	1	2	a,b,c,d
242	came out	41	2	2	a,b,c,d
243	went on	41	3	1	a,b,c,d
244	struck upon the coffin	41	3	4	a,b
245	had lifted it out	41	3	5	a,b
246	took off	41	3	6	a,b,c,d
247	lifted out	41	3	7	a,b,c,d
248	took out	41	3	9	a,b,c,d
249	cut off	41	3	9	a,b,c,d
250	sawbones	41	3	11	a,b
251	drove me away	41	5	3	a,b,c,d
252	get even with you	41	5	5	a,b
253	pay up	42	1	2	a,b,c,d
254	struck out	42	2	1	a,b,c,d
255	tearing up	42	3	2	a,b,c,d
256	round and round	43	1	1	a,b
257	drove into	43	1	5	a,b,c,d
258	went speeding away	43	1	10	a,b,c,d
259	was standing over	43	2	1	a,b,c,d
260	settled the score	43	2	4	a,b
261	put into	43	3	1	a,b,c,d
262	sat down	43	3	2	a,b,c,d
263	closed on	43	3	4	a,b,c,d
264	sat up	43	3	6	a,b,c,d
265	up you come stuggering	44	1	3	a,b
266	drove it into	44	1	4	a,b
267	running down	44	3	2	a,b,c,d
268	go back	44	4	1	a,b,c,d
269	be off that way	44	4	2	a,b

(continued table)

270	glanced back over	44	5	2	a,b,c,d
271	from time to time	44	5	3	a,b
272	every tree or bush in their path like a man and enemy	44	5	4	a,b
273	catch their breath	45	1	2	a,b
274	break down	45	2	2	a,b,c,d
275	grateful and exhausted	45	3	3	a,b
276	by and by	45	4	1	a,b
277	hid on	45	10	2	a,b,c,d
278	got to	46	1	1	a,b,c,d
279	to breathe a word	46	1	4	a,b
280	hold hands	46	2	2	a,b
281	picked up	46	4	2	a,b,c,d
282	hold on	46	6	3	a,b,c,d
283	went off	47	4	1	a,b,c,d
284	gloomy and sad	47	4	1	a,b
285	sat in	47	5	1	a,b,c,d
286	took up the hard object	47	5	5	a,b
287	close upon the hour of noun	48	1	1	a,b
288	had come upon	48	1	6	a,b,c,d
289	crept off	48	1	8	a,b,c,d
290	move towards	48	2	1	a,b,c,d
291	the grave-robbers	48	4	2	a,b
292	fell upon the face	49	1	2	a,b
293	get away	49	2	1	a,b,c,d
294	get away	49	3	2	a,b,c,d
295	came through	49	4	1	a,b,c,d
296	burst into tears	49	4	5	a,b
297	looked around	49	5	3	a,b,c,d
298	a broken voice	49	7	3	a,b
299	the hard-hearted liar	49	8	2	a,b
300	to break their oath	50	1	2	a,b
301	vanished away	50	1	3	a,b,c,d
302	come back	50	2	2	a,b,c,d
303	run away	50	3	2	a,b,c,d
304	under oath	50	4	2	a,b
305	put it on	50	4	4	a,b
306	talk in	50	5	4	a,b
307	get on your mind	50	6	2	a,b
308	know of	50	7	1	a,b

(continued table)

309	do talk such stuff	50	9	1	a,b
310	over and over	50	9	3	a,b
311	everything was swimming in front of tom's eyes	50	10	1	a,b
312	get hold of	51	3	4	a,b
313	try out	51	4	9	a,b
314	come on	51	4	12	a,b
315	took tom out	51	5	1	a,b
316	to sweat his soul clean	52	1	2	a,b
317	more and more	52	2	1	a,b
318	pain-killer	52	3	6	a,b
319	built a fire under him	52	4	6	a,b
320	wake up	52	5	1	a,b
321	hit upon the idea	52	5	3	a,b
322	pain-killer	52	5	4	a,b
323	pain-killer	53	2	1	a,b
324	begged for a taste	53	2	3	a,b
325	pain-killer	53	4	1	a,b
326	petter sprang a couple of yards in the air	53	5	1	a,b
327	set off	53	5	2	a,b
328	round and round	53	5	2	a,b
329	held it up	54	2	4	a,b
330	pulled him up	54	2	6	a,b
331	have burnt him out	54	6	2	a,b
332	put her hand on	54	7	4	a,b
333	look up into	54	8	1	a,b
334	get around	54	8	4	a,b
335	a bright dress	55	2	5	a,b
336	came in sight	55	2	5	a,b
337	as soon as	55	2	6	a,b
338	sat down	55	2	8	a,b
339	a great leap	55	3	2	a,b
340	standing on his head	55	3	5	a,b
341	keeping a secret eye on	55	3	6	a,b
342	broke through a group of boy	55	4	1	a,b
343	under becky's nose	55	4	3	a,b
344	with her nose in the air	55	4	4	a,b
345	showing off	55	4	5	a,b
346	sneaked off	55	5	2	a,b
347	was made up	56	1	1	a,b

(continued table)

348	was far down	56	2	1	a,b
349	hard-eye	56	3	2	a,b
350	make off	56	4	2	a,b
351	stand by each other	56	5	2	a,b
352	hunted up	57	1	8	a,b
353	river bank	57	2	2	a,b
354	was over	57	2	6	a,b
355	worn himself out	58	2	2	a,b
356	pushed the raft off	58	3	1	a,b
357	stand by	58	3	5	a,b
358	back and forth	58	4	8	a,b
359	to get up in the morning	59	2	2	a,b
360	as soon as	59	4	4	a,b
361	to steal over them	59	7	1	a,b
362	run away	59	7	6	a,b
363	sat up	60	1	2	a,b
364	a cool grey dawn	60	2	1	a,b,d
365	from time to time	60	2	7	a,b
366	sand bank	60	4	3	a,b
367	came back	60	5	1	a,b
368	now and then	61	1	2	a,b
369	came upon	61	1	2	a,b
370	homesickness	62	1	2	a,b
371	out of the distance	62	2	2	a,b
372	under his breath	62	3	1	a,b,d
373	peered out over the water	62	7	3	a,b
374	was carried over	62	7	10	a,b
375	come up	63	1	4	a,b
376	i was over there	63	2	1	a,b
377	were sorrowed for	63	5	2	a,b
378	closed in	63	7	1	a,b
379	keep back	63	7	4	a,b
380	by and by	63	7	5	a,b
381	looked at	64	1	1	a,b
382	got up	64	2	3	a,b
383	knelt by fire	64	2	5	a,b
384	rolled up	64	2	7	a,b
385	broke into a run	64	2	10	a,b
386	the sandbank	64	2	11	a,b

(continued table)

387	went on	64	3	5	a,b
388	come to a point	64	3	6	a,b
389	the high bank	64	2	7	a,b
390	climbed over	65	2	2	a,b
391	look in at	65	2	3	a,b
392	had thrown it out	65	7	4	a,b
393	went on	66	1	1	a,b
394	had gone off	66	2	6	a,b
395	would be over	66	2	10	a,b
396	stole out	66	3	4	a,b
397	bent down	66	3	5	a,b
398	went out	66	4	2	a,b
399	true blue	66	5	4	a,b
400	come back	67	1	1	a,b
401	beup to something or other	67	1	1	a,b
402	keep up	67	4	2	a,b
403	give it up	67	4	4	a,b
404	without any heart in it	68	2	1	a,b
405	as long as	68	3	1	a,b
406	moved away	68	3	2	a,b
407	to wade off	68	4	3	a,b
408	pick up	68	7	1	a,b
409	think it over	68	7	2	a,b
410	looking after	68	9	2	a,b
411	it suddenly dawned on him	68	9	5	a,b
412	caught up	69	1	1	a,b
413	went back	69	1	3	a,b
414	sat down	69	4	1	a,b
415	lit up	70	1	5	a,b
416	go for the tent	70	2	1	a,b
417	higher and higher	70	2	2	a,b
418	tore away	70	2	3	a,b
419	went winging away on the wind	71	1	1	a,b
420	the river bank	71	1	4	a,b
421	stood out	71	2	2	a,b
422	the high banks	71	2	5	a,b
423	was over	71	3	2	a,b
424	took over	71	4	4	a,b
425	went back	71	5	1	a,b

(continued table)

