

**A MOVIE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FROM
JANE AUSTEN'S NOVEL 'PRIDE AND PREJUDICE'**

THESIS

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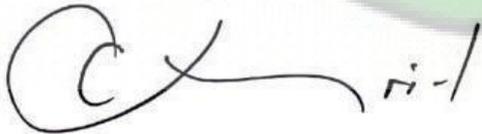
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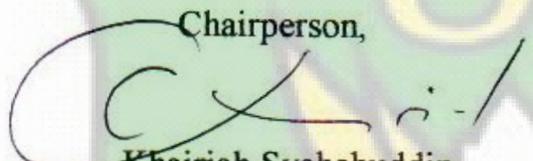
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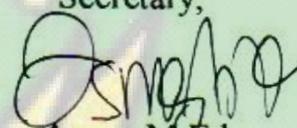
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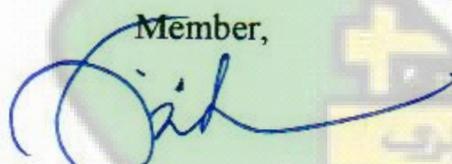
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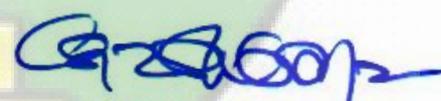
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adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

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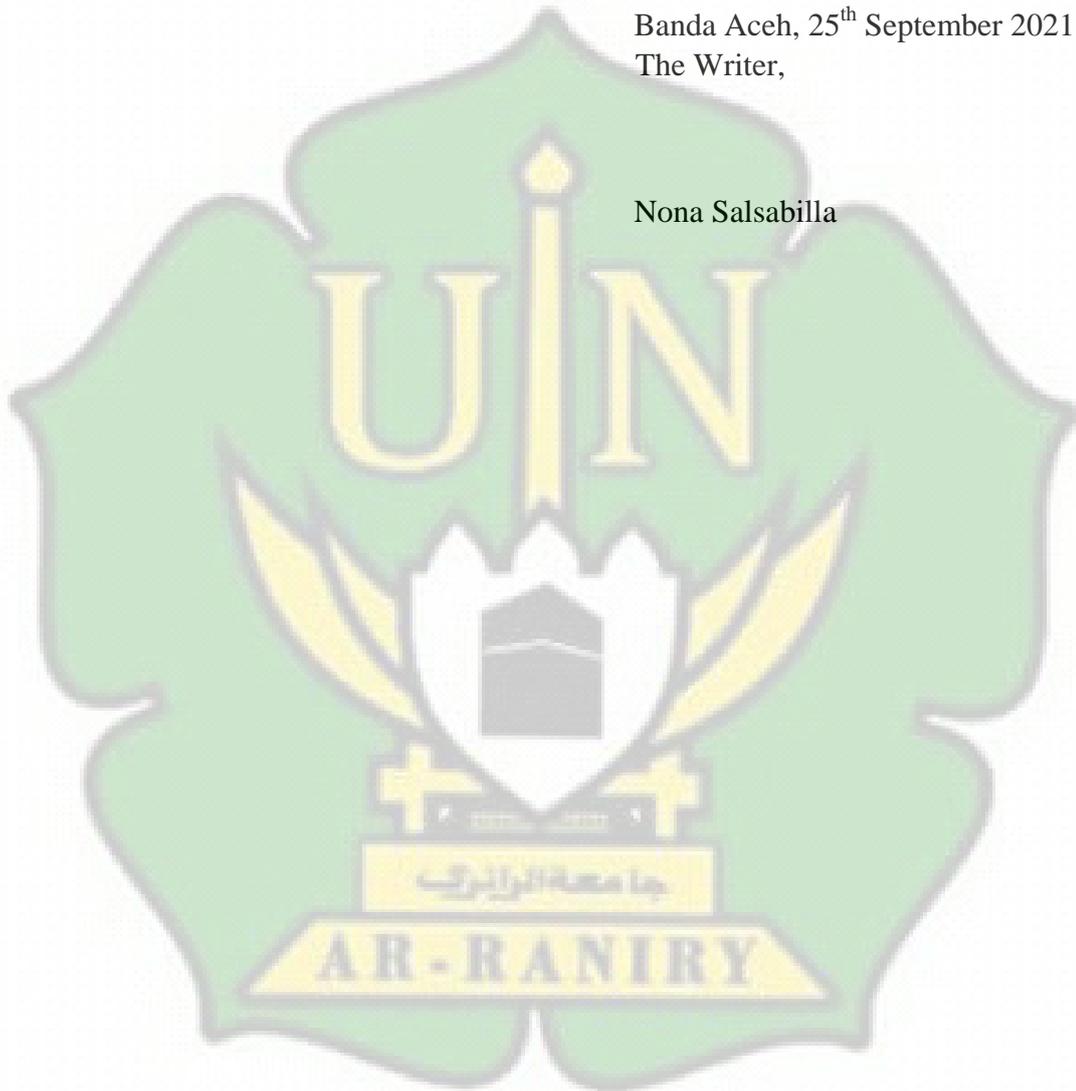
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ABSTRACT

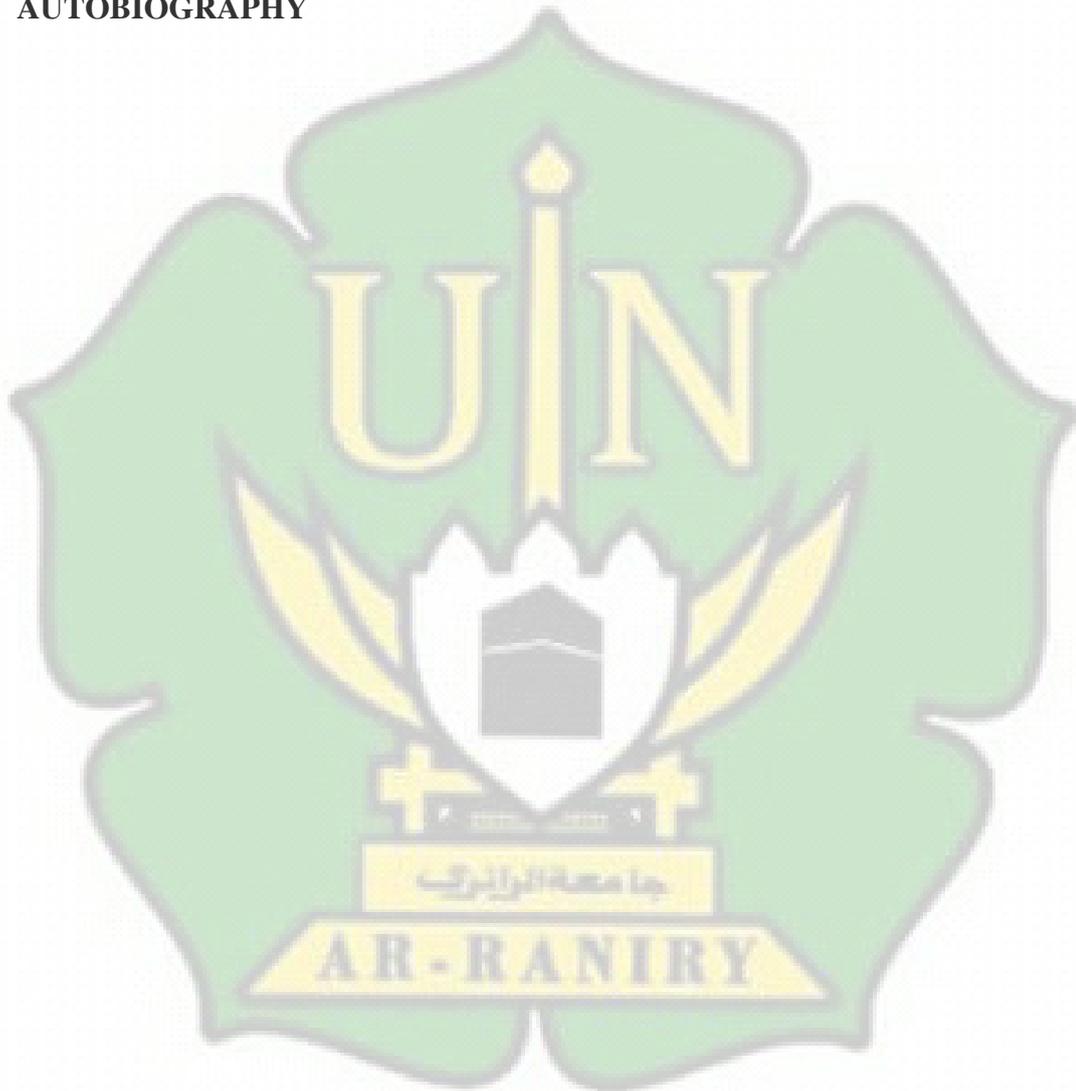
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This research is conducted with the purpose of analyzing the types and meaning of idiomatic expression in *Pride and Prejudice* movie based on Lim theory. The source of data was the script of movie entitled "*Pride and Prejudice (2005)*" by Joe Wright. To accomplish the goals, a content analysis of qualitative design was used in this study. The research data collected through document analysis. In collecting the data, the researcher was searching for the movie, watching, and understanding the movie completely. After collecting the data, the researcher proceeded to do data preparation, data reading, data confirmation, and calculation to deliver the data analysis. The findings of this study showed that there are 160 idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie. The types of idiomatic expressions with the total of six idiomatic expressions according to Lim (2004) were all found in the *Pride and Prejudice* movie and identified as 37 phrasal verbs with the percentage of 23,1%, 19 prepositional phrases with the percentage of 11,8%, 47 idioms with verb as the keywords with the percentage of 29,3%, 30 idioms with noun as the keywords with the percentage of 18,7%, 23 idioms with adjective as the keywords with the percentage of 14,3%, and 4 idiomatic pairs with the percentage of 2,5%. The most dominant types of the idiomatic expressions used in *Pride and Prejudice* movie (2005) was idioms with verb as the keywords and the least one found in the movie was idiomatic pairs.

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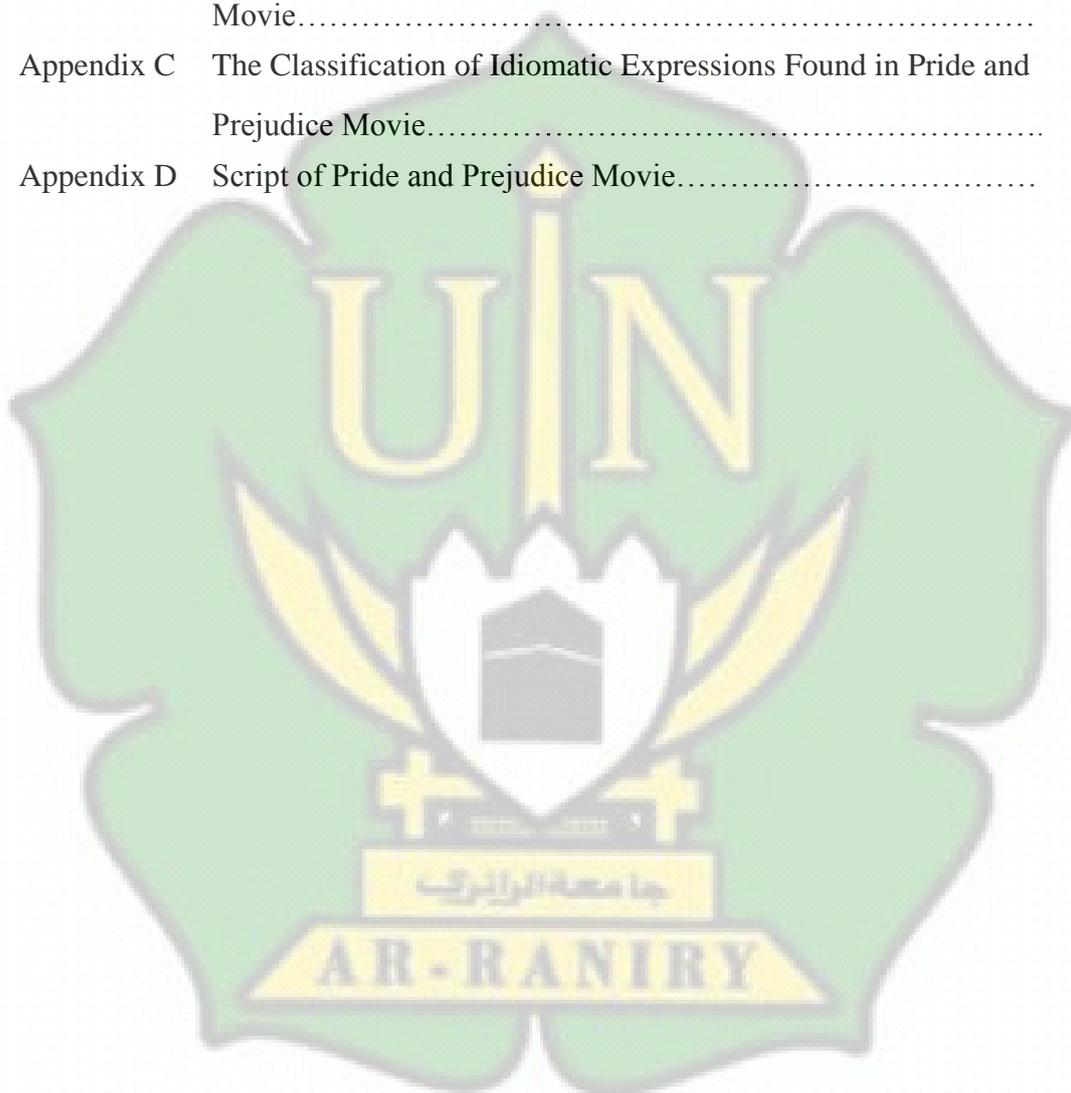
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates the background of why this research should be conducted. The content of this chapter includes background of study, research questions, research aim, significance of study, and research terminologies.

A. Background of Study

Language is an important tool used by human beings to communicate towards each other. It is a uniquely given from god to human as a reflection on how humans are capable in storing away what they have learned from the past (L. Boyd, 1985).

As a social creature, human can't live by themselves and will need to interact with another people. Language can be defined as the combination of words that is understood by a specific community to express feelings and thoughts on things. While Herman (2017) stated that, language communicates with no use of instinct to show an idea, emotion, and desire that is purely produced from the system of symbol. Human language includes productivity, recursivity, displacement as it is wholly mastered through social practice and learning. In terms of vocal and grammar system, language is a form of exchanging information, ideas and feelings intentionally. In communicating, language can be used to cooperate and manipulate the object that surrounds them. Language is an identity of one society. It shows man's point of view and understanding towards something or even describing someone's attitude. Without the understanding of language, someone will not be able to comprehend the conversation or information that they hear from another people. Therefore, it can be concluded that in order to build a good

relationship in communication, man needs to understand a language as it is a tool to convey thoughts that can be mutually understood by someone else.

There are an abundance number of language varieties that spread all around the world. Considering that having a language can be used to construct the social lives and improves the world, language and culture become strictly inseparable.

Many of linguistic, social, and cultural experts (e.g Alptekin, 2002; Brown, 1994; Bygate, 2005; Jiang, 2000; MacKenzie, 2012; Risager, 2007;) affirms that in order to obtain a great communication, it is important to pay attention to language that is culturally appropriate. The differences of society and culture are what caused the many languages in the world to be formed. Language is not only differed in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar but also the culture of speaking is likely to be distinctive with one another. In some languages, there are either the styles or grammatically word structures that maybe dissimilar such as the different attitude of men and woman when they speak, age groups, or social classes. Several different ways of using the language might arises even in the same among of the society with one language. Therefore, in learning language, the knowledge can only be supported with being aware of the sociocultural context, tendencies, conventions, and norms in which the language is spoken in. Culture as the foundation of common beliefs understanding, behaviors, and values apparently plays influential factor in establishing and interpreting meaning, either in verbal or nonverbal language

(Oktay Yagiz, 2013). In addition, learning a language comes along with enculturation in which the student who learn the language achieving the new cultural frame based on the culture of the target language and its people.

Among all the languages that available in this world, English is one of the languages that is widely spoken nowadays. Within the growth of English language application for communication whether as native, second, or foreign language, English becomes an international language with twenty percent of the world's population speaker. The term "international language" refers to a language that is spoken in any international communication involving persons from more than one country (Rohmah, 2005). This means that English is not only applied while engaging with English speakers but it can also be utilized to form a conversation between non-native speaker. The context of English in use may also vary in accordance to the user. Given the fact that English is spreading all around the world makes people to feel the need of mastering English in their life. Many people are taught to learn English ever since they were children. There are numerous reasons as to why English language is favorable to be mastered such as for the requirement for business and trade, academic inquiry, cultural and technological purposes, even for political promotion. Thus, Pardede and Herman (2020) stated, it is necessary to learn English because of a lot of people use it as a way to communicate to each other in the worldwide. As a globally spread language, English evolves to be "The Key of Communication" since it applies in many aspects in life such as technology and delivering information.

In learning English, there are many obstacles that is faced by the learner. One of the challenges that the learner most likely to be the block of language understanding is idiomatic expression. Acquiring the understanding of idiomatic

expression is a must as it is one of the necessities in having a great mutual conversation. Idiomatic expressions can be found in any languages available.

According to Bobojonova (2020), idioms is an expression or phrase that can't be explained directly from word to word since the words might transmit a whole different meaning when it is translated into another language. The structure of idioms is primarily formed from the combination of two words or more. It is no surprise that non-native speaker found idioms to be hard to process since they can't figure out what image the native is trying to picture by saying those particular word or phrases. When they barely know the background of the idiomatic expression, it will be difficult for the non-native speaker to discover the intended meaning of the expression. Although the appearance of idioms is not unusual as it is frequently applied in both spoken or written discourse, idioms still barely have clear and exact meaning. Idioms usually learned from mere memorization which in the end becomes a barrier for the majority of English language learner. Thus, for better understanding in those particular idioms, it is crucial to realize what the image of the idioms is trying to project on and where it is originated from. Putting idioms in a particular context might help non-natives speaker to internalized and realize the metaphorical meaning of idioms which they were unaware before better than using the idioms on its own.

Idiomatic expression may be found in all languages and appears as a natural occurrence for Native speaker and yet, it sometimes still carried misleading terms that often misunderstood especially by Non-native speaker which has no background knowledge on it. It is difficult for Non-Native speaker to be proficient in implementing idioms in conversation as they are lacking in terms of the ability

in using and understanding the idiomatic expression sufficiently. As a result, it is eventually becoming an issue for Non-Native speaker in learning English language and cause a rift during their learning process. In English itself, there is approximately 25.000 idiomatic expression that can be applied both in formal or non-formal communication. As reported by Ambrose (2008), understanding the English lexicon requires more than just awareness of the conotative interpretation of the word. Comprehending the conotative word and figurative language are required for the speakers in order to get a grip of idioms. Even though figuring the intended meaning of idiomatic expression can be quite tricky, it is important for Non-Native speakers of English Language to perceive and realize the actual meaning of those idioms considering how idioms is rapidly widespread among the society. People often applying it in daily conversation without realizing. It can be concluded that despite the difficulties in understanding idiomatic expression, it is still necessary to be learned in order to comprehend a language better.

As idiomatic expression can be found in almost everywhere, literature is also no exceptional when it comes to it. In fact, literature can be useful when it comes to idioms learning as it can bring up an enjoyable and entertaining learning environment. In present days, there is a bunch of literature works that are commonly known such as songs, movies, books, magazines and newspaper. Movie is one of the literary works that people often seek for in order to gain information through an enjoyable way as it provides new knowledge which is easy to absorb by the viewers.

According to Morley and Lawrence in Journal of Kusumaningrum's (2015), using commercial film in improving aural apprehension are frequently suggested as

what revealed from a survey of teaching English as second language (TESL). Thus, analyzing a movie can be used as method in learning idiomatic expression. It is well-known that most movies contain idioms which is spoken by the characters in the movie. The reason why idiomatic expression appear quite frequently in a movie is to add up more diction in the scenario of the movies. Likewise, every idioms that can be found in any movie has its own meaning to it. In conclusion, movie as a literature work can be helpful for learning idiomatic expression since movies have a large influence on society and culture that some phrases of it may have become part of daily conversation.

Study on idiomatic expression has been done before by numbers of researcher. In this previous study, the researcher divided it into two group which consisted of previous study with different methodology and previous study that is done with the non-native speaker. For the first group of previous study, there has been several studies that was completed with different types of method. There were

2 study that was found using O'Dell & McCarthy theory that was in the title of *"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used By Characters In Hotel Transylvania Movies"* by Maulida Azzahra Zaid and *"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Lock and Key Novel By Sarah Dessen"* by Khusnul Khotimah. Maulida found that there were 25 idiomatic expressions in the movie which mostly dominated by proverb and cliché idioms. While Khusnul discovered that there were 50 idiomatic expressions contained in the novel in which dominated by fixed statements and cliché idioms. Another 2 previous study that was found were *"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs"*

by Nguyen Van Thao and Herman and *“Meaning in The Idiomatic Expressions Found in The*

Movie How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World 2019” by Dimas Kurniawan. Both of this research used Makkai theory which was different from the one that stated above. In Nguyen, it was stated that there were only 2 idioms depicted in the songs which are phrasal verb idioms and tournure idioms. Meanwhile, Dimas identified that there were 55 idiomatic expressions contained in the film with the dominance of phrasal verb.

The second group of previous study elaborated the results of non-native speaker comprehension toward idiomatic expression. The researcher took several studies such as *“Analysis of Students Understanding of Idiomatic Expressions and Its Use in Their Essay: A Case Study”* by Dalilah Fatma, Nurlela, and Muhammad Yusuf, *“Idiom Comprehension in English as a Second Language”* by Emilija Funtek, *“Idiom Comprehension in English as a Foreign Language: Analysability in Focus”* by Zahra Fotovantniaa and Mehdi Goudarzib, and *“The Role of Idiomatic Expressions in Teaching Languages and Cultures as Part of a Multilingual Approach”* by Emrah Gocmen, Nurdan Gocmen, and Ahu Unsal. Dalilah explained that the 4th semester students of English Department at Universitas Sumatera who have high achievement are not familiar with idioms which can be seen that 5 of 7 students did not use idioms in their essays. And for the data that was analyzed by Emilija, it was found that non-native speakers were having difficulties in terms of recognizing the idioms because of the different meaning from its literal phrase.

According to her, the factor that might cause this to happen was because teacher did not teach the student enough about idiomatic expression during the class. Meanwhile, Zahra examined that the speed and accuracy of the participant, which consisted of a group of Persian undergraduate students, were depended on their understanding of the idioms in that unfamiliar language. Last of all, Emrah said that idiomatic expression has a great role, either in Turkish as the mother language and multilingual teaching. The language lessons will have more dynamic if the idiomatic expression is being applied to help the process of the learning.

In addition, there might be some similarities and differences regarding this research when it is compared to the previous researches. The similarity can be seen from the objective of both this research and the previous research that has been stated above. Both of the researches are using idiomatic expression as the main object of the research. And for the differences is visibly seen from the data and the method that is used in conducting this research. The researcher will take the data from the movie "*Pride and Prejudice (2005)*" with the consideration of the fame within this movie and the numbers of idiomatic expressions that is contained in the movie. Unlike the previous study, this research applied the method of identifying the idiomatic expression based on Tan Cheng Lim's perspective on idiomatic

expression classification. Therefore, in this research, the researcher is interested in exploring and identifying the meaning of the idiomatic expression used in movie

"Pride and Prejudice (2005)".

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of study that were stated above, the problem of the study will be formulated as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are included on the dialogues spoken by the characters of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie?
2. What are the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie?

C. Research Aim

According to the formulation of the problem stated above, the researcher aim to find:

1. To find out about the types of idiomatic expressions included on the dialogue spoken by the characters of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie.
2. To elaborate the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie.

D. Significance of Study

Based on the objectives that has been described above, this study was conducted for the purpose of providing information and benefit for people, which is:

1. To University

This research can be use as an additional information to help lectures in teaching for English language course, particularly for idiomatic expression lesson.

2. To Students

Related to the field of literature, it is expected for the research finding to improve learners' knowledge on sorting different category of idiomatic expression and its meaning. The researcher also hope that the students can make a use of movie to advance their ability in learning and understanding idiomatic expression any further.

3. English Lectures and Teachers

The research finding are expected to present knowledge about idioms and educational values in *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie in order for the lecturer/teacher to apply this information from the movie during the teaching process.

4. Other readers

This study will provide some information to help the people who is learning idiomatic expression, to be precisely through movie at the moment.

5. To other Researchers

This study is expected to give additional information about idiomatic expression as a reference for the other researchers who would like to do an in-depth exploration about idioms.

E. Research Terminologies

This study presents some terms which is related to the analysis of idiomatic expression and its impact toward English language ability. To refrain any misconception, the researcher will define the meaning of those terms as follows:

1. Idiomatic Expressions

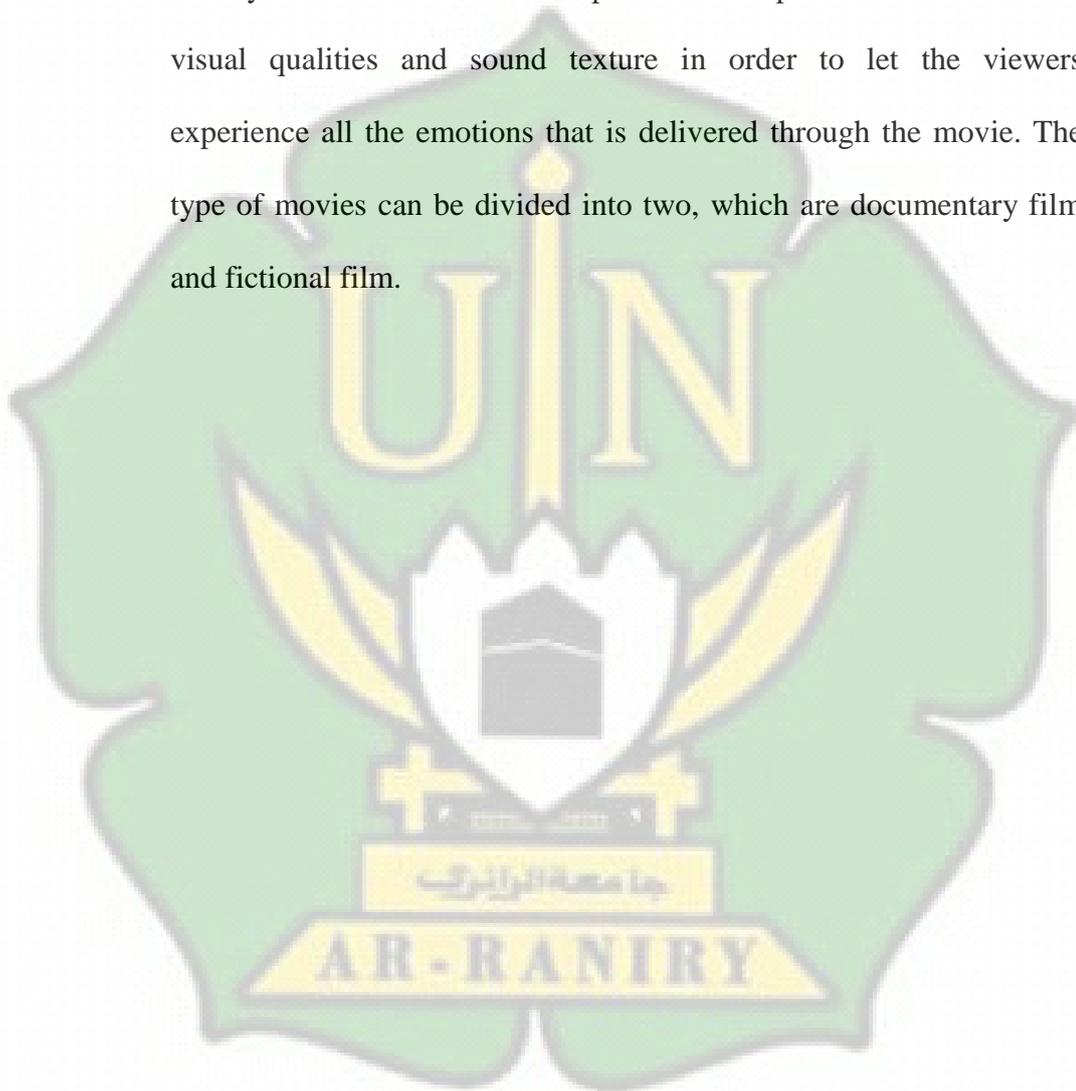
Idiomatic expression is an expression, word or phrases that contain arbitrary meaning and commonly understood by native speakers, Elizabeth O'Brien (2009) stated. The actual phrases and its intended meaning are actually different, makes it difficult for non-native speaker to learn. According to Fromkin (2002), idioms are just the same as any other normal phrases. What makes it different is just that they tend to have frozen form or not allowing changes in word order. Most of the idioms settle themselves in language and usually will not change meaning once it is established.