426	a hand-breadth	71	5	6	a,b
427	to steal upon the boys	71	6	1	a,b
428	come over	71	6	2	a,b
429	went out	71	6	2	a,b
430	the sand bank	72	1	1	a,b
431	stiff-jointed	72	1	3	a,b
432	homesick	72	1	4	a,b
433	were able to	72	3	3	a,b
434	choked back	72	4	6	a,b
435	boys and girls	72	5	1	a,b
436	come by	72	5	2	a,b
437	all in deep black	73	2	2	a,b
438	more and more	73	4	1	a,b
439	went on	73	4	2	a,b
440	broke down	73	4	3	a,b
441	slink away	74	1	2	a,b
442	were turned upon	74	2	2	a,b
443	shouted the top	74	3	1	a,b
444	put your heats in it	74	3	3	a,b
445	went out	74	4	1	a,b
446	hard-hearted	75	1	3	a,b
447	run off	75	1	5	a,b
448	go on	75	7	1	a,b
449	go on	75	7	3	a,b
450	go on	75	8	3	a,b
451	has thrown away	76	1	2	a,b
452	went off	76	2	5	a,b
453	went over	76	3	1	a,b
454	call on	76	5	2	a,b
455	pretty thin	76	5	5	a,b,d
456	were eaten up with envy	76	6	6	a,b
457	were swollen up with	76	6	8	a,b
458	pricked up	77	2	2	a,b
459	look at	77	3	3	a,b
460	burst into tears	77	3	5	a,b
461	got up	77	3	5	a,b
462	walked away	77	3	5	a,b
463	started homeward	77	6	2	a,b
464	would be over	78	1	2	a,b

(continued table)

465	a dreary mood	78	3	1	a,b
466	go over	78	4	1	a,b
467	mean and shabby	78	5	2	a,b
468	didn't come over	78	7	2	a,b
469	put the bark back in my pocket	79	2	2	a,b
470	wrote on	79	2	1	a,b
471	had wakened up	79	2	2	a,b
472	be off to school	79	6	2	a,b
473	took out	79	7	2	a,b
474	swept away	79	8	2	a,b
475	light-hearted	79	8	3	a,b
476	make friends	80	1	5	a,b
477	looked at	80	2	1	a,b
478	passed on	80	3	3	a,b
479	go in	80	5	2	a,b
480	lock and key	80	6	6	a,b
481	boy and girl	80	6	7	a,b
482	a shadow fell on the page	81	2	1	a,b
483	stepped in	81	2	2	a,b
484	burst out	81	2	6	a,b
485	to sneak on a person	81	3	2	a,b
486	look at	81	3	2	a,b
487	are looking at	81	3	2	a,b
488	were looking at	81	4	1	a,b
489	chicken-hearted	82	1	2	a,b
490	get out of	82	4	3	a,b
491	the worst came to the worst	82	5	3	a,b
492	stand up	82	5	4	a,b
493	went back	82	6	1	a,b
494	went by	82	7	1	a,b
495	glance up	83	1	2	a,b
496	more and more	83	4	1	a,b
497	it was white with terror	85	1	2	a,b,d
498	interested in nothing	86	2	1	a,b
499	got upon	86	2	2	a,b
500	had come over	86	2	3	a,b
501	a terrific storm	86	2	5	a,b
502	come on	86	4	2	a,b
503	get away	86	5	1	a,b

(continued table)

504	got found out	87	3	2	a,b
505	as long as	87	4	2	a,b
506	to breathe a word	87	5	1	a,b
507	to hide away	87	7	2	a,b
508	half a fish once	87	9	3	a,b
509	was out of luck	87	9	5	a,b
510	get him out	87	10	2	a,b
511	get him out	87	11	1	a,b
512	put him in	88	1	1	a,b
513	clear away	88	2	5	a,b
514	cut deep	88	3	1	a,b
515	befriended	88	3	1	a,b
516	stand over a little	88	4	5	a,b
517	shake hands	88	4	1	a,b
518	the next day and the day after	88	5	2	a,b
519	the courthouse	88	5	2	a,b
520	from time to time	88	5	6	a,b
521	come back	88	5	7	a,b
522	come out	89	1	1	a,b
523	courthouse	89	4	1	a,b
524	was brought out	89	6	4	a,b,c,d
525	put his face in	89	8	1	a,b,c,d
526	hung over	90	1	1	a,b,c,d
527	set out	90	2	3	a,b,c,d
528	change our mind	90	2	5	a,b
529	showed on	90	3	2	a,b,c,d
530	to make a part of the house hear	90	5	6	a,b
531	passed over	90	6	2	a,b,c,d
532	grow on the edge of the grave	91	2	1	a,b
533	tell it in	91	6	2	a,b
534	hung upon	91	7	5	a,b,c,d
535	went into print	92	2	2	a,b
536	nightfall	93	3	5	a,b
537	a safe breath	93	5	6	a,b
538	went by	94	1	3	a,b,c,d
539	fear and anxiety	94	1	4	a,b
540	came upon	94	2	4	a,b,c,d
541	to make money	94	2	8	a,b
542	the daylight	95	4	3	a,b

(continued table)

543	the day or the night	95	5	2	a,b
544	blue light	95	6	4	a,b
545	had cave in	95	8	6	a,b,c,d
546	a blue light	95	9	1	a,b
547	turned off	95	9	3	a,b,c,d
548	go inside	96	1	4	a,b,c,d
549	look upstairs	96	3	1	a,b,c,d
550	cutting off	96	3	2	a,b,c,d
551	went up	96	3	5	a,b,c,d
552	go down	96	4	4	a,b,c,d
553	deaf and dumb	97	2	3	a,b
554	sat down on	97	4	2	a,b,c,d
555	went on	97	5	1	a,b,c,d
556	deaf and dumb	97	5	2	a,b
557	go back up the river	97	6	4	a,b
558	took made a hideous crack	98	5	3	a,b
559	sank down	98	5	4	a,b,c,d
560	a day and a half	98	6	2	a,b
561	sat up	98	6	3	a,b,c,d
562	talking it away	98	8	2	a,b
563	is something to carry	98	8	4	a,b
564	burry it deep	99	2	3	a,b
565	knelt down	99	3	2	a,b,c,d
566	hand in hand	99	7	1	a,b
567	brought out	100	3	3	a,b,c,d
568	used to be	100	5	1	a,b
569	go back	100	6	3	a,b,c,d
570	got up	101	3	2	a,b,c,d
571	pick himself up	101	4	7	a,b,c,d
572	be up there	101	5	2	a,b
573	moved towards	101	6	2	a,b,c,d
574	rose up	101	7	1	a,b,c,d
575	to take the homeward track over the hill	102	1	4	a,b
576	talked it all over	102	5	1	a,b
577	brought back	103	1	2	a,b,c,d
578	hurried off	103	1	5	a,b,c,d
579	hang him	103	6	6	a,b,c,d
580	can't make anything out of it	103	10	2	a,b
581	went off	104	5	1	a,b,c,d

(continued table)

582	go into it	104	5	5	a,b
583	come out of it	104	5	5	a,b
584	comes out into	104	8	3	a,b,c,d
585	get hold of	104	8	3	a,b,c,d
586	look for	105	1	5	a,b,c,d
587	hung about	105	7	2	a,b,c,d
588	be a fair one	106	2	1	a,b
589	slip out	106	2	4	a,b,c,d
590	gave up	106	2	5	a,b,c,d
591	slipped out	106	3	3	a,b,c,d
592	put out	106	4	2	a,b,c,d
593	closer and closer	106	5	7	a,b
594	go within	107	2	6	a,b,c,d
595	as soon as	107	3	1	a,b
596	shook off	108	1	5	a,b,c,d
597	spread out	108	2	2	a,b,c,d
598	what's the matter?	108	3	4	a,b
599	go out	108	6	2	a,b,c,d
600	see something's up in the night	109	4	3	a,b
601	had come back	109	5	3	a,b,c,d
602	were sent out	109	5	6	a,b,c,d
603	were thrown into	109	5	7	a,b,c,d
604	a late hour	109	6	2	a,b
605	will not get back	110	3	2	a,b,c,d
606	to give up	111	2	3	a,b,c,d
607	give it up	111	2	4	a,b
608	tied up	111	3	2	a,b,c,d
609	tried out	111	3	6	a,b,c,d
610	by and by	111	3	6	a,b
611	went down	111	5	3	a,b,c,d
612	were able to	112	2	5	a,b
613	by and by	112	3	1	a,b
614	took off	112	3	7	a,b,c,d
615	tired out	112	4	3	a,b,c,d
616	were put out	112	5	2	a,b,c,d
617	get away	113	2	3	a,b,c,d
618	move up	113	3	1	a,b,c,d
619	will bury it in the old quarry	113	4	1	a,b
620	be able to	113	6	2	a,b

(continued table)

621	to rush on	113	7	1	a,b,c,d
622	give it up	114	5	2	a,b
623	give it up	114	6	1	a,b
624	to take it out on	114	6	7	a,b
625	get at it	114	8	1	a,b
626	stepped back	115	3	1	a,b,c,d
627	came out	115	4	4	a,b,c,d
628	let me in	115	6	1	a,b,c,d
629	let me in	115	7	1	a,b,c,d
630	let him in	115	8	2	a,b,c,d
631	got inside	115	9	2	a,b,c,d
632	were up the hill	116	1	2	a,b
633	sped away down	116	1	7	a,b,c,d
634	came up	117	1	2	a,b,c,d
635	let me in	117	2	2	a,b,c,d
636	day or night	117	3	1	a,b
637	turn up	117	5	3	a,b,c,d
638	went off	117	6	2	a,b,c,d
639	go within	117	7	2	a,b,c,d
640	keep it back	117	7	4	a,b
641	sang out	117	7	6	a,b,c,d
642	got away	118	1	1	a,b,c,d
643	went down	118	2	2	a,b,c,d
644	as soon as	118	2	2	a,b
645	deaf and dumb	118	3	2	a,b
646	lit up	119	1	1	a,b,c,d
647	the deaf and dumb	119	1	2	a,b
648	went on	119	2	1	a,b,c,d
649	what was up?	119	3	2	a,b
650	deaf and dumb	119	4	1	a,b
651	deaf and dumb	119	5	6	a,b
652	looked into	119	6	1	a,b,c,d
653	jumped out	119	8	1	a,b,c,d
654	went on	119	9	1	a,b,c,d
655	stared in return	120	3	1	a,b,c,d
656	what's the matter?	120	3	3	a,b
657	sank back	120	4	1	a,b,c,d
658	be told and retold	121	3	3	a,b
659	was over	121	4	3	a,b

(continued table)

660	sank into seat	121	6	1	a,b,c,d
661	got to settle	121	6	6	a,b
662	come into	122	2	2	a,b,c,d
663	move out	122	4	2	a,b,c,d
664	come home towards	123	3	1	a,b,c,d
665	daylight	123	3	1	a,b
666	had been seen in the distance	123	4	5	a,b
667	cried over it	123	5	4	a,b
668	dreadful days and nights	123	5	5	a,b
669	sat up	123	7	1	a,b,c,d
670	shut up	123	8	1	a,b,c,d
671	burst into tears	124	2	1	a,b
672	hide and seek	124	5	3	a,b
673	went on	124	6	1	a,b,c,d
674	far down into	125	1	2	a,b,c,d
675	open out of it	125	2	4	a,b
676	got rid of them	125	3	6	a,b,c,d
677	sit down	125	4	4	a,b,c,d
678	are away down	126	2	1	a,b
679	have been down	126	3	2	a,b
680	mixed up	126	4	1	a,b,c,d
681	put out	126	5	1	a,b,c,d
682	be in trouble	126	5	2	a,b
683	don't get lost	126	6	1	a,b,c,d
684	went down	126	7	1	a,b,c,d
685	to turn off into narrow	126	8	2	a,b,c,d
686	go back	126	9	2	a,b,c,d
687	to get more lost	126	9	2	a,b,c,d
688	came back	127	1	3	a,b,c,d
689	turned upon the track	127	4	2	a,b
690	come back	127	5	2	a,b,c,d
691	get out of	127	6	2	a,b,c,d
692	burst into	127	7	1	a,b,c,d
693	getting her into	127	7	5	a,b,c,d
694	get up	127	7	7	a,b,c,d
695	moved on	128	2	1	a,b,c,d
696	by and by	128	2	1	a,b
697	blew it out	128	2	2	a,b
698	sat down	128	3	2	a,b,c,d

(continued table)

699	looked down	128	4	1	a,b,c,d
700	hand in hand	128	5	1	a,b
701	sat down	128	5	4	a,b,c,d
702	by and by	128	7	1	a,b
703	move on	128	7	1	a,b,c,d
704	get back	129		8	a,b,c,d
705	as soon as	129		9	a,b
706	got home	129		10	a,b,c,d
707	go home	130	1	3	a,b,c,d
708	rise and fall	130	1	6	a,b
709	far-off	130	3	3	a,b
710	jumping off	131	4	2	a,b,c,d
711	get himself out	131	5	5	a,b,c,d
712	come over	131	6	2	a,b,c,d
713	made up	131	6	3	a,b,c,d
714	get back	131	6	4	a,b,c,d
715	would be given up	132	2	5	a,b,c,d
716	had been offered up	133	1	3	a,b,c,d
717	had given up	133	2	1	a,b,c,d
718	had gone back	133	2	1	a,b,c,d
719	turn out	133	4	1	a,b,c,d
720	turn out	133	4	1	a,b,c,d
721	march up	133	5	4	a,b,c,d
722	had gone down	134	2	3	a,b,c,d
723	turn back	134	2	5	a,b,c,d
724	went back	134	4	1	a,b,c,d
725	broke the good news	134	4	1	a,b
726	the blue speck of light	134	4	5	a,b
727	push out	134	5	1	a,b,c,d
728	helped her out	134	5	2	a,b,c,d
729	had stung out	135	2	3	a,b,c,d
730	were not to be shaken off	135	3	1	a,b
731	got up for a while	135	3	5	a,b
732	stared off	135	6	2	a,b,c,d
733	have taken care of that	136	2	3	a,b
734	get lost	136	2	3	a,b,c,d
735	tom turned as white as a sheet	136	3	1	a,b
736	what's the matter?	136	4	1	a,b
737	what's the matter?	136	5	1	a,b

(continued table)

738	had searched them out	138	3	4	a,b,c,d
739	had broken off	138	4	4	a,b,c,d
740	got into	139	3	2	a,b,c,d
741	the tavern – keeper	139	4	1	a,b
742	got away	139	6	4	a,b,c,d
743	have you got on?	140	3	3	a,b,c,d
744	help me get it out	140	5	2	a,b
745	were lost down	141	1	4	a,b,c,d
746	got under way	141	2	2	a,b,c,d
747	got out of	141	4	2	a,b,c,d
748	here you are	141	5	2	a,b
749	look at it	141	5	2	a,b,c,d
750	take your hat off	142	2	5	a,b
751	moving on	142	3	5	a,b,c,d
752	the jumping-off place	142	4	3	a,b
753	get out	143	2	2	a,b,c,d
754	climb down	143	7	2	a,b,c,d
755	opened out	143	8	3	a,b,c,d
756	sat down in	144	2	2	a,b,c,d
757	by and by	144	3	1	a,b
758	came out	144	4	2	a,b,c,d
759	got into	144	5	4	a,b,c,d
760	got it at last	145	2	1	a,b
761	took it up	145	6	2	a,b
762	pushed off	145	8	2	a,b,c,d
763	come up	145	9	3	a,b,c,d
764	move on	146	1	2	a,b,c,d
765	stepped out	146	1	3	a,b,c,d
766	hurry up	146	2	2	a,b,c,d
767	hunting up	146	3	2	a,b,c,d
768	what are you afraid of?	146	7	2	a,b
769	were pushed along into	146	7	3	a,b,c,d
770	gave him up	148	3	1	a,b,c,d
771	get into	148	5	6	a,b,c,d
772	take care of	149	3	2	a,b,c,d
773	helped her out	149	6	2	a,b,c,d
774	gave away	150	5	1	a,b,c,d
775	got lost	151	3	2	a,b,c,d
776	ran out	151	4	1	a,b,c,d

(continued table)

777	looked at	151	4	1	a,b,c,d
778	what's the matter?	151	5	1	a,b
779	had fixed up	151	7	7	a,b,c,d
780	day in and day out	152	2	4	a,b
781	week-day	152	4	6	a,b
782	high and low	153	4	4	a,b
783	pulled him out	153	6	1	a,b,c,d
784	go home	153	6	2	a,b,c,d
785	is craked up to be	154	2	5	a,b
786	take my share of it	154	2	7	a,b
787	now and again	154	2	8	a,b
788	fixed up	154	4	5	a,b,c,d
789	was over	155	1	1	a,b
790	let me in	155	1	1	a,b,c,d
791	shout me out	155	3	2	a,b,c,d
792	go back	155	5	2	a,b,c,d
793	get used to	155	5	4	a,b
794	stand by	156	1	1	a,b,c,d
795	took me out of	156	5	5	a,b,c,d
796	turned out	157	1	3	a,b,c,d

APPENDIX 2

Classification of the Data

No.	Question no.	Supporting Idioms	Total
1.	A	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 464, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 467, 468, 469, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 478, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638,	796

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		639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796.	
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(continued table)

		554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796.	
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(continued table)