2. "Pride and Prejudice (2005)" Movie

Pride and Prejudice (2005) movie is an England romance movie directed by Joe Wright. It is adapted from Jane Austen's classical novel (1813) with exact same title. The classic story of love and misunderstanding unfolds in class-conscious England near the close of the 18th century. The story mostly tell us about the five Bennet sisters; Elizabeth, Jane, Lydia, Mary and Kitty. The ensuing rush of feelings leaves no on unchanged, and inspires the Bennets and everyone around them to reaffirm what is the most important things in life.

3. Movie

Movies or films, are a type of visual communication that deliver a story or knowledge through moving image and sounds. Movie as a literary work allows the development and exploration towards idea, visual qualities and sound texture in order to let the viewers experience all the emotions that is delivered through the movie. The type of movies can be divided into two, which are documentary film and fictional film.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher elaborates some important theories and issues regarding the topic of the study. This chapter includes the general overview of movie, idioms, and *Pride and Prejudice*.

A. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movies, which also well known as films, are a type of visual communication that deliver a story or knowledge through moving image and sounds. Movie as one of the branches of art which usually include a life story of someone, fiction, or even biography to deliver information and idea. Furthermore, movie as a literary work allows the development and exploration towards idea, visual qualities and sound texture in order to let the viewers experience all the emotions that is delivered through the movie. Some expert brings different views of what the actual meaning of movie is. According to Hornby (2006), movie can be defined as a set of recorded moving picture and sounds which portray a story and usually shown on a cinema. Tickton in John (1999) stated that movie is a type of motion picture that is set on 8 mm or 1 mm which gives the viewer an illusion through motion or pictures when it is projected. While Jack Lonergan (2015) claims that movie is a process of photographic that involves certain lighting effects and animation to deliver the best experience for the viewers who watch it.

In Cambridge Dictionary, it is stated that movie is what shown on a cinema or television. The movie that shown on the cinema have periods of time of screen-playing before it is going to be marketed through another media. Despite the difference of definition that was stated by the expert, a movie still expected to bring information and story in it.

Movie has become a generally consumed audio-visual communication that is loved by all the people, from the older group of people to youngster with different backgrounds. Considering the power of movie in reaching out to the social sector makes many experts think that a movie may have potential in influencing its viewers. A movie may impact those who watch it either positively or negatively. In fact, a movie may influence the change of point of view from the viewers or even create a new habit for someone who watch it. In spreading the message to the viewers, the director of the movies may use their creative imagination to represent the morals of the movies directly or indirectly. It is no surprise that there are countless stories that is adapted based on real stories nowadays. The sense that this type of movies presents to the viewers bring an ideologic values which leads to the change of minds of the viewers. A movie as a motion picture is a reproduction of the reality. At the end of the day, a movie is a social and cultural documentation that helps to represent an era whereas the movie was made even though the goals is never meant for that at the beginning of it (Baran, 2012).

2. Types of Movie

According to Bordwell and Thompson (1997), types of movies can be classified as below:

A. Documentary Film

A documentary film is a film that brings an overview from an actual accident. It is usually trustworthy as it delivers factual information. According to Bordwell and Thompson (1997), the documentary films then can be divided into two types, which are the compilation films and direct cinema. Compilation films is produced by gathering pictures from sources and makes a compilation out of it. And direct cinema is a recorded live event that usually have a small interference from the outside of the film maker.

B. Fictional Film

A fictional film shows the creative imagination of the director as it is usually set in an imaginary places or events. Despite almost all of the events that take places in fictional film are not real, it does not correlate with having no sense of realness in it. In fact, they are designed, planned, rehearsed, filmed and re-filmed by an intermediate in order for the stages of the movie will look as real as possible even though it is not directly filmed in the documentary.

C. Animated Film

Animated film is the type of films that is usually made by assembling a bunch of pictures and shoot it one frame per time. It is distinguishable from a live-action adaptation movie as the extraordinary of work is put into the production set.

3. Elements of Movie

Understanding the elements of the movie is necessary to analyze a movie.

Therefore, there are five elements of movie, which are:

A. Setting

The time and place that happens in a scene of movie is usually known as setting. To give the viewers a better sense towards the movie, the filmmaker will describe the scenery, building, landscape, seasons, and weathers which takes place in the movie. According to Kennedy and Gioia (2018), there are 4 elements of settings which are the time and places to show the act of the characters, the sociability of the characters, and how the characters show their values to the people who watch it.

B. Character

Gill (2006) defines character as a person who acts in the story with a certain characterization as the definition of character. The character of the movie can be divided into two; 1) Protagonist, the main character of the story or commonly known as the 'good guy'

and 2) Antagonist, usually oppose whatever the protagonist does in the story and mainly known as the 'bad guy'.

C. Plot

Plot is the sequence of the events that will structure the movie. The definition of plot means to bring something that is both visible and audible to the audience of the movie, David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson (2008) stated in their A movie should have planned the plot right from the beginning of the movie in order to creates the logical series of events from the start until the end of the movie.

D. Conflict

After creating the plot, the scriptwriter of the movie should think of a conflict to spice up the story. A conflict is the problem that appear in the plot which is caused by people or things that plays in the story. There are two types of conflict which are external and internal conflict. External conflict is a conflict that is arose from the surrounding of a character and internal conflict is a conflict that happens inside of the characters (feeling pain, resisting something).

E. Theme

Theme can be defined as the main idea of the story. Without having a theme in a story, the story would be a total mess as it has no goals of what should be deliver in a story.

B. Pride and Prejudice

1. Pride and Prejudice Movie

Pride and Prejudice is a romantic drama movie which is produced back in 2005 under the direction of Joe Wright along with Time Bevan, Eric Fellner and Paul Webster as the producer. The script of this movie is written by Deborah Mowgach based on the Jane Austen's novel with the same exact title.

The novel 'Pride and Prejudice' was written by Jane Austen back in 1813 within three volumes of the books. This classic English literature centers on the struggles in relationship of Elizabeth Bennet, the daughter of a country gentleman, and Fitzwilliam Darcy, a rich high-caste of society aristocratic landowner. Before the 'Pride and Prejudice (2005)' adaptation produce, it has been adapted to various stage, film, and tv productions. One of its most remarkable adaptation was a TV miniseries starring Jennifer Ehle as Elizabeth and Colin Firth as Darcy in 1995. While for its movie that was adapted in 2005, all the characters that starred in the TV mini series did not once appear in this new adaptation. All of the actors and actresses from the old miniseries are changed into the new one for new experience and feeling for the viewers. This movie starred by Keira Knightley, Matthew Macfayden, Brenda Blethyn, Donald Sutherland, Rosamund Pike, Jena Malone, Tom Hollander, Penelope Wilton, and Judi Dench.

The 'Pride and Prejudice' Movie was produced by Working Title Films that associated with StudioCanal. Working Title films at that time was

known for its typical story production such as ‘The Bridget Jones’s Diary’ and ‘Love Actually’ which was loved by the fans all around the world. The co-chairman, Tim Bevan, elaborated that they desired to deliver the originality of Austen story by focusing on Lizzie that everyone can enjoy on the screen. The movie was expected to make a big success on the box office since the budget of its production were relatively huge which was around \$28 million. It makes its first appearance on The Toronto International Film Festival in September 11 2005 and were released in England in September 16 2005. This movie was released publicly in America in November 23 2005. *Pride and Prejudice* movie ended up become a commercial success in no time and earned a worldwide gross of nearly \$121 Million. The movie became the talk of the town and receive a generally positive feedback on it. It received four nominations at the 78th Academy Awards, including Best Actress in a Leading Role for 20-year-old Knightley, which made her became the second youngest Best Actress nominee at that time. According to Austen scholar, Wright has successfully brought a whole new hybrid of genre by combining the traditional traits of historic-place story with ‘youth-oriented film making techniques’.

2. Synopsis of *Pride and Prejudice* Movie

In this sub-chapter, the researcher presents the synopsis of the movie *Pride and Prejudice* (2005). The synopsis is based on *Pride and Prejudice* movie review on www.britannica.com as well as the researcher’s opinion after watching the movie.

The movie was set in a rural area in England in the early 19th century. The story of Pride and Prejudice Movie begins with the Bennet family who have five unmarried daughters and Mrs. Bennet as the mother of the household are feeling desperate to see all the unmarried daughters especially because the modest family estate will be inherited to William Collins once

Mr. Bennet dies if there's none of their daughters to be married to someone. At an evening ball, a wealthy young gentleman who has caused quite a stir around the neighborhood because of the rented manor of Netherfield Park, Charles Bingley, immediately having an interest when his eyes met one of Bennet daughters, the splendid and shy Jane. Despite the obvious attraction of Bingley towards Jane, his close friend, Mr. Darcy, is not very pleased with the situation and refused to dance with Elizabeth with caused him to be viewed as arrogant.

A few weeks has passed and Mr. Darcy can't help himself but falls for Elizabeth's charm and intelligence. The bond of Jane and Bingley also get tighter as Jane once pay a visit to Bingley mansion. On her way to his mansion, a sudden downpour caused her to be wet all over and makes her caught a cold and be wanted or not, she needs to get a little bit of rest in order to recover fully. She chooses to spent some more time staying in the mansion. Hearing that her lovely sister fallen sick, Elizabeth rush to the mansion even though the fields are muddy and it spattered all over her dress. Charles

Bingley's sister, Miss Bingley, looks in mockery when Elizabeth arrives. When both Jane and Elizabeth got back home, they find Mr. Collins visiting their household. The pompous Collins visits in hopes to marry any of the Bennet daughters. Yet, Elizabeth refused his marriage proposal and he got engaged to her friend Charlotte Lucas instead.

After sudden leave of Bingley, Elizabeth hatred towards Darcy is getting worse than before as she suspects Darcy to be the one who cause the discouragement of the Bingley and Jane's relationship. On the other hand, Darcy has rapidly grows more fond of Elizabeth as how admirable her intelligence is. Upon the visits of newly-wed Charlotte, Darcy met Elizabeth and ended up confessing his love towards her. To a surprise, Elizabeth refuses his proposal and pointing hand at him for causing the break-up of Bingley and Jane. Afterward, Darcy took no time to write an explanation letter to Elizabeth as to why he separated Bingley from Jane. It was all because Darcy did not believe that Jane would truly love Bingley back the way Bingley loves her.

With this information that she gains from the letter, Elizabeth begins to see Darcy in a new light. Despite Darcy who is trying his best to keep his affection towards Elizabeth a secret, he is unable to hide it especially from Elizabeth who has watch his actions every time he was around. After Darcy pursuing Bingley to come back, he returns and become engaged to Jane. At the end, after all the flirty and the feeling of his affection will be requited by

her, Darcy comes to propose again to Elizabeth. But this time, there is no rejection that he received from her. It is a requited love after all.

C. Idioms

Almost all of the languages that is available carry their own set of idioms in them. The term of idioms itself may have multiple definitions yet it is necessary to signify the definitions in order to understand the constitutions of an idiomatic expression. It has been broadly known with its arbitrary meaning. According to Tang (2007), idioms mean a speech form that appears to be grammatically peculiar and can not be understood by translating the literal phrases as a whole. In addition, idioms are words or phrases in which the meaning is different from its individual phrases, if it has one. On the other hand, Seidl and McMordie (1988) define idioms as the combination of two or more words which when taken together will carry an entire different meaning than when it is as an alone word. Most of the time, it is foreseen as something that bring a great contribution for grammatical theory data, particularly the phrasal verb. Idioms usually imply a certain type of fixed phrase. Even after many years has passed yet idioms still seen to be used in a bunch of syntactic arguments such as textbooks or television. Defining idioms are often fall into vague category as sometimes, we judge the phrases of the idioms based on its number of properties that used in the phrase. Therefore, there are properties of conventionality that helps to define idioms into some parts, in which Numberg (1994) states:

1. **Conventionality:** the meaning of idioms can be predicted based on the knowledge of each one of the words that is put into the phrases.
2. **Inflexibility:** Idioms are usually a fixed expression which can only be found in limited unit of syntactic structure. There's restriction on how it should be composed.
3. **Figuration:** The motive behind each phrases are not always recognizable precisely as it involves methaphors, metotmies, hyperboles or any other types of figurations. For example, the phrases '*lend a hand*' does not mean actually lending your hand to someone. It means to 'help' someone else. This sorts of figurative phrase show how a figuration involved in assigning the idioms to its 'literal meaning'.
4. **Proverbiality:** idioms are usually telling a repeated specific event of what interest a group of people that involves scenario with relatives.
5. **Informality:** similiar to the proverbial expressions, idioms are usually be found in informal speech that include well-known oral communication and cultural related.
6. **Affect:** idioms are generally utilized to suggest a certain assessment or affective point of view of which of the things the have signified. It might be uncommon to find idioms in a neutral situations but there is a possibility it might appear in an activities which adequately charged with social meaning that are worth the use of idiomatic expression in it.