	182, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 158, 162, 165, 169, 173, 174, 176, 179, 181, 182, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 200, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 235, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 267, 268, 270, 274, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 285, 288, 328, 329, 293, 294, 295, 297, 301, 302, 303, 306, 308, 313, 314, 315, 320, 327, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 338, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 355, 357, 361, 362, 363, 367, 369, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 387, 341, 342, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 400, 402, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 418, 421, 424, 425, 428, 429, 434, 436, 439, 440, 441, 442, 445, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 458, 459, 461, 462, 466, 468, 470, 471, 473, 474, 477, 478, 479, 483, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 500, 502 503, 504, 506, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 521, 522, 524, 525, 526, 527, 529, 531, 534, 538, 540, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 554, 555, 559, 560, 565, 567, 568, 570, 571, 573, 574, 577, 578, 579, 581, 584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 590, 591, 592, 594, 596, 597, 599, 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 608, 609, 611, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 621, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 633, 634, 635, 637, 638, 639, 641, 642, 643, 646, 648, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 660, 662, 663, 664, 669, 670, 673, 674, 676, 677, 680, 681, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 698, 699, 701, 703, 704, 706, 707, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 727, 728, 729, 732, 734, 738, 739, 740, 742, 743, 745, 746, 747, 749, 751, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 779, 783, 784, 788, 790, 791, 792, 794, 795, 796, 28, 64, 81, 141, 157, 201, 364, 372, 18, 21, 22, 29, 30, 36, 49, 56, 58, 62, 68, 73, 79, 139, 455.	
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APPENDIX 3
Idioms Found in the Novel

Idiom	Frequency
go on	18
whitewash	14
look at	13
was over	11
what is the matter?	11
go back	10
sit down	10
by and by	10
come back	9
give up	8
as soon as	8
get away	6
go off	6
deaf and dumb	6
come out	5
come up	5
go down	5
go out	5
let him in	5
show off	5
sit up	5
gave it up	5
come over	4
get back	4
get into	4
get lost	4
get up	4
go over	4
move on	4
stand by	4
take out	4
pick himself up	4

more and more	4
from time to time	4
pain-killer	4
come upon	3
cut off	3
get him out	3
get out	3
get out of	3
go inside	3
put out	3
take off	3
turn out	3
wake up	3
have been up to some other	3
were able to	3
burst into tears	3
boys and girls	3
round and round	3
a far-off dog	3
a white alley	3
sand bank	3
break down	2
burst into	2
come in sight	2
fixed up	2
get around	2
get home	2
getting her into	2
go by	2
go home	2
go up	2
go within	2

helped her out	2
hold on	2
hung about	2
hunted up	2
lit up	2
made up	2
move towards	2
moved away	2
put down	2
put her foot on	2
put him in	2
rolled up	2
run away	2
sank down	2
slept on	2
slip out	2
stared at	2
turn your face away	2
walk away	2
thrust it away	2
don't be afraid of that	2
back and forth	2
now and then	2
the day or the night	2
hand in hand	2
doorstep	2
nightfall	2
wordly wealth	2
bedpost	2
river bank	2
homesickness	2
courthouse	2

(continued table)

the daylight	2
the hard-hearted liar	2
the high bank	2
blue light	2
beamed down upon	1
bent down	1
bent over	1
break off	1
bring out	1
broke into	1
brought back	1
brought himself up	1
brought out	1
bumped right into	1
burst out	1
bursts upon him	1
call on	1
carry over	1
caught up	1
cave in	1
choked back	1
clean up	1
clear away	1
climb down	1
climbed over	1
closed in	1
closed on	1
closed upon	1
come along	1
come by	1
come forward	1
come home towards	1
come into	1
come on	2
come through	1
comes out	1
into	
crept off	1
cried out	1
cut deep	1
dangle by	1
died away	1
don't come around	1
drove into	1
drove me away	1
far down into	1
floated up	1
gasped out	1
get back home	1
get found out	1
get hold of	1
get inside	1
get rid of them	1
get to	1
get under way	1
get upon	1
give away	1
give him up	1
give in	1
glance at	1
glance up	1
glanced back over	1
go about	1
go in	1
go out into	1
go out of the door	1
go outside	1
go speeding away	1
go towards	1
had searched them out	1
had stung out	1
hang him	1
happened along	1
have you got on?	1
held up	1
hid on	1
hide away	1
hung over	1
hung upon	1
hurried off	1
hurry up	1
interest in nothing	1
it suddenly dawned on him	1
jump up	1
jumped out	1
jumping off	1
keep back	1
keep up	1
knelt down	1
know of	1
lifted out	1
look for	1
look in at	1
look out	1
look over	1
look through	1
look up into	1
look upstairs	1
looked around	1
looked down	1
looked into	1
looked over	1
looking after	1
loose down	1
make off	1
march up	1
mixed up	1

(continued table)

moaned out	1
move out	1
move up	1
moved off	1
moved towards	1
nood over	1
offer up	1
opened out	1
pass by	1
passed on	1
passed over	1
pay up	1
picking up chips	1
plaited into	1
pricked up	1
proped upon	1
pull her spectacles down	1
pulled him out	1
pulled him up	1
push along	1
push down	1
push him away	1
push out	1
pushed off	1
put into	1
rested upon	1
rose on	1
rose up	1
run off	1
running down	1
rush on	1
sang out	1
sank back	1
sank into seat	1
seated on	1

send out	1
set off	1
set out	1
shook off	1
shot away into	1
shout me out	1
showed on	1
shut up	1
sit down in	1
sit down on	1
sit in	1
sit on	1
sit themselves down	1
skipped out	1
slink away	1
sneaked off	1
snored on	1
sorrowed by	1
sped away down	1
sprang away	1
spread out	1
stand over	1
stand up	1
standing on	1
stared in return	1
stared off	1
stared up	1
stay away	1
steal over them	1
stepped back	1
stepped in	1
stepped into	1
stepped out	1
stole out	1
stood out	1
struck out	1

swelled him up	1
swept away	1
take care of	1
take him in hand	1
take me out of	1
take over	1
take up	1
taken in	1
talk in	1
tearing up	1
throw away	1
throw into	1
tied up	1
tired out	1
tore away	1
tried out	1
try out	1
turn back	1
turn down	1
turn up	1
turn upon	1
turned off	1
vanished away	1
wade off	1
worn himself out	1
wrote on	1
turn off into narrow	1
to get hold of you	1
an angle calculated for distance	1
hovered in the air	1
to do my duty	1
brimming with life	1
passed it along	1

(continued table)

take a turn around	1
be up a stump	1
get a chance	1
put the thing in	1
toss a pansy over	1
what are you beling me for?	1
her affairs with	1
lying sick unto death	1
got it out	1
broke the silence	1
there was danger in tom's eye	1
take for it	1
stuck a pin	1
were eaten up with envy	1
took a rest	1
you can give my cat with the one eye	1
don't pull it out	1
made one end of the silk	1
to spit in a new	1
take them off with the bean	1
to take refuge in a lie	1
hanging down a back	1
made a face at	1
put it back	1
glance at the words	1
was aware of it	1
to fasten his mind on his book	1
passed it around	1
grew in a bunch	1
am all of a shiver	1
struck upon the coffin	1
had lifted it out	1
get even with you	1
settled the score	1
up you come stuggering	1
drove it into	1
be off that way	1
every tree or bush in their path like a man and enemy	1
catch their breath	1
to breathe a word	1
hold hands	1
took up the hard object	1
close upon the hour of noun	1
fell upon the face	1
to break their oath	1
put it on	1
get on your mind	1
do talk such stuff	1
everything was swimming in front of tom's eyes	1
get hold of	1
to sweat his soul clean	1
built a fire under him	1
hit upon the idea	1
begged for a taste	1
petter sprang a couple of yards in the air	1
held it up	1
standing on his head	1
keeping a secret eye on	1
broke through a group of boy	1
under becky's nose	1
with her nose in the air	1
was far down	1
pushed the raft off	1
to get up in the morning	1
peered out over the water	1
knelt by fire	1
broke into a run	1
come to a point	1
had thrown it out	1
be without any heart in it	1
think it over	1
go for the tent	1
went winging away on the wind	1
to steal upon the boys	1
shouted the top	1
put your heats in it	1
were eaten up with envy	1
were swollen up with	1