Aside from all of the conventionality that has been explained above, idioms does not necessarily apply all of those properties in them. Some idioms does not involve figurative meaning in it. The challenges of understanding the idioms iare getting worse when it comes to idioms that does not have correlation between the surface of the structures and figurative meaning of an idioms (e.g., to go spare). Thus, idioms should be define entirely by examining the correlation of the phrase to the situations that happens in everyday occasions. Considering metaphors and idioms as a foundation figurative language, it becomes worth going in-depth regarding the nature of idiom representation, access, and storage (Zahra Fotovania, 2014). This means that focusing on learning the different interpretations of idioms literary which translated from different language may raise the consciousness on how to sorts out a bunch of Idioms from unfamiliar language so it can be processed well by our mind.

1. Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression is a fixed combination of words that put into one phrase which shows particular emotions, argument or idea that can only be defined by the context of the circumstances of its used (Brenner, 2003). In the terms of grammar and lexicology, idiomatic expressions often refer to the structure of words that functions a s a single unit that is restricted by semantic rules. From semantic point of view, an idiomatic expression can't be translated by its individual words and should be look as a whole instead. While for the syntactic point of view, some words may vary when it is put

in a phrase and yet, we should look at it based on the context as it is often does not actually mean as what is written. The lack of internal contrastivity in idiomatic expression leads the expert to think of it as 'ready made utterances' (Subkhan, 2018). Therefore, the definition of idiomatic expression can not be defined from word to word literally since the meaning of the phrases might be irrelevant to the actual word that is applied in the phrases. According to Victoria (2011), idiomatic expressions are phrases which the meaning can be barely predicted only by its word substance of the language. In translating idiomatic phrases, it is important to pay attention to the change of idiomatic expression to its targeted language since both of them might actually be identical.

The words that make up the sentence can not be inferred to the meaning of its expression when it comes to defining idiomatic expression. Idioms have specific characteristics whereas makes them different and noticeable from any phrases available. Baker (1992) stated that idiomatic expressions allow almost no other alternative form. As the idioms are often found to be different up to a certain extent in meaning set a new challenge for the non-native speaker to learn the semantic feature of each phrase. Aside from the figurative meaning of idioms, the native speaker are having no difficulties in conveying message or feelings by using idiomatic expressions. There are some points that may stir a new discussion between the experts. It is on what extent to which degree can an idiomaticness established the degree of internal change and literal in meaning than other. It is widely known that

idiomatic expression has long been used as a testing hypothesis for structure in generative grammar (M. McCarthy, 2003). The characteristic of idioms is very much distinguishable. Thus, it can be concluded that idiomatic expression is an expression whose meaning can not be inferred based on its individual word or when the word stands alone and should be define as a whole as it carries figurative meaning in it.

2. Type of Idiomatic Expression

Idioms are often fall into several types of category based on different opinion of researchers. Idiomatic expression are expansive in meaning as it incorporated with fixed phrases, cliches, proverbs, structure of speech and so on. Eventhough the semantic structure as well as the syntatic properties are dissimilar, idiomatic phrases have conventionalizing meaning to some extent.

In Hockett (1982), idioms can be classified into six category, which are:

A. Proper name

The idioms is created based on the name of one places, animals, spirits, transportation or even name's people which later the idioms can be related to all of them.

B. Abbreviation

Abbreviation consist of a group of letter or words that is shortened from the actual lenght of its word or phrase by any method possible.

C. English Phrasal Compound

An idiomatic expression may consist of two or more word that contain one meaning. The phrasal compound can work both as adjectives or verbs in a sentence.

D. Substitute

An idioms as an substitute contains personal pronouns and numeral to refer a person or a thing. Additionally, it also use the verb 'do' in it.

E. Figure of Speech

Figure of speech means that a phrase that has figurative meaning which has to be considered deeper to find its exact meaning. The actual meaning of it are certainly different from the appearance of the phrases which makes it falls into one of the category of idiomatic expression. Figure of speech can be classified as hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, and irony.

F. Slang

Slang are commonly associated with the informal way of communicating. It is usually consist of words that are considered as informal and can be used on a certain group of people only.

According to Lim (2004) in his book *Advance English Idioms*, idioms can be classified into six types, they are:

A. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb is a phrase that consist of verb and other elements that are paired to each other in order to build a meaning. Thus, phrasal verb should not be translated word by word since the meaning can only be retracted by understanding the phrase as a whole. Phrasal verb can be found in both spoken or written language. Some examples of phrasal verbs are *call on*, *put off*, and *do away with*, Brown (2002) stated.

B. Prepositional Phrases

According to Simmons (2005), prepositional phrases are working as an adjective or adverb by forming a phrase with preposition in the beginning and completed with noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause that followed by the “object” of the preposition used in the phrases said. The examples of prepositional phrases as idioms are *in a nutshell*, *from time to time*, *with a view to*.

C. Idioms with Verbs as Keywords

Verbs are a classification of words that indicates an action or an occurence that describe what the subject is doing. Verbs usually are the center of grammar which makes the predicate expressing various things (Webster, 2021). By this means that the idiom put stress on the verb as the keyword to emphasize the idiomatic phrases. There are

some examples of this type of idiomatic expression which are *come in handy*, *fight shy of*, *leave much to be desired*.

D. Idioms with Nouns as the Keywords

Not only verb can be used as a keywords in defining idioms, nouns can also be used likewise. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, noun define as a word to identify people, places, or things. The examples of this idioms are *a blessing disguise* and *child's play*.

E. Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords

Similar to what has been described above, idioms can be defined by emphasizing another keywords which is adjective. Adjectives is a word to describe a noun or pronoun. It is typical for an adjective to be applied as a modifier to distinct something from the nouns (Webster, 2021). Some example of this idioms are *well-manner*, *empty headed*.

F. Idiomatic Pairs

Idiomatic pairs describes as idioms that are constructed by combining two words which consist of noun, adjectives or verbs in order to form an idiom phrases (Wyatt, 2006). Some examples of idiomatic pairs are *safe and sound*, *aches and pains*, *sink or swim*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher explains some aspects that is related to the methodology of this research. This aspect includes research design, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

One of the procedural frame in doing research is a research design. It is necessary to plan the tool of the research in research design in order to achieve the objective of the research accurately. Therefore, in this study the researcher will be using descriptive qualitative research in describing the idiomatic expression, the types of idiomatic expression along with the educational values which are contained in *Pride and Prejudice* (2005) movie. According to Merriam (1998), the concept of qualitative research is having as a little to no disturbance from the natural surroundings yet still able to cover any forms of requirement which helps researcher to understand and explain the meaning of a social phenomenon.

Descriptive qualitative approach consists of sentences or details of the objects and does not display the numerical, Moeloeng (2009) states that description. Descriptive qualitative are important in analyzing and exploring a structure of written language. The implementation of descriptive method are mean to present the data analysis descriptively or it could literally be described as a research that shows an event of something.

In this qualitative study, the researcher became the main instrument in carrying the research as well as the video and the script of *Pride and Prejudice* (2005) movie to support the researcher any further.

B. Technique of Data Collection

According to Noor (2011), technique of data collection defined as gathering all the data that is needed to resolve the answer from the issues asked in research problem. In this research, the researcher chose library research as the technique of collecting data. Documentation was one of data collection method which used a scientific research in order to collect data by finding the evidence list based on the documents. The data were collected from two sources, which were the primary and the secondary sources. The primary sources of the data were taken from the movie and the script of the movie itself. And for the secondary sources, the data would be taken from books, journal, and websites that might help to support this research any further. This secondary sources provides better insight for the researcher in terms of interpreting the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the movie.

C. Technique of Data Analysis

Bogdan (2007) describes analyzing data as a systemic process of seeking and organizing the information which is required to advance the researcher understanding and allowing the discovery to be presented. This information can be in the form of transcript, field notes or any other material that can strengthen

the data for the research furthermore. Hence, the researcher used some methods in processing the data to get a valid and relevant data which are:

1. Watching and understanding the *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie.

The researcher began the research by watching *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie on a legal platform, Netflix. The researcher watched the movie on her laptop in a quiet and calming atmosphere of her room. The researcher was watching the movie alone in her room. The researcher watched it attentively for around 3-4 times in order to get better comprehension of the movie.

2. Reading the movie script.

After being done with watching the movie, the researcher looked for the movie script on a website. The script that would be used for this research were the same one as the dub in the movie as they were many versions of the script that might have different dialogues in it. The website whereas the researcher took the movie script was called yifysubtitles.org. By the time the researcher found the script, she read the script while watching the movie with English subtitle to make sure whether the script that she got was the right one or not.

3. Identifying, classifying, and interpreting the idiomatic expression of the movie.

After went back and forth of watching the movie and reading its script for around 4-5 times, the researcher went to identify, classify and interpret the dialogues in the movie. The researcher began by identifying

the idiomatic expression first. After the idiomatic expression were identified, the researcher underlined the idioms that were found in the movie on her script. This was meant to make the researcher easier to remember the idiomatic expression. The researcher then went to classify the idiomatic expression based on the type of idiomatic expression that has been classified on chapter 2. And the last step would be interpreting the meaning of idiomatic expression that was already being identified and classified beforehand in the discussion section on chapter 4.

4. Verifying the dialogues with related theory in this research.

In this step, the researcher made sure that the idiomatic expression in the movie that has been found has a correlation to the theory in this research by verifying the dialogues with the related theory that has been elaborated above. The researcher would list all the idiomatic expressions that found in the movie and then connected it with the suitable theory to see if the idiomatic expressions fit the theory or not.

5. Making conclusion.

At the end of the research, the researcher made the conclusion of what she has found in this research. The researcher concluded the rest of this research in a short yet clear paragraph. By making the conclusion, the researcher hoped that the reader will find the thesis easier to be understood.

D. Technique of Coding Data

In doing this research, document analysis is the main technique of collecting data that the researcher used in describing the idiomatic expressions that were found in the movie. The researcher creates some codes in order to classify the data based on the number of the finding data. In order to help the reader to have insights of what was elaborated in finding section in chapter 4, the researcher designed the abbreviation for the type of idiomatic expressions as follow:

- Phrasal Verbs : PV
1. Prepositional Phrases : PP
 2. Idioms with Adjective as the Keywords: IA
 3. Idioms with Verb as the Keywords : IV
 4. Idioms with Noun as the Keywords : IN
 5. Idiomatic Pairs : IP

Example:

01/PV/00:12:47

The number symbolize from which number the data is taken from. The number of data in here means the data of idiomatic expression that were found as what listed on chapter 4 later. PV symbolize the type of idiomatic expressions that is correlated to the number of data. And the time is to explain from which minutes on the movie was the data taken. Additionally, the researcher also makes a short description under the coding to help the reader to have better comprehension in understanding the context of situation in the conversation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of this study along with its discussion. This chapter is divided into two sections which are the research findings and the discussion.

A. Finding

In this section, the researcher discussed about the data of the idiomatic expressions that found on *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie. The data of the findings provided the answers for the research questions which were “*What types of idiomatic expressions are included on the dialogues spoken by the characters of Pride and Prejudice (2005) movie?*” and “*What are the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Pride and Prejudice (2005) movie?*”. The following is the data based on research question 1 and research question 2:

1. On Research Question 1: The Data of The Types of Idiomatic Expressions Included in *Pride and Prejudice* Movie

This section elaborated the answer for the first research question of this study. The data findings were classified in accordance to the Lim’s theory of the types of idiomatic expressions. Based on the result, there were 160 idiomatic expressions that are found from both the movie and the script of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie. In order to find out which idioms dominated the movie.

The researcher used the formula to calculate data as follows:

$$P = F : N \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Number of Data

N = Number of Total Data

The tables 4.1 illustrates the types of idiomatic expressions found in the *Pride and Prejudice* movie as follows:

Table 4.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Frequency	Percentages
1	Phrasal Verbs	37	23,1%
2	Prepositional Phrases	19	11,8%
3	Idioms with Verb as the Keywords	47	29,3%
4	Idioms with Noun as the Keywords	30	18,7%
5	Idioms with Adjective as the Keywords	23	14,3%
6	Idiomatic Pair	4	2,5%
	Total	160	100%

The result of the findings showed that the most common idioms to appear in the movie was idioms with verb as the keywords with the percentage of 29,3% from the total of 160 idioms. Followed by phrasal verbs with the percentage of 23,1%, idioms with noun as the keywords with 18,7%, idioms with adjective as the keywords with 14,3%, prepositional phrases with 11,8%, and idiomatic pair with 2,5%. It can be concluded that idioms with

verb as the keywords and phrasal verbs dominated the idiomatic expression in the movie while idiomatic pair is the least idiomatic expression to be shown in the movie.

2. On Research Question 2: The Data of the Meaning of Idiomatic

Expressions Found in the *Pride and Prejudice* Movie

This section elaborated the answer for the second research question. The researcher listed and explained the idiomatic expression meaning that discovered from the movie of *Pride and Prejudice* (2005). The explanation of meaning of the idiomatic expression were based on some online idiom dictionaries such as *Merriam-Webster*, *The Free Dictionary By Farlex*, and *The idioms* as well as some books that supported in interpreting the meaning. The example of meaning of idiomatic expressions found revealed as follow:

4.2 The Examples of Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions from *Pride and Prejudice* Movie

No.	Idiomatic Expressions	Meaning
1	Die of happiness	To feel overwhelmingly happy.
2	Headstrong	A stubborn person.
3	Breath-taking	Astonishing.
4	Carry on	To continue or proceed in doing something.
5	Singled out	To choose an eligible person for themselves.
6	Once and for all	A final or permanent.
7	Don't be alarmed	Do not be worried.
8	Take the trouble	To pull an effort in doing something.
9	Thin on the ground	Not many people in a place.
10	A laughingstock	A person who is the subject of the mockery for their attitude.