(continued table)

started homeward	1
put the bark back in my pocket	1
be off to school	1
make friends	1
a shadow fell on the page	1
to sneak on a person	1
it was white with terror	1
the worst came to the worst	1
to breathe a word	1
was out of luck	1
befriended	1
stand over a little	1
shake hands	1
change our mind	1
to make a part of the house hear	1
grow on the edge of the grave	1
tell it in	1
went into print	1
to make money	1
go back up the river	1
took made a hideous crack	1
talking it away	1
is something to carry	1
bury it deep	1
used to be	1
be up there	1
to take the homeward track over the	1

hill	
talked it all over	1
can't make anything out of it	1
go into it	1
come out of it	1
be a fair one	1
see something's up in the night	1
will bury it in the old quarry	1
to take it out on	1
get at it	1
were up the hill	1
keep it back	1
what was up?	1
got to settle	1
had been seen in the distance	1
cried over it	1
are away down	1
have been down	1
open out of it	1
be in trouble	1
turned upon the track	1
blew it out	1
broke the good news	1
were not to be shaken off	1
got up for a while	1
have taken care of that	1
tom turned as white as a sheet	1
help me get it	1

out	
here you are	1
take your hat off	1
got it at last	1
took it up	1
is craked up to be	1
take my share of it	1
get used to	1
bright and fresh	1
coated and recoated	1
kind and loving	1
rumpled and wilted	1
came and went	1
never and forever	1
grateful and exhausted	1
gloomy and sad	1
over and over	1
higher and higher	1
mean and shabby	1
the next day and the day after	1
fear and anxiety	1
a day and a half	1
closer and closer	1
be told and retold	1
dreadful days and nights	1
hide and seek	1
rise and fall	1
day in and day out	1
high and low	1

(continued table)

now and again	1
lock and key	1
skylarking	1
bottle-glass	1
tadpoles	1
a dog collar	1
out of the distance	1
gentle sweep	1
old chap	1
flash crawl	1
the other end	1
right away	1
a battered straw hat	1
little school-house	1
all honest speed	1
the school-house	1
a broken voice	1
the noon break	1
sawbones	1

the grave-robbers	1
a hand-breadth	1
all in deep black	1
light-hearted	1
chicken-hearted	1
the tavern – keeper	1
the jumping-off place	1
week-day	1
under oath	1
a bright dress	1
a great leap	1
hard-eye	1
true blue	1
stiff-jointed	1
half a fish once	1
a dreary mood	1
a terrific storm	1
a safe breath	1

a late hour	1
the blue speck of light	1
the sleepy village	1
skylarking	1
a bucket of water under one hour	1
the core of my apple	1
a choice apple	1
as willy a snake as ever was born	1
her face was white	1
a corkscrew of smoke issuing	1
a cool grey dawn	1
under his breath	1

APPENDIX 4

Classification the Types of the Data

No.	Types of Idioms	The Number of Data	Total Data
1	Phrasal Verbs Idioms	001, 002, 004, 006, 007, 009, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 019, 023, 024, 027, 033, 035, 037, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 047, 048, 051, 053, 055, 063, 065, 066, 067, 070, 075, 076, 077, 078, 082, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 096, 097, 098, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 108, 110, 148, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 163, 167, 172, 176, 181, 182, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 158, 162, 165, 169, 173, 174, 176, 179, 181, 182, 185, 186, 190, 191, 192, 200, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 231, 232, 235, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 264, 267, 268, 270, 274, 277, 278, 281, 282, 283, 285, 288, 328, 329, 293, 294, 295, 297, 301, 302, 303, 306, 308, 313, 314, 315, 320, 327, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 338, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 355, 357, 361, 362, 363, 367, 369, 374, 375, 377, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 387, 341, 342, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 400, 402, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 418, 421, 424, 425, 428, 429, 434, 436, 439, 440, 441, 442, 445, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 458, 459, 461, 462, 466, 468, 470, 471, 473, 474, 477, 478, 479, 483, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 500, 502, 503, 504, 506, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 521, 522, 524, 525, 526, 527, 529, 531, 534, 538, 540, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 554, 555, 559, 560, 565, 567, 568, 570, 571, 573, 574, 577, 578, 579, 581, 584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 590, 591, 592, 594, 596, 597, 599, 601, 602, 603, 605, 606, 608, 609, 611, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 621, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 633, 634, 635, 637, 638, 639, 641, 642, 643, 646, 648, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 660, 662, 663, 664, 669, 670, 673, 674, 676, 677, 680, 681, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 698, 699, 701, 703, 704, 706, 707, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 727, 728, 729, 732, 734, 738, 739, 740, 742, 743, 745, 746, 747, 749, 751, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758, 759, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 779, 783, 784, 788, 790, 791, 792, 794, 795, 796.	446
2	Tournure Idiom	003, 005, 008, 010, 017, 020, 046, 050, 057, 059, 083, 095, 105, 106, 109, 112, 113, 118, 122, 126, 130, 132, 137, 143, 149, 152, 153, 156, 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 166, 171, 180, 187, 188, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 203, 204, 213, 214, 225, 233, 234, 237, 244, 245, 252, 260, 265, 266, 269, 272, 273, 279, 280, 286, 287, 292, 296, 300, 305, 307, 309, 311, 312, 316, 319, 321, 324, 326, 329, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 354, 356, 359, 373, 376, 383, 385, 388, 392, 395, 401, 403, 404, 409, 416, 419, 423, 427, 433, 443, 444, 456, 457, 460, 463, 464, 469, 472, 476, 482, 485, 498, 491, 506, 509, 515, 516, 517, 528, 530, 532, 533, 535, 541, 557, 558, 562, 563, 564, 568, 572, 575, 576, 580, 582, 583, 588, 598, 600, 607, 612, 619, 620, 622, 623, 624, 625, 632, 640, 649, 656,	185

(continued table)

		659, 661, 666, 667, 671, 678, 679, 675, 682, 689, 697, 725, 730, 731, 733, 735, 736, 737, 744, 748, 750, 760, 761, 768, 778, 785, 786, 789, 793.	
3	Irreversible Binomial Idiom	016, 025, 060, 061, 080, 107, 111, 114, 154, 175, 178, 193, 212, 216, 221, 229, 256, 271, 275, 276, 284, 310, 317, 328, 337, 358, 360, 365, 368, 380, 405, 417, 435, 438, 467, 480, 481, 498, 505, 518, 520, 539, 543, 553, 556, 560, 566, 593, 595, 610, 613, 636, 644, 645, 647, 650, 651, 658, 668, 672, 696, 700, 702, 705, 708, 757, 780, 782, 787.	69
4	Phrasal Compound Idiom	026, 031, 032, 034, 038, 052, 054, 069, 071, 072, 074, 093, 094, 099, 125, 155, 167, 168, 170, 172, 177, 183, 184, 189, 205, 230, 236, 250, 291, 298, 299, 304, 318, 322, 323, 325, 335, 339, 349, 353, 366, 370, 371, 386, 389, 399, 420, 422, 426, 430, 431, 432, 437, 446, 508, 465, 475, 489, 501, 519, 523, 536, 537, 542, 544, 546, 604, 665, 709, 726, 741, 752, 781.	73
5	Incorporating Verb Idiom	018, 021, 022, 029, 030, 036, 049, 056, 058, 062, 068, 073, 079, 139, 455.	15
6	Pseudio-Idiom	028, 064, 081, 141, 157, 201, 364, 372.	8
Total			796

APPENDIX 5
The List of Phrasal Verb Idiom

(continued table)

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Verb	Prep
1	1	pull her spectacles down	pull	down
2	2	look over	look	over
3	4	look out	look	out
4	6	look at	look	at
5	7	look at	look	at
6	9	broke into	break	into
7	11	got back home	get	back home
8	12	picking up chips	pick	up chips
9	13	went out of the door	go	out of the door
10	14	got home	get	home
11	15	bumped right into	bump	right into
12	19	look at	look	at
13	23	sat down	sit	down
14	24	come out	come	out
15	27	got back	get	back
16	33	put down	put	down
17	35	bent over	bend	over
18	37	got out	get	out
19	39	gave up	give	up
20	40	burts upon him	burt	upon him
21	41	took up	take	up
22	42	went on	go	on
23	43	came in sight	come	in sight
24	44	standing on	stand	on
25	45	get out	get	out
26	47	stand by	stand	by
27	48	went on	go	on
28	51	looked over	look	over
29	53	look at	look	at
30	55	went back	go	back
31	63	go on	go	on
32	65	gave up	give	up
33	66	sat on	sit	on
34	67	happened along	happen	along

35	70	look through	look	through
36	75	went inside	go	inside
37	76	nood over	nod	over
38	77	proped upon	prope	upon
39	78	went out	go	out
40	82	skipped out	skip	out
41	84	getting him into	get	him into
42	85	was passing by	pass	by
43	86	plaited into	plait	into
44	87	stared at	stare	at
45	88	show off	show	off
46	89	go towards	go	towards
47	90	came up	come	up
48	91	move towards	move	towards
49	92	put her foot on	pull	her foot on
50	96	rested upon	rest	upon
51	97	closed upon	close	upon
52	98	hung about	hang	about
53	100	showing off	show	off
54	101	get into	get	into
55	102	stepped into	step	into
56	103	cried out	cry	out
57	104	hold on	held	on
58	108	went about	go	about
59	110	glance at	glance	at
60	115	went out into	go	out into
61	116	came along	come	along
62	117	went up	go	up
63	119	went over	go	over
64	120	shot away into	shoot	away into
65	121	woke up	wake	up
66	123	rose on	rose	on
67	124	beamed down upon	beam	down upon
68	127	clean up	clean	up
69	128	went outside	go	outside
70	129	took him in	take	him in

(continued table)

		hand		hand
71	131	went on	go	on
72	133	was showing off	show	off
73	134	was showing off	show	off
74	135	came forward	come	forward
75	136	get around	get	around
76	138	had given up	give	up
77	140	taken in	take	in
78	142	slept on	sleep	on
79	144	swelled him up	swell	him up
80	145	snored on	snore	on
81	146	brought himself up	bring	himself up
82	147	stared at	stare	at
83	148	went on	go	on
84	150	look at	look	at
85	151	moaned out	moan	out
86	158	gasped out	gasp	out
87	162	sank down	sink	down
88	165	stay away	stay	away
89	169	was dangling by	dangle	by
90	173	cut off	cut	off
91	174	rolled up	roll	up
92	176	slept on	sleep	on
93	179	sit up	sit	up
94	181	don't come around	come	around
95	182	went on	go	on
96	185	seated on	seat	on
97	186	come up	come	up
98	190	take off	take	off
99	191	sat down	sit	down
100	192	wove away	wove	away
101	200	gave in	give	in
102	202	was pushed down	push	down
103	206	turn down	turn	down
104	207	come back	come	back
105	208	went off	go	off
106	209	turn your face away	turn	your face away

(continued table)

107	210	turned his face away	turn	his face away
108	211	sprang away	spring	away
109	215	gave up	give	up
110	217	push him away	push	him away
111	218	went on	go	on
112	219	jump up	jump	up
113	220	walk away	walk	away
114	222	went inside	go	inside
115	223	went over	go	over
116	224	took out	take	out
117	226	come back	come	back
118	227	sat down	sit	down
119	228	stared up	stare	up
120	231	moved off	move	off
121	232	sat themselves down	sit	down
122	235	floated up	float	up
123	238	died away	die	away
124	239	held up	held	up
125	240	put down	put	down
126	241	sat down	sit	down
127	242	came out	come	out
128	243	went on	go	on
129	246	took off	take	off
130	247	lifted out	lift	out
131	248	took out	take	out
132	249	cut off	cut	off
133	251	drove me away	drive	me away
134	253	pay up	pay	up
135	254	struck out	struck	out
136	255	tearing up	tear	up
137	257	drove into	drive	into
138	258	went speeding away	go	speeding away
139	259	was standing over	stand	over
140	261	put into	put	into
141	262	sat down	sit	down
142	263	closed on	close	on
143	264	sat up	sit	up
144	267	running down	run	down

(continued table)

145	268	go back	go	back
146	270	glanced back over	glance	back over
147	274	break down	break	down
148	277	hid on	hide	on
149	278	got to	get	to
150	281	picked up	pick	up
151	282	hold on	held	on
152	283	went off	go	off
153	285	sat in	sit	in
154	288	had come upon	come	upon
155	289	crept off	creep	off
156	290	move towards	move	towards
157	293	get away	get	away
158	294	get away	get	away
159	295	came through	come	through
160	297	looked around	look	around
161	301	vanished away	vanish	away
162	302	come back	come	back
163	303	run away	run	away
164	306	talk in	talk	in
165	308	know of	know	off
166	313	try out	try	out
167	314	come on	come	on
168	315	took tom out	take	tom out
169	320	wake up	wake	up
170	327	set off	set	off
171	330	pulled him up	pull	him up
172	331	have burnt him out	burn	him out
173	332	put her hand on	put	her hand on
174	333	look up into	look	up into
175	334	get around	get	around
176	336	came in sight	come	in sight
177	338	sat down	sit	down
178	345	showing off	show	off
179	346	sneaked off	sneak	off
180	347	was made up	make	up
181	350	make off	make	off
182	351	stand by each other	stand	by each other

(continued table)

183	352	hunted up	hunt	up
184	355	worn himself out	wear	himself out
185	357	stand by	stand	by
186	361	to steal over them	steal	over them
187	362	run away	run	away
188	363	sat up	sit	up
189	367	came back	come	back
190	369	came upon	come	upon
191	374	was carried over	carry	over
192	375	come up	come	up
193	377	were sorrowed for	sorrow	for
194	378	closed in	close	in
195	379	keep back	keep	back
196	381	looked at	look	at
197	382	got up	get	up
198	384	rolled up	roll	up
199	387	went on	go	on
200	390	climbed over	climb	over
201	391	look in at	look	in at
202	393	went on	go	on
203	394	had gone off	go	off
204	396	stole out	steal	out
205	397	bent down	bend	down
206	398	went out	go	out
207	400	come back	come	back
208	402	keep up	keep	up
209	406	moved away	move	away
210	407	to wade off	wade	off
211	408	pick up	pick	up
212	410	looking after	look	after
213	411	it suddenly dawned on him	dawn	on him
214	412	caught up	catch	up
215	413	went back	go	back
216	414	sat down	sit	down
217	415	lit up	lit	up
218	418	tore away	tear	away
219	421	stood out	stand	out
220	424	took over	take	over

(continued table)

221	425	went back	go	back
222	428	come over	come	over
223	429	went out	go	out
224	434	choked back	choke	back
225	436	come by	come	by
226	439	went on	go	on
227	440	broke down	break	down
228	441	slink away	slink	away
229	442	were turned upon	turn	upon
230	445	went out	go	out
231	447	run off	run	off
232	448	go on	go	on
233	449	go on	go	on
234	450	go on	go	on
235	451	has thrown away	throw	away
236	452	went off	go	off
237	453	went over	go	over
238	454	call on	call	on
239	458	pricked up	prick	up
240	459	look at	look	at
241	461	got up	get	up
242	462	walked away	walk	away
243	466	go over	go	over
244	468	didn't come over	come	over
245	470	wrote on	write	on
246	471	had wakened up	wake	up
247	473	took out	take	out
248	474	swept away	sweep	away
249	477	looked at	look	at
250	478	passed on	pass	on
251	479	go in	go	in
252	483	stepped in	step	in
253	484	burst out	bust	out
254	486	look at	look	at
255	487	are looking at	look	at
256	488	were looking at	look	at
257	490	get out of	get	out
258	492	stand up	stand	up

(continued table)

259	493	went back	go	back
260	494	went by	go	by
261	495	glance up	glance	up
262	49	interest in nothing	interest	in nothing
263	499	got upon	get	upon
264	500	had come over	come	over
265	502	come on	come	on
266	503	get away	get	away
267	504	got found out	get	found out
268	507	to hide away	hide	away
269	510	get him out	get	him out
270	511	get him out	get	him out
271	512	put him in	put	him in
272	513	clear away	clear	away
273	514	cut deep	cut	deep
274	521	come back	come	back
275	522	come out	come	out
276	524	was brought out	bring	out
277	525	put his face in	put	his face in
278	526	hung over	hang	over
279	527	set out	set	out
280	529	showed on	show	on
281	531	passed over	pass	over
282	534	hung upon	hang	upon
283	538	went by	go	by
284	540	came upon	come	upon
285	545	had cave in	cave	in
286	547	turned off	turn	off
287	548	go inside	go	inside
288	549	look upstairs	look	upstairs
289	550	cutting off	cut	off
290	551	went up	go	up
291	552	go down	go	down
292	554	sat down on	sit	down on
293	555	went on	go	on
294	559	sank down	sink	down
295	561	sat up	sit	up
296	565	knelt down	kneel	down

(continued table)

297	567	brought out	bring	out
298	569	go back	go	back
299	570	got up	get	up
300	571	pick himself up	pick	himself up
301	573	moved towards	move	towards
302	574	rose up	rose	up
303	577	brought back	bring	back
304	578	hurried off	hurry	off
305	579	hang him	hang	him
306	581	went off	go	off
307	584	comes out into	come	out into
308	585	get hold of	get	hold of
309	586	look for	look	for
310	587	hung about	hang	about
311	589	slip out	slip	out
312	590	gave up	give	up
313	591	slipped out	slip	out
314	592	put out	put	out
315	594	go within	go	within
316	596	shook off	shook	off
317	597	spread out	spread	out
318	599	go out	go	out
319	601	had come back	come	back
320	602	were sent out	send	out
321	603	were thrown into	throw	into
322	605	will not get back	get	back
323	606	to give up	give	up
324	608	tied up	tied	up
325	609	tried out	try	out
326	611	went down	go	down
327	614	took off	take	off
328	615	tired out	try	out
329	616	were put out	put	out
330	617	get away	get	away
331	618	move up	move	up
332	621	to rush on	rush	on
333	626	stepped back	step	back
334	627	came out	come	out