After listed some of the examples of the idiomatic expressions that found in the movie *Pride & Prejudice* (2005), the researcher discussed an in-depth analysis of the data that has been found from the movie. The data was analyzed based on the Tan

Cheng Lim's theory on the type of idiomatic expressions. According to Lim (2004), idiomatic expressions could be classified into six categories; phrasal verbs, idiomatic pairs, prepositional phrases, idioms with noun as the keywords, idioms with verb as the keywords, and idioms with adjective as the keywords.

1. Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are a phrase that consist of verb and other elements that are paired with each other in order to form a meaning. Phrasal verb should not be translated word by word since it may carry a whole different meaning in it. Some phrasal verbs that can be found in the *Pride and Prejudice* movie were:

1. 01/PV/00:12:47

Elizabeth: "I wonder who first discovered the poetry of driving away love."

The context of the situation of this phrase was Mrs. Bennet kept on praising Jane by saying bad words toward someone else in order to make Jane looks better compared to any other woman and Elizabeth felt the needs to stop her mother from talking any further.

'Driving' is a verb + 'away' was an adverb which later formed a new meaning when it was combined. In this context, 'driving away'

means to cause something to leave. It means that Elizabeth was asking in sarcasm manner about what kind of person write a poetry that may cause people to be away from love instead of being close to it.

2. 02/PV/00:15:01

Mrs. Bennet: *“Mr. Bennet, the way you carry on, anyone would think our girls look forward to a great inheritance.”*

The context of this sentence was when all of the family members of Bennet family were sitting together for a lunch. Mr. Bennet was saying something about Mr. Bingley would sprain his ankle if all the woman kept on asking him for a dance one after one to which Mrs. Bennet answered with the sentence that is stated above.

It is classified to be phrasal verb because it contains verb (carry) + preposition (on). In this case, carry on meant as continue to doing something. By these sentence, Mrs. Bennet said that the way he continued on talking as if the daughters would get something big after he is gone.

3. 03/PV/00:15:39

Jane: *“Her brother will be dining out.”*

The context for this phrase was that Jane got a letter which addressed to her from Bingley’s sister. The sister asked her to join her for dinner which to Jane’s surprise, Bingley was not even counted for this dine meeting.

The phrase 'dining out' was an idiomatic expression which is fallen into the category of phrasal verb. The form of the phrase consisted of verb (dining) + preposition (out). Therefore, 'dining out' in this sentence means to eat outside of their house. It means that the reason of Mr. Bingley did not join the dine with her sister was because he was already having an appointment to dine somewhere else.

4. 04/PV/00:19:12

Lydia: "You dropped something, they pick it up, and then you're introduced."

The context of the situation of this sentence is Lydia, along with one of her sisters and mother were going to the parade of the officers. They were planning to catch the attention from on of the officers in those parade by dropping something and thought that the officers would pick it up for them.

'Pick up' was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (pick) + up (preposition). Pick up means to hold something. It could also mean to take something from somewhere. In this case, Lydia expected the officers to take the things that she dropped on the ground and the officers will bring it back to them and by that, they would start to get to know about each other.

5. 05/PV/00:25:59

Elizabeth: "He may turn us out as soon as he pleases."

The context of the situation from this sentence was that the three sisters of the Bennet family were talking about the cousin that is going to pay a visit to their house. This cousin would inherit everything from this family once Mr. Bennet passed away if none of his daughters was married to someone by the time that he died.

The phrase ‘turn (something) out’ was an idiomatic expression that is classified as phrasal verbs. This phrasal verb consisted of verb (turn) and preposition (out). The meaning of turn (something) out is to send someone else to another place. By this sentence, it can be comprehended that Elizabeth was saying that this cousin could ask them to leave from their house anytime he wanted to as he was the one who’s going to inherit everything.

6. 06/PV/00:35:17

Mr. Bingley: “Miss Elizabeth, are you looking for someone?”

The context of the situation in this sentence was Jane and Elizabeth met Mr. Bingley and her sister in a ball. While Jane having a small talk with Bingley, Elizabeth was found to be looking right and left.

The phrase “looking for” was an idiomatic expression that was classified as phrasal verb. This phrasal verb consisted of verb (looking) + preposition (for). Thus, the phrase “looking for” means that someone is searching for something. In this situation, Mr. Bingley saw that Elizabeth seemed to not focus on their talking. Therefore, he asked her

about what she is searching for after he saw her gestures that kept moving her head around.

7. 07/PV/00:32:29

Mr. Wickham: “We grew up together, Darcy and i.”

The context of this situation was that Elizabeth was asking if he used to know Darcy before to Wickham explained their situation. He elaborated all the reasons why he and Darcy were going separated ways and acted as if they never knew each other before.

The phrase ‘grew up’ was an idiomatic expression that is classified as a phrasal verb. This phrasal verb consisted of verb (grew) + preposition (up).

The context of grew up in here meant that they, Wickham and Darcy, were already close to each other ever since they were kids until they were all mature and being the man that they are now.

8. 08/PV/00:40:43

Elizabeth: “To make out your character, Mr. Darcy.”

The context of the situation in this sentence was that Mr. Darcy asked her to dance in a ball and Elizabeth took the advantage of them dancing to talk about the issues between Wickham and Darcy. Elizabeth asked if there was another way for them to make up their relationship and Darcy throwing back a question as to why she kept on asking all of those questions.

The phrase 'make out' was an idiomatic expression that is classified as phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (make) and preposition (out) to form a phrasal verb. To 'make out' in this situation meant that Elizabeth wanting to see his character by asking all of those questions.

9. 09/PV/00:43:51

Charlotte: "She should move fast, snap him up."

The context of this situation was that Elizabeth were talking with one of her close friends, Charlotte. Charlotte reminded her that Jane should move faster. She thought that they might know about what kind of person Jane was while Bingley, he had no idea about her.

The phrase 'snap (someone) up' was an idiomatic expression that is classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (snap) + preposition (up). The phrase 'snap up' in this situation meant to get something. Therefore, the sentence interfered that Jane need to be faster in order to get his heart.

10. 10/PV/00:47:34

Mr. Collins: "I singled you out as the companion of my future life."

For the context of the situation in this scene, Mr. Collins ask everyone in the dining room to leave except for Elizabeth. Mr. Collins felt the needs to talk to Elizabeth alone. As Elizabeth already understood of Collin's intention for coming to her, she felt restless and uncomfortable.

The phrase 'singled out' in this sentence was an idiomatic expression which is classified into the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (singled) + preposition (out) in order to form a phrasal verb. By reading the context that has been stated above, it can be concluded that Mr. Collins was confessing to her about his feeling and said that he has been choosing her out of everyone else right from the start.

11. 11/PV/00:47:40 – 00:47:45

Mr. Collins: “Before i run away with my feelings, perhaps I may state my reason for marrying.”

The context of the situation in this scene was Mr. Collins confessed his love to Elizabeth in which Elizabeth felt discomfort within it. He tried to explain as to why he liked her and the reason for him in marrying someone.

The phrase 'run away' was an idiomatic expression is classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (run) + adverb (away) which later form a phrasal verb based on this. Run away means to escape with/ of something. In this situation, the phrase 'run away' used to explain that before Mr. Collins proceed to have a feelings toward Elizabeth, he needed to explain the reasons why he needed to be married.

12. 12/PV/00:53:28

Elizabeth: “He loves you, Jane. Do not give up.”

The context of situation in this scene was that both Jane and Elizabeth were having a talk in a room before Jane decided to leave to London. Jane having a doubt that Mr. Bingley might never had loved her right from the start to which Elizabeth said it was not true.

The phrase ‘give up’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (given) + preposition (up). Give up as a phrasal verb means to stop doing something in particular. In this situation, Elizabeth told Jane to have faith in herself and don’t stop loving him just because all of the wrong doubts that she had at that time.

13. 13/PV/00:54:05

Elizabeth: “I’m sure that will cheer her up, Papa.”

The context of the situation in this scene was that all of the Bennet family members gathered to say the last goodbye to Jane before she departed on a carriage to London. Mr. Bennet said that having their heart broken was something that was distinctive about a woman.

‘Cheer (someone) up’ is an idiomatic expression that fell into the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (cheer) + preposition (up). Cheer up means that to make someone who is sad feeling happy. In this case, the way Mr. Bennet said something about Jane’s heartbreak might cause Jane to feel a little bit better about her feelings, in Elizabeth’s opinion.

14. 14/PV/00:54:09

Mr. Bennet: “You turned down Collins.”

The context of the situation in this scene was after Jane departed, both Elizabeth and her father were having a talk about Jane’s leave and then lead him to ask her that it is a time for Elizabeth to find a man.

‘Turned down’ was an idiomatic expression that is classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (turned) + preposition (down). To turn someone down means to reject someone else’s intention. In this case, Elizabeth has rejected Mr. Collins’s confession toward her and she was free to choose any man that he liked after the rejection.

15. 15/PV/00:54:12

Mr. Bennet: “You are free to go off and be jilted yourself.”

This sentence was the continuation of the sentence that has been stated right above her. The context of the situation in this scene was that Mr. Bennet told her daughter that she was free to go after Mr. Collins let go of her.

The phrase ‘go off’ was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted off verb (go) + adjective (off). Go off means that to go away with someone. But in this context of situation, Mr. Bennet has stated clearly that ‘you’ in this sentence referred to Elizabeth who talked to him at the moment. This means that Elizabeth was free to go anywhere by herself.

16. 16/PV/00:57:29

Mr. Collins: “I intend to throw out a bough and plant a lime walk.”

The context of situation in this scene was Elizabeth paid a visit to her friend’s house in which she has now become Mr. Collins wife. While she and her friends entered the house together, Mr. Collins was there to explained about their house and what he was going to build more later.

This phrase consisted of verb (throw) + preposition (out). Throw out has several meanings to it. Throw out might be defined as throwing something to another place or to get rid of something. But, in this situation, throw out defined as to build new things in the garden as what Mr. Collin’s intended.

17. 17/PV/00:58:13

Charlotte: “Just put on whatever you’ve brought that’s best.”

The context of the situation was that when Charlotte and Elizabeth were sitting in a room, suddenly Mr. Collins were shouting all over to call for Charlotte. Charlotte thought that something must’ve happened to the pigs again but she got it all wrong. They were invited to visit Rosings of Lady Catherine.

The phrase ‘put on’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (put) + preposition

(on). Put on can be defined as to change a specific thing. In this case, Charlotte told her to change her wardrobe to the best one that she brought right there.

18. 18/PV/01:01:16

Lady Catherine: “Five daughters brought up at home without a governess.”

The context of the situation in this scene was that Elizabeth was having a dinner at Rosings along with Mr. Collins, Charlotte and Lady Catherine. Lady Catherine asked her several questions regarding her family matters.

This phrase consisted of verb (brought) + preposition (up). Brought up can be defined as raising someone else. In this situation, Lady Catherine was in shocked over the fact that the Bennet family raised five daughters without a governess to educate at home.

19. 19/PV/01:08:57 – 01:09:00

Mr. Darcy: “All these things, and I’m willing to put them aside and ask you to end my agony.”

The context of the situation in this scene was that Mr. Darcy went after Elizabeth to talk but they ended up having an uproar fight. After Elizabeth found out that the one who caused Mr. Bingley to leave the town was Mr. Darcy, she got very mad at him.

The phrase ‘put aside’ was an idiomatic expression that classifies into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (put)

+ adverb (aside). Put aside can be defined as to place something to the side. In this context, Mr. Darcy was willingly to throw his pride for someone like

Elizabeth because he loved her.

20. 20/PV/01:12:08

Mr. Darcy: “Forgive me, madam, for taking up so much of your time.”

The context of situation in this scene was that Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth were having a fight after Elizabeth asked him as to why he said such things to Bingley when he almost known nothing about their relationship. After the confession of Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth hurt his pride by saying that he was the last man that she wanted to be married with.

This phrase consisted of verb (taking) + preposition (up). Taking up can be defined as to lift something up. But it might have several meanings and based on the context, taking up defined as wasting up someone else’s time because of their talk.

21. 21/PV/01:15:00 – 01:15:02

Mr. Darcy :“He demanded the value of living which he was given and which he gambled away within weeks.”

The context of situation in this scene was Elizabeth was reflected on herself in the room alone as Mr. Darcy arrived at his house. He left a letter for her. The letter was to addressed all the situations that actually happened between Darcy and Wickham.

The phrase ‘gambled away’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (gambled) + adverb (away). Gambled away can be defined as to lose the entire because of gambling. In this context, Darcy explained about how the money that was given for Wickham used to be gambled by him and completely used up within weeks.

22. 22/PV/01:15:00 and 01:17:08

Mr. Darcy: “He demanded the value of living which he was given and which he set me up within weeks.”

Lydia : “A little sea-bathing would set me up very nicely.”

This phrase was found used in 2 contexts of the situation in the movie. The first situation was from the letter of Mr. Darcy explaining about what kind of a person Wickham was and the second one was when Lydia was invited to go to Brighton with the Fosters. She felt really proud and happy about it which was contradicted to her sister’s feelings.

Set up was an idiomatic expression which classified into the category of phrasal verb. It consisted of verb (set) + preposition (up). Set up has several meanings in it. For the first context, set up in here can be defined as Mr.

Darcy got deceived by Wickham’s doing. For the second situation, the phrase set up defined as suitable for someone like her.

23. 23/PV/01:17:47

Mr. Bennet: “He will keep her out of any real mischief.”

The context of the situation in this sentence was when Elizabeth asked why would her father let Lydia go when it was probably a very dangerous invitation. Meanwhile, her father told her that it might be the best way for Lydia as she was a flirtatious girl and the Fosters would definitely take responsibility of her.

The phrase ‘keep out’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (keep) + preposition (out). In this context, keep out explained as he would keep Lydia by going out of places when she was with him.

24. 24/PV/01:18:42

Elizabeth: “Believe me, men are either eaten up with arrogance or stupidity.”