(continued table)

335	628	let me in	let	me in
336	629	let me in	let	me in
337	630	let him in	let	me in
338	631	got inside	get	inside
339	633	sped away down	speed	away down
340	634	came up	come	up
341	635	let me in	let	me in
342	637	turn up	turn	up
343	638	went off	go	off
344	639	go within	go	within
345	641	sang out	sing	out
346	642	got away	get	away
347	643	went down	go	down
348	646	lit up	lit	up
349	648	went on	go	on
350	652	looked into	look	into
351	653	jumped out	jump	out
352	654	went on	go	on
353	655	stared in return	stare	in return
354	657	sank back	sink	back
355	660	sank into seat	sink	into seat
356	662	come into	come	into
357	663	move out	move	out
358	664	come home towards	come	home towards
359	669	sat up	sit	up
360	670	shut up	shut	up
361	673	went on	go	on
362	674	far down into	far	down into
363	676	got rid of them	get	rid of them
364	677	sit down	sit	down
365	680	mixed up	mix	up
366	681	put out	put	out
367	683	don't get lost	get	lost
368	684	went down	go	down
369	685	to turn off into narrow	turn	off into
370	686	go back	go	back
371	687	to get more lost	get	more lost
372	688	came back	come	back

(continued table)

373	690	come back	come	back
374	691	get out of	get	out of
375	692	burst into	burst	into
376	693	getting her into	get	her into
377	694	get up	get	up
378	695	moved on	move	on
379	698	sat down	sit	down
380	699	looked down	look	down
381	701	sat down	sit	down
382	703	move on	move	on
383	704	get back	get	back
384	706	got home	get	home
385	707	go home	go	home
386	710	jumping off	jump	off
387	711	get himself out	get	himself out
388	712	come over	come	over
389	713	made up	make	up
390	714	get back	get	back
391	715	would be given up	give	up
392	716	had been offered up	offer	up
393	717	had given up	give	up
394	718	had gone back	go	back
395	719	turn out	turn	out
396	720	turn out	turn	out
397	721	march up	march	up
398	722	had gone down	go	down
399	723	turn back	turn	back
400	724	went back	go	back
401	727	push out	push	out
402	728	helped her out	help	her out
403	729	had stung out	sting	out
404	732	stared off	stare	off
405	734	get lost	get	lost
406	738	had searched them out	search	them out
407	739	had broken off	break	off
408	740	got into	get	into
409	742	got away	get	away
410	743	have you got on?	get	on

(continued table)

411	745	were lost down	lose	down
412	746	got under way	get	under way
413	747	got out of	get	out of
414	749	look at it	look	at it
415	751	moving on	move	on
416	753	get out	get	out
417	754	climb down	climb	down
418	755	opened out	open	out
419	756	sat down in	sit	down in
420	758	came out	come	out
421	759	got into	get	into
422	762	pushed off	push	off
423	763	come up	come	up
424	764	move on	move	on
425	765	stepped out	step	out
426	766	hurry up	hurry	up
427	767	hunting up	hunt	up
428	769	were pushed along into	push	along into
429	770	gave him up	give	him up
430	771	get into	get	into
431	772	take care of	take	care of
432	773	helped her out	help	her out
433	774	gave away	give	away
434	775	got lost	get	lost
435	776	ran out	run	out
436	777	looked at	look	at
437	779	had fixed up	fix	up
438	783	pulled him out	pull	him out
439	784	go home	go	home
440	788	fixed up	fix	up
441	790	let me in	let	me in
442	791	shout me out	shout	me out
443	792	go back	go	back
444	794	stand by	stand	by
445	795	took me out of	take	me out of
446	796	turned out	turn	out

APPENDIX 6

The List of Tournure Idiom

Note: Types of Tournure Idiom

1 = the form contains the definite.

2 = the form contains the indefinite article.

3 = the form contains an irreversible binomial introduced by preposition.

4 = a direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.

5 = the leading verb is followed by a preposition plus a noun or nothing.

6 = the leading verb is be.

7 = the form contains the compulsory it.

(continued table)

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Type
1	3	to get hold of you	5
2	5	an angle calculated for distance	5
3	8	hovered in the air	1
4	10	to do my duty	4
5	17	brimming with life	5
6	20	passed it along	7
7	46	take a turn around	2
8	50	be up a stump	6
9	57	get a chance	2
10	59	put the thing in	1
11	83	was over	6
12	95	toss a pansy over	2
13	105	what are you being me for?	5
14	106	have been up to some other	6
15	109	her affairs with	5
16	112	lying sick unto death	5
17	113	got it out	7
18	118	broke the silence	1
19	122	there was danger in Tom's eye	6
20	126	was over	6
21	130	take for it	7
22	132	stuck a pin	2
23	137	were eaten up with envy	5
24	143	took a rest	2
25	149	what is the matter?	6
26	152	what's the matter?	6

27	153	will be over	6
28	156	you can give my cat with the one eye	4
29	159	what's the matter?	6
30	160	what's the matter with you?	6
31	161	what's the matter, child?	6
32	163	what's the matter?	6
33	164	don't pull it out	7
34	166	made one end of the silk	1
35	171	to spit in a new	2
36	180	take them off with the bean	5
37	187	to take refuge in a lie	2
38	188	hanging down a back	2
39	194	made a face at	2
40	195	thrust it away	7
41	196	put it back	7
42	197	thrust it away	7
43	198	glance at the words	1
44	199	was aware of it	6
45	203	to fasten his mind on his book	4
46	204	gave it up	7
47	213	it is over-all	6
48	214	don't be afraid of that	6
49	225	passed it around	7
50	233	grew in a bunch	2
51	234	am all of a shiver	6

52	237	be up to	6
53	244	struck upon the coffin	1
54	245	had lifted it out	7
55	252	get even with you	5
56	260	settled the score	1
57	265	up you come stuggering	6
58	266	drove it into	7
59	269	be off that way	6
60	272	every tree or bush in their path like a man and enemy	3
61	273	catch their breath	4
62	279	to breathe a word	2
63	280	hold hands	4
64	286	took up the hard object	1
65	287	close upon the hour of noun	1
66	292	fell upon the face	1
67	296	burst into tears	5
68	300	to break their oath	4
69	305	put it on	7
70	307	get on your mind	5
71	309	do talk such stuff	5
72	311	everything was swimming in front of Tom's eyes	5
73	312	get hold of	5
74	316	to sweat his soul clean	4
75	319	built a fire under him	2
76	321	hit upon the idea	1
77	324	begged for a taste	2
78	326	petter sprang a couple of yards in the air	2
79	329	held it up	7
80	340	standing on his head	5
81	341	keeping a secret eye on	2
82	342	broke through a group of boy	2
83	343	under becky's nose	5

(continued table)

84	344	with her nose in the air	5
85	348	was far down	6
86	354	was over	6
87	356	pushed the raft off	1
88	359	to get up in the morning	5
89	373	peered out over the water	5
90	376	i was over there	6
91	383	knelt by fire	5
92	385	broke into a run	2
93	388	come to a point	2
94	392	had thrown it out	7
95	395	would be over	6
96	401	be up to something or other	6
97	403	give it up	7
98	404	be without any heart in it	6
99	409	think it over	7
100	416	go for the tent	1
101	419	went winging away on the wind	5
102	423	was over	6
103	427	to steal upon the boys	5
104	433	were able to	6
105	443	shouted the top	1
106	444	put your heats in it	7
107	456	were eaten up with envy	5
108	457	were swollen up with	5
109	460	burst into tears	5
110	463	started homeward	4
111	464	would be over	6
112	469	put the bark back in my pocket	1
113	472	be off to school	6
114	476	make friends	4
115	482	a shadow fell on the page	1
116	485	to sneak on a person	2
117	498	it was white with terror	6

118	491	the worst came to the worst	1
119	506	to breathe a word	2
120	509	was out of luck	6
121	515	Befriended	6
122	516	stand over a little	2
123	517	shake hands	4
124	528	change our mind	4
125	530	to make a part of the house hear	2
126	532	grow on the edge of the grave	1
127	533	tell it in	7
128	535	went into print	5
129	541	to make money	4
130	557	go back up the river	1
131	558	took made a hideous crack	2
132	562	talking it away	7
133	563	is something to carry	6
134	564	bury it deep	7
135	568	used to be	5
136	572	be up there	6
137	575	to take the homeward track over the hill	1
138	576	talked it all over	7
139	580	can't make anything out of it	5
140	582	go into it	7
141	583	come out of it	7
142	588	be a fair one	6
143	598	what's the matter?	6
144	600	see something's up in the night	1
145	607	give it up	7
146	612	were able to	6
147	619	will bury it in the old quarry	7
148	620	be able to	6
149	622	give it up	7
150	623	give it up	7
151	624	to take it out on	7
152	625	get at it	7

(continued table)

153	632	were up the hill	6
154	640	keep it back	7
155	649	what was up?	6
156	656	what's the matter?	6
157	659	was over	6
158	661	got to settle	5
159	666	had been seen in the distance	1
160	667	cried over it	7
161	671	burst into tears	5
162	678	are away down	6
163	679	have been down	6
164	675	open out of it	7
165	682	be in trouble	6
166	689	turned upon the track	1
167	697	blew it out	7
168	725	broke the good news	1
169	730	were not to be shaken off	6
170	731	got up for a while	2
171	733	have taken care of that	5
172	735	tom turned as white as a sheet	5
173	736	what's the matter?	6
174	737	what's the matter?	6
175	744	help me get it out	7
176	748	here you are	6
177	750	take your hat off	4
178	760	got it at last	7
179	761	took it up	7
180	768	what are you afraid of?	6
181	778	what's the matter?	6
182	785	is craked up to be	5
183	786	take my share of it	7
184	789	was over	6
185	793	get used to	5

APPENDIX 7

The List of Irreversible Binomial Idiom

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Word1	Conj.	Word2
1	16	bright and fresh	bright	and	fresh
2	25	boys and girls	boys	and	girls
3	60	back and forth	back	and	forth
4	61	more and more	more	and	more
5	80	coated and recoated	coated	and	recoated
6	107	kind and loving	kind	and	loving
7	111	from time to time	time	from	time
8	114	rumpled and wilted	rumpled	and	wilted
9	154	by and by	by	and	by
10	175	came and went	came	and	went
11	178	as long as	long	as	
12	193	by and by	by	and	by
13	212	round and round	round	and	round
14	216	never and forever	never	and	forever
15	221	now and then	now	and	then
16	229	by and by	by	and	by
17	256	round and round	round	and	round
18	271	from time to time	time	from	time
19	275	grateful and exhausted	grateful	and	exhausted
20	276	by and by	by	and	by
21	284	gloomy and sad	gloomy	and	sad
22	310	over and over	over	and	over
23	317	more and more	more	and	more
24	328	round and round	round	and	round
25	337	as soon as	soon	as	
26	358	back and forth	back	and	forth
27	360	as soon as	soon	as	
28	365	from time to time	time	from	time
29	368	now and then	now	and	then
30	380	by and by	by	and	by
31	405	as long as	long	as	
32	417	higher and higher	higher	and	higher
33	435	boys and girls	boys	and	girls
34	438	more and more	more	and	more

(continued table)

35	467	mean and shabby	mean	and	shabby
36	480	lock and key	lock	and	key
37	481	boy and girl	boys	and	girls
38	498	more and more	more	and	more
39	505	as long as	long	as	
40	518	the next day and the day after	the next day	and	the day after
41	520	from time to time	time	from	time
42	539	fear and anxiety	fear	and	anxiety
43	543	the day or the night	the day	or	the night
44	553	deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
45	556	deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
46	560	a day and a half	a day	and	a half
47	566	hand in hand	hand	in	hand
48	593	closer and closer	closer	and	closer
49	595	as soon as	soon	as	
50	610	by and by	by	and	by
51	613	by and by	by	and	by
52	636	day or night	day	or	night
53	644	as soon as	soon	as	
54	645	deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
55	647	the deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
56	650	deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
57	651	deaf and dumb	deaf	and	dumb
58	658	be told and retold	told	and	retold
59	668	dreadful days and nights	day	and	night
60	672	hide and seek	hide	and	seek
61	696	by and by	by	and	by
62	700	hand in hand	hand	in	hand
63	702	by and by	by	and	by
64	705	as soon as	soon	as	
65	708	rise and fall	rise	and	fall
66	757	by and by	by	and	by
67	780	day in and day out	day in	and	day out
68	782	high and low	high	and	low
69	787	now and again	now	and	again

APPENDIX 8

The List of Phrasal Compound Idiom

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Form
1	26	skylarking	noun+noun
2	31	a white alley	adjective+noun
3	32	white alley	adjective+noun
4	34	white alley	adjective+noun
5	38	wordly wealth	adjective+noun
6	52	gentle sweep	adjective+noun
7	54	old chap	adjective+noun
8	69	bottle-glass	noun+noun
9	71	tadpoles	noun+noun
10	72	a dog collar	noun+noun
11	74	wordly wealth	adjective+noun
12	93	doorstep	noun+noun
13	94	right away	adjective+noun
14	99	nightfall	noun+noun
15	125	the sleepy village	adjective+noun
16	155	flash crawl	noun+noun
17	167	the other end	noun+noun
18	168	bedpost	noun+noun
19	170	bedpost	noun+noun
20	172	a battered straw hat	adjective+noun
21	177	doorstep	noun+noun
22	183	little school-house	adjective+noun
23	184	all honest speed	adjective+noun
24	189	the school-house	noun+noun
25	205	the noon break	noun+noun
26	230	a far-off dog	adverb+preposition
27	236	the far-off	adverb+preposition
28	250	sawbones	noun+noun
29	291	the grave-robbers	noun+noun
30	298	a broken voice	adjective+noun
31	299	the hard-hearted liar	adjective+noun
32	304	under oath	adjective+noun
33	318	pain-killer	noun+noun

(continued table)

34	322	pain-killer	noun+noun
35	323	pain-killer	noun+noun
36	325	pain-killer	noun+noun
37	335	a bright dress	adjective+noun
38	339	a great leap	adjective+noun
39	349	hard-eye	adjective+noun
40	353	river bank	noun+noun
41	366	sand bank	noun+noun
42	370	homesickness	noun+noun
43	371	out of the distance	adverb+preposition
44	386	the sandbank	noun+noun
45	389	the high bank	adjective+noun
46	399	true blue	adjective+noun
47	420	the river bank	noun+noun
48	422	the high banks	adjective+noun
49	426	a hand-breadth	noun+noun
50	430	the sand bank	noun+noun
51	431	stiff-jointed	adjective+noun
52	432	homesick	noun+noun
53	437	all in deep black	noun+noun
54	446	hard-hearted liar	adjective+noun
55	508	half a fish once	adjective+noun
56	465	a dreary mood	adjective+noun
57	475	light-hearted	noun+noun
58	489	chicken-hearted	noun+noun
59	501	a terrific storm	adjective+noun
60	519	the courthouse	noun+noun
61	523	courthouse	noun+noun
62	536	nightfall	noun+noun
63	537	a safe breath	adjective+noun
64	542	the daylight	noun+noun
65	544	blue light	adjective+noun
66	546	a blue light	adjective+noun
67	604	a late hour	adjective+noun
68	665	daylight	noun+noun
69	709	far-off	adverb+preposition

(continued table)

70	726	the blue speck of light	adjective+noun
71	741	the tavern – keeper	noun+noun
72	752	the jumping-off place	noun+noun
73	781	week-day	noun+noun

APPENDIX 9

The List of Incorporating Verb Idioms

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Form
1	18	whitewash	adjective+ verb
2	21	whitewashed	adjective+ verb
3	22	unwhitewashed	adjective+ verb
4	29	whitewash	adjective+ verb
5	30	whitewash	adjective+ verb
6	36	whitewash	adjective+ verb
7	49	whitewashing	adjective+ verb
8	56	whitewashing	adjective+ verb
9	58	whitewash	adjective+ verb
10	62	whitewash	adjective+ verb
11	68	whitewash	adjective+ verb
12	73	whitewash	adjective+ verb
13	79	whitewashed	adjective+ verb
14	139	whitewashing	adjective+ verb
15	455	pretty thin	adjective+ verb

APPENDIX 10
The List of Pseudo-idioms

No.	Idiom's No.	Idiom	Means
1	28	a bucket of water under one hour (water)	for nothing (a clear liquid, without colour or taste, which falls from the sky as rain and is necessary for animal and plant life)
2	64	the core of my apple (apple)	the important of secret (a round fruit with firm white flesh and a green, red or yellow skin)
3	81	a choice apple (apple)	a good choice (a round fruit with firm white flesh and a green, red or yellow skin)
4	141	as willy a snake as ever was born (snake)	mischievous child (a reptile with a long cylindrical body and no legs)
5	157	her face was white (white)	her face was pale (a colour like that of snow, milk or bone)
6	201	a corkscrew of smoke issuing (corkscrew)	the cause of the problem (a device for removing corks from bottles, which consists of a handle with a twisted metal rod to screw into the cork and pull it out)
7	364	a cool grey dawn	very cold

(continued table)

		(grey)	(the colour that is a mixture of black and white)
8	372	under his breath (breath)	under his control (the air that goes into and out of your lungs)