The context of the situation that happened in this sentence was after discussing with her father, Elizabeth went to the kitchen. Her aunt asked her if she wanted to go as well to the Brighton. Meanwhile, her little sister asked the comparison between a man and the mountain.

The phrase ‘eaten up’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (eaten) + preposition (up). In this case, the meaning of eaten up can be defined as men were the type of people who think of themselves highly to the point they became filled with arrogance and stupidity.

25. 25/PV/01:22:19

Mrs. Gardiner: “Keep up.”

The context of the situation from this sentence happened when Elizabeth and both of her aunt and uncle just arrived at Mr. Darcy mansion. Elizabeth walked and looked around in awe about how beautiful the place whereas Mr.

Darcy lived in. Her aunt told her not to stop and keep on going.

The phrase ‘keep up’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (keep) + preposition (up). The context for this expression was the aunt of Elizabeth ask her to keep on following her steps so that Elizabeth would not get left behind.

26. 26/PV/01:29:48

Elizabeth: “Your unfortunate brother once had to put up with my playing for the whole evening.”

The context of the situation that happened in this sentence was Elizabeth met Mr. Darcy at his mansion in which she thought that Darcy was not home at that time. She was introduced by Darcy to her sister who was good at playing piano. She then asked Elizabeth to play a duet with her since she often heard her brother praised Elizabeth.

The phrase ‘put up’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (put) + preposition (up). The context of this expression used in the sentence

was that it is unfortunate that his brother had to sit and listen to her playing for the whole playing.

27. 27/PV/01:35:18 – 01:35:22

Lydia: “So I took off my glove and let my hand just rest so she might see the ring.”

The context of the situation that happened in this sentence was that Lydia came home with Wickham as his husband after all the mess that he has caused to the family. Lydia, who was a silly person, couldn't read the atmosphere of her family at all felt really proud about her accomplished dream to be married to someone. She kept on showing off her ring to anyone else.

The phrase ‘took off’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (took) + adjective (off). The context of this phrase was she removed the gloves that she wear in order for the other to be able to see the ring on her finger.

28. 28/PV/01:35:59 – 01:36:01

Lydia: “There was my aunt, preaching, and talking away as if she was reading a sermon.”

The context of the situation from the sentence was it was the first lunch together with the family after Lydia got back to their house, of course, with Wickham as an addition in the family. Lydia kept on talking about things and Elizabeth, who has gotten annoyed of her

sister's action, told her to stop on talking since she didn't want to hear any of it.

The phrase 'talking away' was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verb. This verb consisted verb (talking) + adverb (away). Talking away could be defined as to proceed to talk for a long period of time. In this context, Lydia was telling a story of how an aunt of her love to talk for a long time that it was as if she was reading a sermon, which was known that it may take hours to read a sermon.

29. 29/PV/01:39:56

Mrs. Bennet: "Mary, put that away at once. Find some useful employment."

The context of situation in this sentence was that the Bennet family suddenly got 2 guests in which to their surprise it was someone they never thought would pay a visit anymore after all that happened. It was Bingley and Darcy. Mrs. Bennet and her daughters who were in shocked had to act as if it was something unimportant when in fact, they were panicking over the fact that two of this gentleman came to their house.

The phrase 'put away' was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (put) + adverb (away). Put away defined as to return something to its originated place. In this situation, Mrs. Bennet said to her daughter, Mary, to bring

the things she brought to another place because it was unnecessary and told them to go look for something else.

30. 30/PV/01:40:13

Mrs. Bennet: “Mary, sit down at once. Mary!”

The context of situation from this sentence was when Mrs. Bennet and her daughters were in a rush to tidy up all the mess in the room. They all wanted the room look naturally set but still looking tidy but ended up being in chaos for doing it in a very short amount of time.

The phrase ‘sit down’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (sit) + adjective (down). Sit down can be defined as to cause someone to sit from a standing position. In this situation, Mrs. Bennet told her daughter to stop moving around and have a seat instead.

31. 31/PV/01:40:39

Mrs. Bennet: “There have been a great many changes since you went away.”

The context of situation in this sentence was when Mr Bingley and Mr. Darcy arrived, the Bennet family welcomed them in a warm manner, especially Mrs. Bennet. She explained about all the thing tha happened while Bingley was away from the town. Bingley listened to it attentively but still, the lingering awkwardness was still there.

The phrase ‘went away’ was an idiomatic expression classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (went) +

adjective (away). ‘Went away’ in the sentence can be defined as when Bingley went to go to another town, there has been many changes that happened without him knowing.

32. 32/PV/01:40:48 – 01:40:52

Mrs. Bennet: “You will have to see it in papers, though it was not put in as it ought to have been.”

The context of the situation in this sentence was Mrs. Bennet told him about anything that has happened during the departure of Bingley, her daughter marriage was not exception. She told her that her daughter, Lydia, was married with the officer which broadly informed even on a newspaper.

The phrase ‘put in’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (put) + preposition (in). the context of situation in this scene was that Mrs. Bennet told Bingley that the news of her married daughter was included on the newspaper eventhough it was not written as it should be. Therefore, put in in here defined as including something.

33. 33/PV/01:42:38

Mr. Bingley: “We were going to walk in, and she was going to say, “sit down.”.”

The context of situation in the sentence was after Darcy and Bingley said goodbye to the Bennet family, they went to discuss on the side of the lake. Bingley regretted that he was not able to talk smoothly because the nervous feelings that he felt back in the house. Therefore,

he went with Darcy to practice to talk on the side of the lake just so he would be able to talk to Jane properly.

The phrase 'walk in' was an idiomatic expression which classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (walk) + preposition (in). based on the context, the phrase 'walk in' in this sentence explained as when both Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley entered the house, Jane would welcome him and asked him to have a seat.

34. 34/PV/01:49:28

Lady Catherine: "I was going to set off to make my sentiments know."

The context of situation from this sentence was Lady Catherine came to the Bennet house suddenly without notifying the family first. She asked to be left alone with Elizabeth to talk. The actual reason why the Lady came to visit them so late at night was because she wanted to know about the relationship between Darcy and Elizabeth.

The phrase 'set off' was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (set) + adjective (off). The phrase 'set off' in this situation elaborated that she was planning to go to tell her intention straightly.

35. 35/PV/01:50:16 – 01:50:27

Lady Cathrine: "Do you think it can be prevented by a young woman of inferior birth whose own sister elopement resulted in a scandalously patched-up marriage only achieved at the expense of

your uncle?” The context of situation in the sentence was that both Elizabeth and

Lady Catherine were having a talk inside a room of the Bennet household.

But the way Lady Catherine look down upon the Bennet family made Elizabeth talked sarcastically toward her.

The phrase ‘patched-up’ was an idiomatic expression that later classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (patched) + preposition (up). The meaning of patched-up based on the context would be something that is forced. The patched-up marriage in the sentence means that the forced marriage that happened because of the scandal that was spread around the society.

36. 36/PV/01:58:04

Mr. Bennet: “I must pay him back.”

The context of the situation on that sentence was when Elizabeth was asking for the permission of his father to marry Mr. Darcy. Mr. Bennet couldn’t believe as to why Elizabeth wanted to marry somebody that she used to say she hated so much. Then, Elizabeth elaborated that everyone had mistaken him all this time.

The phrase “pay back” was an idiomatic expression in which later be classified in the category of phrasal verb. This phrase consisted of verb (pay) + adjective (back). Pay back can be defined as to return a favor that is given by somebody else. This means that Mr. Bennet

wanted to return the favor that Mr. Darcy has been done for his family all this time.

37. 37/PV/01:59:57

Mr. Bennet: "...For heaven's sake, **send** them **in**. I'm quite at my leisure."

The context of situation from this sentence was when Elizabeth was done from getting the permission for marriage from his papa. The relieved feelings of having her daughter to be settled with someone loyal and faithful like Darcy made him feel at ease and happy. He thought that finally, one of her daughters who unlikely to be married before found her safe place to be in.

The phrase 'send in' was an idiomatic expression that be classified into the category of phrasal verbs. This phrase consisted of verb (send) + preposition (in). Send in means to direct someone into one place. Therefore, send in in this context was Mr. Bennet told the family if there was a man who wanted one of his daughters to immediately meet him as he was having quite a free time at the moment.

2. Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases are the phrases that worked as an adjective or adverb by forming a phrase with preposition in the beginning and completed by noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause that followed by the object of the preposition used in the said phrases. There were several prepositional

phrases types of idioms that were found on the movie *Pride and Prejudice* which would be discussed as follow:

1. 38/PP/00:08:33

Mr. Bingley: “I prefer being out of doors.”

The context of situation in this sentence was Jane had a small talk with Bingley. They were trying to get to know each other about what they liked to do on their spare time. At that time, Elizabeth intentionally asked about the library of the Netherfield to start a new conversation with them in which Bingley confessed that he was barely a good reader himself.

The phrase ‘out of doors’ was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (out) in them. Out of doors means being in an open air. This sentence explained that Mr. Bingley was not a good reader because he preferred to do an outside activity instead of an inside of room type of activities.

2. 39/PP/00:03:33 and 01:01:33

Mrs. Bennet: “You must go and visit him at once.”

Lady Catherine: “All? What, all five out at once?”

There were two context of situation that happened within one idiomatic expression in this case. The first situation was when Mrs. Bennet asked her husband, Mr. Bennet, to go paid a visit for Mr. Bingley. For the second situation was when Elizabeth asked to have a dinner with Lady Catherine along with Collins and her wife, Charlotte.

The phrase 'at once' was an idiomatic expression in which classified into the category of prepositional phrases. The preposition that was contained in this sentence was at and supported with an adverb which was once. The meaning of 'at once' in the first sentence was to come visit someone immediately. And for the second sentence, 'at once' defined as all of the daughters introduced at the same time in which it was questioned by

Lady Catherine.

3. 40/PP/00:24:47

Mr. Darcy: "My good opinion, once lost, is lost forever."

The context of situation from this sentence was Elizabeth and Bingley's sister were having their time by going around the room side by side. Mr. Darcy who has been sitting and writing all this time started to felt annoyed by their movement and told it was better to be seated. Then, Elizabeth teased him by talking about his attitude in mockery manner.

The phrase 'once lost is lost forever' was an idiomatic expression in which fell into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase contained preposition in them, which is once. The meaning of 'once lost is lost' in this situation was if Darcy ever hated someone, it meant that he was going to hate them for his entire life.

4. 41/PP/00:23:34 – 00:23:43

Caroline: “Oh, for heaven’s sake, are we to receive every Bennet in the country?”

The context of situation in this scene was when Elizabeth and Darcy were having a moment teasing each other, suddenly, almost all of the family member of Bennet’s came to pay a visit at Bingley’s house. Caroline visible dislike towards the Bennet family was very obvious in this scene.

The phrase ‘for heaven’s sake’ was an idiomatic expression in which fell into the category of prepositional phrase. This phrase contained preposition (for) and supported by noun (heaven). for heaven’s sake in this context defined as a phrase to show the feelings of tiredness to keep on seeing the Bennet’s family kept on coming to her house one by one.

5. 42/PP/00:25:59

Elizabeth: “He may turn us out of the house as soon as he pleases.”

The context of situation in this scene was Mrs. Bennet and all of her daughters just received a news that there would be an addition in their family which was their dreaded cousin, Mr. Collins. Elizabeth and two of her sisters then had a talk while doing the grocery shopping for dinner preparation.

The phrase ‘as soon as he pleases’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the category of prepositional phrase. This could be said

as a prepositional phrase types of idioms because it consisted of preposition (as) and supported with adverb (soon). The sentence can be explained as he (Collins) might get them out of their house whenever he wanted since he was the one who own the house.

6. 43/PP/00:26:11

Collins: “Mr. Collins, at your service.”

The context of the situation in this scene was after Mr. Bennet informed that Collins would be staying at their house for a while, Collins then arrived at their house not to long after that. Despite the dislike from the Bennet family, the silly Collins just kept on proceeding to stay and have a meal in there.

The phrase ‘at your service’ was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (at) and supported by noun (service). It can be concluded that Mr. Collins said the phrase ‘at your service’ as a way introduced himself as well as to tell that he was available to help people in the family.

7. 44/PP/00:29:58

Kitty: “Did you drop yours on purpose, Lizzie?”

The context of situation from this scene was that all of the daughters of the Bennet family were going to the market to buy a new ribbon for a ball. Accidentally, Elizabeth dropped her handkerchief because of the windy weather and an officer, Mr. Wickham, picked it up for her.

The phrase ‘on purpose’ was an idiomatic expression that identified as prepositional phrase. It was identified as a prepositional phrase because the phrase was started with a preposition (at) and supported with noun (purpose).

The meaning of ‘on purpose’ in this scene was Kitty asked if Elizabeth dropped her handkerchief intentionally so then it would be picked by an officer.

8. 45/PP/00:30:03

Jane: “What are you up to, Liddy?”

The context of situation in this scene was after Wickham picked the handkerchief, Jane and Elizabeth felt surprised of the sudden appearance of both of their sisters, Lydia and Kitty. They were asked about what they were doing in a market to which Lydia and Kitty answered that they were looking for a ribbon. After that, Mr. Wickham asked them if they wanted to look for the ribbon together.

The phrase ‘up to’ was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (up) + another preposition (to). Based on the context, Jane was asking about what their sister were doing at the market the moment they met each other.

9. 46/PP/00:31:07

Mr. Bingley: “I was just on my way to your house.”

The context of situation in this scene was on the Bennet daughters way to home along with Mr. Wickham, they passed by Mr. Darcy and Bingley.

Darcy and Bingley were on their horses right across the lake. They were about to come to their house as well they said.

The phrase 'on my way' was an idiomatic expression which be identified as prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (on) + noun (way). Based on the context, by saying on my way, Mr. Bingley was trying to tell the Bennet sisters that they were about to go to their house too at that time.

10. 47/PP/00:25:07

Caroline: “Not at all. The pleasure is all mine.”

The context of situation in the sentence was the Bennet family were about to go back to their house by a carriage. While Jane thanked Bingley for letting her stay in his house for a few days because she caught a cold, Elizabeth just got out of the house side by side with Caroline. She felt happy for the experience that day.

The phrase 'not at all' was an idiomatic expression which fell into the category of prepositional phrase. This phrase contained of preposition (at) and supported by adjective (all). Based on the context, 'not at all' mean that the company was nothing to be thanked for since she also having a great time talking to her.

11. 48/PP/01:07:15

Colonel: “As long as Darcy chooses. I’m at his disposal.”

The context of situation in this sentence was during a sermon, Elizabeth who sat beside a colonel asked him about how long he would be staying in there. He answered her that it depended on Darcy about how long they would be staying in.

The phrase ‘at his disposal’ was an idiomatic expression that be classified into the category of prepositional phrase. This phrase formed within the preposition (at) that was supported by noun (disposal). Based on the context, at his disposal mean that he was under Darcy’s order. It meant that he couldn’t set his own schedule as when to come or go as he pleased.

12. 49/PP/01:07:32

Colonel: “He recently came to the rescue of one of his friends just in time.”

The context of situation from this scene was Elizabeth and Colonel went to the church for a sermon reading session. While listening to the sermon, Elizabeth had a talk with colonel about what kind of a person Darcy was. According to colonel, Darcy was a loyal and kind person. Whoever was married to him would be the lucky person, indeed.

The phrase ‘in time’ was an idiomatic expression that classified as prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (in) + noun

(time). Based on the context in the movie, 'in time' used as a way to tell that Mr. Darcy came to help his friend in the right time as his friends needed the help.

13. 50/PP/01:14:48

Mr. Darcy: “As a consequence he left him a generous living.”

The context of situation in this scene was Elizabeth, who felt extremely mad about what Darcy has caused to her sister's relationship decided to reflect on herself alone in her room. Hours by hours passed, Mr. Darcy paid a visit to Bennet's house to see Elizabeth and apologized to her by leaving a letter of apologize for her. Inside the letter, Darcy explained thoroughly about what actually happened between him and Wickham.

The phrase 'as consequence' was an idiomatic expression that can be specified into the category of prepositional phrases. This can be identified into a prepositional phrases by seeing the form of the sentence that contained of preposition (as) and supported by noun (consequence). 'As a consequence' phrase in the sentence explained that as a result of him thinking of Wickham as if he was his own child, he left him some sums of money for living.

14. 51/PP/01:16:49

“At least, not much to entertain.”

The context of situation from this scene was Jane just got back from London to their house. Elizabeth who heard that her sister was

coming back rushed to meet her at the family room. They talked about Jane's daily life during her stay in London.

The phrase 'at least' was an idiomatic expression that specified into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase contained preposition (as) + noun (least). Based on the context, at least as the phrase in the sentence defined as there was nothing entertaining during her sister's stay.

15. 52/PP/01:18:09

Mr. Bennet: "At any rate, she can hardly grow any worse."

The context of situation from the sentence was when Elizabeth despised her father's plan on letting her sister, Lydia, went with the officers. She thought that it was too much risks considering her sister was sorts of a fool when it comes to man. And yet, her father assured her that everything was going to be okay.

The phrase 'at any rate' was an idiomatic expression that fell into the category of prepositional phrases. The form of the phrase consisted of preposition (at) and supported by noun (rate). Based on the context, at any rate explained as in any case they were taken by the officers, she would not grow any worse than now.

16. 53/PP/01:21:02

Mr. Gardiner: "By heavens, Lizzie, what a snob you are."

The context of situation from this scene was on their way to Pemberley, Elizabeth, her uncle and aunt were stopped to take a lunch

break under a big tree. They were enjoying their food in relax until Mrs. Gardiner say that they should visited Mr. Darcy house since they were close to Pemberley. Of course, Elizabeth despised the idea.

The phrase ‘by heavens’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of prepositional phrase. ‘by heavens’ is an old form of saying indeed. Therefore, in this context, Mr. Gardiner was trying to say that

Elizabeth was a snob person indeed by rejecting to go to Darcy’s.

17. 54/PP/01:32:38

Mrs. Bennet: “Oh why did the fosters let her out of their sights?”

The context of the situation was Elizabeth got a letter saying that Wickham and Lydia would do an elopement. Elizabeth who received the letter then telling Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner and also Darcy who was also there at the moment. Darcy then rushed to find them while Elizabeth went back to her household. Her mother who heard the news then fell sick from the shock that she experienced.

The phrase ‘out of sights’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (out) and supported by noun (sights). Out of their sights usually defined as out of the range of someone’s visible ability. But in this context, ‘out of their sight’ meant that the fosters didn’t take the responsibility of Lydia well enough to the point she could elope with

Wickham.

18. 55/PP/01:35:53

“That is out of question.”

The context of situation from this scene was after having a marriage, Lydia paid a visit to Bennet’s household. But this time, she wasn’t alone anymore as she brought Wickham along with her. They were having a lunch together. Kitty who sat right next to Wickham kept on staring at him while he talked about having a trip to Mr. Bennet.

The phrase ‘out of question’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the group of prepositional phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (out) and noun (question). Out of question defined as something that was impossible. Therefore, based on the context, the sentence was trying to implied that what Lydia asked was impossible to happen.

19. 56/PP/01:56:34

Mr. Bennet: “Lizzie, are you out of your senses?”

The context of situation in this scene was both Darcy and Elizabeth went to the Bennet’s household after all the confession. Everyone in the family found it shocking as they knew that Elizabeth was hating Darcy all this time. It was quite a surprise to the family because it went unnoticed by them that both of them were actually had a feeling for each other. After Darcy went out of the room of Mr. Bennet to ask for his permission to marry his daughter, it was the time for Elizabeth to talk to her father.

The phrase ‘out of your senses’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of preposition phrases. This phrase consisted of preposition (out) and noun (senses). Out of your senses defined as another way of saying crazy. Thus, the sentence was trying to implied that Elizabeth has gone crazy for asking to marry someone who was known to be her enemy all along.

3. Idioms with Verb as the Keywords

Verbs are a classification of words that indicates an action or an occurrence that describe what the subject tis doing. This type of idioms put stressed on the verb as the keyword to emphasize the idiomatic phrases. There were several idiomatic expressions that were found in the movie *Pride and Prejudice* based on this category as follow:

1. 57/IV/00:02:53

Mrs. Bennet: “Netherfield Park is let at last.”

The context of the situation from this sentence was Mrs. Bennet got the widely spread news about the Netherfield and told them to his husband, Mr. Bennet. It was at the very beginning at the movie. The movie showed each character and their own doing with a distinctive mood. The daughters who silently listened to their parents’ talk felt excited about the news.

The phrase ‘let at last’ was an idiomatic expression that fell into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. It can be seen that the verb (let) was the stressed word for the idiomatic expression. Let

at last meant that a place was about to be rented. Therefore, the sentence implied that

Netherfield would be rented.

2. 58/IV/00:03:31

Mr. Bennet: “So that is his design in settling here.”

The context of situation from the sentence was feeling confused as to why Mrs. Bennet was in such a rush to ask Mr. Bennet to meet Mr. Bingley. Mrs. Bennet then explained that he had to be introduced to their daughters with the intention that Mr. Bingley might be attracted to one of their daughters.

The phrase ‘design in settling’ was an idiomatic expression that was included in the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was to be stressed in the phrase was ‘design’. Based on the context, the sentence was trying to imply that marrying someone was one of Bingley’s intention for staying in here.

3. 59/IV/00:06:17

Jane: “One of these days, Lizzie, someone will catch your eye and then you’ll have to watch your tongue.”

The context of situation from this sentence was all of the Bennet’s family was coming to a ball. Elizabeth kept on talking bad about any man in which Jane told her that whatever she was saying was not true at all.

The phrase ‘catch your eye’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was put on as a stressed of the phrase was catch. The sentence was

trying to implicate that Elizabeth had to be cautious what was coming out of her mouth because who knows, she might be attracted to someone in no time.

4. 60/IV/00:0:17

Jane: “One of these days, Lizzie, someone will catch your eye and then you’ll have to watch your tongue.”

The context of the situation was the same as the one that has been elaborated on the above. The phrase came out of the same sentence from the previous phrase. Jane used 2 idioms in one sentence. The phrase ‘watch your tongue’ was an idiomatic expression that was specified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on this phrase was watch. Based on the context, the sentence was trying to implicate that she needed to be careful of what she said because her saying might got back to her without her realizing.

5. 61/IV/00:08:55

“She’s going to take the veil.”

The context of situation from this scene was when Mr. and Mrs. Bennet were having their time sipping their drinks in the ball, two of her daughters, Kitty and Lydia came to their parents to tell something excitedly. They eagerly told their mama that the regiments were coming to the town. It was a chance for them to get introduced to an officer.

The phrase ‘take the veil’ was an idiomatic expression which classified into the group of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that became the stressed of the phrase was ‘take’. Based on the context, ‘take the veil’ meant that she was going to be a nun. The veil referred to the nun who wear it as their headdress.

6. 62/IV/00:09:35

Mr. Darcy: “Not if I can help it.”

The context of situation from this scene was when the music started, almost everyone that came to the ball took their place to dance with each other, Jane and Bingley were no exception. While their having a good time dancing with each other, Elizabeth and Darcy were watching from the side with different emotions. Elizabeth was looking enthusiastically while Darcy just watched everything in monotone face.

The phrase ‘can help it’ was an idiomatic expression which categorized into the group of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on the phrase was can and help. Based on the context, the sentence was trying to implicate that if Darcy had a choice to choose, then he would surely choose not to dance.

7. 63/IV/00:10:29

Charlotte: “Count your blessing, Lizzie. If he liked you, you’d have to talked to him”

The context of the situation was Elizabeth and her friend, Charlotte was sitting together when suddenly Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy passed the way right beside their seats. As they couldn't see Elizabeth and Charlotte because of their seats were a bit too dark to be seen, Darcy proceeded to talk about how plain Elizabeth was when he was asked about it. Hearing it,

Elizabeth's pride hurt by it and Charlotte comforted her.

The phrase 'count your blessings' was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put on the stressed to the phrase was count. Based on the context, the sentence was trying to implicate that Elizabeth should be grateful that

Darcy didn't like her or else she had to talk to someone that fouth-mouthed as him if he ever liked her.

8. 64/IV/00:12:40 – 00:12:43

Elizabeth: "And that put paid to it."

The context of situation in this scene was that Mrs. Bennet along with two of her daughters, Jane and Elizabeth, were having a conversation with Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley. Mrs. Bennet, who wanted her daughters especially Jane to look great upon Mr. Bingley caused her to keep on complimenting Jane within the mockery for any other woman to make her daughter looked good. Elizabeth felt the urge to stopped her mom after it.

The phrase 'put paid to it' was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put the stressed on the phrase was 'put'. Based on the context, the sentence implicated that that's it, her mom had to stop to bring those issues to the surface again.

9. 65/IV/00:15:03

Mrs. Bennet: "... Our girls look forward to a grand inheritance."

The context of situation that happened in this scene was the Bennet family were having their lunch in the dining room. While their maid busy preparing the foods for their lunch, Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet were having a small quarrel with each other. The daughters who had gotten tired of hearing them quarreling every time told them to stop or else they would lose their appetite.

The phrase 'look forward' was an idiomatic expression that feel into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed in the phrase was 'look'. Based on the context, the sentence implicated that the way Mr. Bennet talked about them as if the daughters were expecting to get a great amount of inheritance when it was generally known that they were coming from a poor family.

10. 66/IV/00:15:26

Mrs. Bennet: "Make haste, Jane, make haste!"

This sentence was the continuation of the scene from the above statement. While Mr. and Mrs. Bennet were having a quarrel,

suddenly a maid came with a letter that addressed to Miss Bennet from Netherfield hall. It was quite obvious from whom the letter was even before they opened it. Mrs. Bennet were feeling joyful at once when she saw the letter.

She thought that the were saved from the disaster.

The phrase ‘make haste’ was an idiomatic expression which was classified as idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on the phrase was ‘make’. Based on the context, it can be implied that make haste meant to move faster or to hurry up. This explained that she told Jane to open the letter in hurry.

11. 67/IV/00:16:26

Elizabeth: “.....you can reasonably take credit for making it rain.”

The context od situation from this scene was that Jane was invited to had a dine in Netherfield. And yet, her mama told her to take the horseback instead of a carriage after hearing that Bingley wouldn’t join the dining. Not too long after Jane left, the heavy downpour start pouring down. Mrs. Bennet then said that what she planned was really happened and now Jane would need to stay in Netherfield in this situation.

The phrase ‘take credit’ was an idiomatic expression that classified into the group of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on the phrase was ‘take’. Based on the context, it can be concluded that having the heavy downpour has nothing to do

with thanking her mama as she was not the one who caused the downpour.

12. 68/IV/00:16:37 – 00:16:42

Jane: “Do not be alarmed. Excepting a sore throat, a fever and headache, there is nothing wrong with me.”

The context of situation from this sentence was after Jane went to Netherfield hall on a horseback, the Bennet family received a letter said that Jane was fell ill and needed to rest for a few days in Netherfield. Elizabeth thought this planned was ridiculous because they sacrificed her sister’s health for a mere man.

The phrase ‘do not be alarmed’ was an idiomatic expression that was classified into the group of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on the phrase was ‘do not’. Based on the context, the sentence implied that there was no need to worry about her health since it was only a small cold that Jane caught.

13. 69/IV/00:16:50

Elizabeth: “Though she may as well perish with the shame of having such a mother.”

The context of situation in the sentence was that Elizabeth was sitting in the stairs reading the letter from her sister, Jane, while her mother and her 3 other sisters were washing the clothes. Elizabeth read the letter out loud. The letter said that jane would be staying in Bingley’s house for a few days because of his sickness. This

information made the whole family happy of the thought that they had successfully pursued Mr. Bingley, except for Elizabeth.

The phrase ‘perish with the same’ was an idiomatic expression that classified as idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on the phrase was ‘perish’. Based on the context, the sentence implied that

Jane might die from the feeling of ashamed of what her mother’s doing.

14. 70/IV/00:19:04 – 00:19:08

Mrs. Bennet: “And he doesn’t mind a bit that she hasn’t a penny, for he has more than enough for the two of them.”

The context of situation in this scene was Mrs. Bennet and her daughters was preparing to go for the regiments parade. Meanwhile, Mr. Bennet just got back from the farm complained about how no one would buy their pigs because it didn’t look as good. Once Mrs. Bennet saw him passing by, she told him that Bingley might already fell in love for Jane at this point.

The phrase ‘doesn’t mind a bit’ was an idiomatic expression that was identified as idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on this phrase was ‘doesn’t’ and ‘mind’. Based on the context, it can be implied that Mr. Bingley didn’t care if Jane came from a rich family or not since he already a rich person himself.

15. 71/IV/00:20:11

Mr. Darcy: “It is fortunate that they fall to my lot.”

The context of situation in this scene was Caroline, Elizabeth, Bingley, and Darcy was gathering in a room together. All of them stayed in a room together and yet, instead of talking to each other, they were busy get their own thing’s done. Caroline then stood up from her seat and walked to the direction of where Mr. Darcy was sitting in writing letters. She started talking to him and almost got no response from him.

The phrase ‘fall to my lot’ was an idiomatic expression that was specified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was stressed on this phrase was ‘fall’. Based on the context, it can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Darcy in sarcasm said that it was good that all the letters were addressed to him, not Caroline or else she would definitely unable to respond to it and be mad at it later on.

16. 72/IV/00:20:19

Caroline: “I do dote on her.”

The context of situation that was stated on the scene was Caroline tried to get the attention of Mr. Darcy by talking about his sister, Georgiana. She told him what an artsy person she was. Elizabeth just stared at them talking about Darcy’s sister and didn’t interfere at all as she didn’t know this sister in person. But Darcy didn’t receive the

compliments for her sister quite well as he was busy and didn't want anyone to meddle in while he worked.

The phrase 'dote on her' was an idiomatic expression that fell into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. In this phrase, 'dote' was the verb that used to be stressed in it. Based on the context, it can be implied that Caroline adored Darcy's sister.

17. 73/IV/00:20:28

Mr. Darcy: "At present, I have not room enough to do them justice."

The context of situation from this scene was when Caroline kept on complimenting Darcy's sister to get his attention. And yet, Darcy didn't even care and told Caroline to stop on babbling because he has no time to write all of it at that time.

The phrase 'to do them justice' was an idiomatic expression that was specified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that put stressed on this phrase was 'do'. It can be implied from the sentence that Darcy wanted Caroline to tell her stories another time because he couldn't write it all down which might not be fair for her.

18. 74/IV/00:22:21

Mr. Darcy: "If the first, I should get in your way."

The context of situation in this scene was Caroline asked Elizabeth if she wanted to take a turn around the room. They ended up chatting while going around the room which caused Mr. Darcy to feel

distracted by their moves. He then presumed that there were two motives as to why she chose to stand up and went to take a turn around the room. Both Elizabeth and Caroline let him explain his assumptions toward them.

The phrase ‘get in (someone’s) way’ was an idiomatic expression that was specified into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was used as the stressed of this phrase was ‘get’. It can be implied from the sentence that if the reason they were taken a turn around the room because they were most likely to feel so confident about their body shapes, Mr. Darcy felt the need to stop them from doing it.

19. 75/IV/00:24:29

Mr. Bingley: “When your sister is recovered, you shall name the day.”

The context of the situation was Mrs. Bennet and her daughters came to visit Bingley’s house with the intention of taking Jane back to their home. When they entered the house, they were caught in awe of how beautiful the furnishings of the house were. Before they went back, one of the Bennets suggested that he should hold a ball event to gain new acquaintance. At first, Bingley hesitated to agree to her suggestion but in the end he agreed to hold the event.

The phrase ‘you shall name the day’ was an idiomatic expression that fell into the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was stressed in the phrase was ‘name’. It can be implied that

Bingley told them once their sister recovered from her illness then they could tell when they wanted the event to be hold in.

20. 76/IV/00:25:35

Mrs. Bennet: “Just the one, mind, we are not made of money.”

The context of situation in this scene was after the Bennet got back from Bingley’s household, they had to prepare for dinner. Mrs. Bennet asked their maid to prepared the sirloin meat for dinner but they needed to consider how much money used for it. Mr. Bennet then reminded them that there was going to be an addition in their family.

The phrase ‘made of money’ was an idiomatic expression that was identified as idioms with verb as the keywords. The verb that was stressed in the phrase was ‘made’. It can be implied from the sentence that the maid needed to consider their spending as their money was not that much. 21. 77/IV/00:13:49

Elizabeth: “I give you leave to like him. You’ve liked many stupider people.”

The context of situation from this scene was after the ball, Elizabeth and jane were laying on the same bed. They wrapped themselves under the blanket while talking about Bingley.

The phrase ‘leave to like (someone)’ was an idiomatic expression under the category of idioms with verb as the keywords. This phrase put the stressed on the verb ‘leave’. It can be implied that Elizabeth

gave the permission for Jane to have feelings for Bingley because she thought that he was a nice guy.

22. 78/IV/00:33:03

Mr. Wickham: “Well, he loved me better. Darcy couldn’t stand it.”

The context of situation was Elizabeth felt like that there was a weird attachment between Darcy and Wickham. Because of her instinct, she asked if Wickham knew Darcy to which her surprise, they actually did know each other since they were children.

In this phrase, the verb that was used to stress was ‘stand’. Based on the context, it can be implied from the sentence that Darcy hated the fact that his father loved Wickham better than him.

23. 79/IV/00:33:52

Elizabeth: “Oh Jane, do you never think ill of anybody?”

The context of situation for this scene was Elizabeth were preparing herself for the ball with the help of her sister, Jane. Jane gave her opinion on how it was impossible for someone like Darcy to do something ridiculous.

In this phrase, the verb that was used to stress was ‘think’. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth thought her sister was too kind to think that everyone was indeed good just by knowing them from their outside.

24. 80/IV/00:40:47

Elizabeth: “I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly.”

The context of situation from this scene was Mr. Darcy asked Elizabeth if she wanted to have a dance with him in which she accepted the offers. During the dance, they were having a conversation about the relationship of Wickham and Darcy.

In this phrase, the verb that was stressed on was ‘puzzle’. It could be implied from the sentence that because of different information that she got made her felt confused of which one was the real Mr. Darcy.

25. 81/IV/00:48:29 – 00:48:33

Mr. Collins: “And that no reproach on the subject of fortune will cross my lips once we’re married.”

The context of situation from this sentence was that Mr. Collins was confessing his love for Elizabeth in the dining room. But Elizabeth, on the other side, didn’t feel too comfortable with his confession as she didn’t like him in that way.

In this phrase, the verb that was put to stress was ‘cross’. It can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Collins promised her that he would never talk about money once they were married to each other.

26. 82/IV/00:49:08 – 00:49:15

Mr. Collins: “Besides, you should take into account that despite the manifold attractions, it is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made to you.”

The context of the situation from this scene was after he confessed his love which Elizabeth considered rude and forced, he received a rejection from her.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put stressed in the phrase was ‘take’. It can be implied from the sentence that she should kept it in her mind that after this rejection, there might be no other man that would want to confess to her except for him.

27. 83/IV/00:50:51

Elizabeth: “You cannot make me!”

The context of situation from this scene was after hearing about Elizabeth rejection toward Collins, her mother rushed to Mr. Bennet to tell him to persuade Elizabeth into marrying him considering the entire heritage would be ruined.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was ‘can’t’ and ‘make’. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth didn’t want to be forced into the marriage even though by his father persuasion.

28. 84/IV/00:52:49

Jane: “Read it. I don’t mind it.”

The context of situation from this sentence was Elizabeth prepared all the things that needed to be taken by Jane when she went to London.

Elizabeth who still didn’t quite get the idea of why Bingley left the Netherfield then asked Jane about that matter.

In this sentence, the verb that put the stressed on the phrase was ‘don’t’ and ‘mind’. It can be implied from the movie that Jane was okay with her opening the letter that Bingley gave to her.

29. 85/IV/00:53:55

Mr. Bennet: “Still, a girl likes to be cross in love now and then.”

The context of situation from this scene was before Jane’s departure to London, all of the Bennet family were saying the last goodbye for her in front of their house. Mr. Bennet, who stood beside her then said about how sad Jane looked.

In this sentence, the verb that used to put stressed on the phrase was ‘cross’. It can be implied from the sentence that sometimes girl liked to had a heartbreak.

30. 86/IV/00:54:22 – 00:54:27

Mr. Bennet: “And you have an affectionate mother who would make the most out of it.”

The context of the situation from this scene was after letting Jane went to London, Mr. Bennet thought that it was now the time for

Elizabeth to look for one too. He recommended her to be with Mr. Wickham which was known for being hardworking.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'make'. It can be implied from the sentence that she could choose any man that she likes and she shouldn't felt worry about it since her mother would take care and took the advantages of it.

31. 87/IV/01:02:07

Elizabeth: "Your ladyship can hardly expect me to own to it."

The context of this phrase was Elizabeth was having a dinner with Lady Catherine, Mr. Collins and Charlotte. Lady Catherine kept on throwing her with personal questions in which less or more might've had hurt her feelings.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put stressed on the phrase was 'own'. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth was not that young anymore considering she had 3 younger sisters.

32. 88/IV/01:03:15

Lady Catherine: "How does Georgiana get along, Darcy?"

The context of this phrase was after having a dinner, Elizabeth was told to play the piano even though she has said that she was bad at it. All of the guests of Lady Catherine gathered together to enjoy the afternoon tea while listening to Elizabeth's piano playing.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'get'. Therefore, it can be implied that Lady Catherine was asking about the condition of Georgiana, Darcy's sister.

33. 89/IV/01:06:13

Elizabeth: "Shall I call for some tea?"

The context of situation from this sentence was after the dinner in lady Catherine's, Elizabeth went back to Charlotte. Elizabeth was writing a letter for her sister, Jane, when suddenly Mr. Darcy appear in her room, looked all awkward.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put stressed on the phrase was 'call'. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth asked him if he wanted a cup of tea because if he wanted it then she would go make it.

34. 90/IV/00:09:05

Lydia: "As far as the eye can see."

The context of situation from this sentence was during a ball, Lydia and Kitty suddenly rushed to their mother excitedly. They told her that the regiments would be coming to their town and they would be able to see the officers every single day.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'see'. It can be implied that the officers could be seen everywhere once they were coming to the town.

35. 91/IV/00:02:58 – 00:03:08

Mr. Bennet: “As you wish to tell me, my dear, I doubt I have any choice in the matter.”

The context of situation from this scene was Mrs. Bennet was in a hurry to tell Mr. Bennet that the Netherfield hall was going to get rented. She asked him if he wanted her to tell who was the one who rented the hall was.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was ‘wish’. It can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Bennet let Mrs.

Bennet to do anything that she wanted to do as he had no choice left on that matter.

36. 92/IV/00:21:24

Caroline: “Miss Elizabeth, let us take a turn about the room.”

The context of situation from this sentence was while Elizabeth read a book silently in the couch and sometimes stared at Caroline who tried to flirt with Mr. Darcy. Mr. Darcy was busy with his papers and Bingley just enjoyed the moment.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to stress the phrase was ‘take’. It can be implied from the sentence that Caroline asked Elizabeth to walk around the room to get refreshed.

37. 93/IV/00:32:48

Mr. Wickham: “He knew I had my heart set on joining the church.”

The context of situation from this scene was that Elizabeth and

Wickham were having a talk about Wickham's background of relationship with Mr. Darcy before and after Darcy's father passed away.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to stress the phrase was 'had'. It can be implied from the sentence that before Darcy's father dad, it was said that he was going to give the Church for Wickham as he already knew that Wickham was interested in joining the church.

38. 94/IV/01:16:54

Mrs. Bennet: "Oh Kitty, stop making such a fuss."

The context of situation from this scene was when Elizabeth and Jane were having a serious talk with only the two of them, Kitty suddenly opened the doors with tears lingered in her eyes. She cried because she didn't get asked to go with the Fosters as well.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put stressed on the phrase was 'making'. Based on the context, the sentence tried to imply that Kitty should stop overreacting over this matter.

39. 95/IV/01:17:25 – 01:17:32

Elizabeth: "If you, dear father, do not the take the trouble to

check her, she will be fixed forever as the silliest and most determined flirt whoever made her family ridiculous."

The context of situation that was explained from the movie was after Elizabeth got to know that her sister, Lydia, would be taken by

the Fosters to see the officers, she went to talk to his father about this matter. She thought that her father shouldn't let her go.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'take'. It can be implied from the sentence that if Mr. Bennet didn't watch her carefully, she would embarrass the family by being a flirt.

40. 96/IV/01:27:28

Mr. Darcy: "May i see you back to the village?"

The context of situation from this scene was when Elizabeth went to Rosings, she suddenly met Mr.Darcy that to be said wasn't home at that moment. She rushed to go out of the house because she was panicking but Mr. Darcy realized her present and went to look after her.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the pressed on the phrase was 'see'. It can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Darcy wanted to go together to bring her back to her place.

41. 97/IV/01:32:44

"I always said they were unfit to take charge of her."

The context of situation in this sentence was Mrs. Bennet who was in shocked of hearing that her daughter, Lydia, was having an elopement with Mr. Wickham, was rested in her bed feeling weak. She blamed the Fosters for what's happened.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed in the phrase was 'take'. It can be implied that Mrs. Bennet blamed the Fosters for not being able to take the responsibility of her daughter.

42. 98/IV/01:33:35

Kitty: "Don't be such a baby."

The context of situation from this scene was Kitty received a letter that was addressed to her Papa. Because Kitty was such a fool, she kept on playing with the letter which made her sisters felt annoyed of it and ended up taking over the letter.

In this scene, the verb that was used to put the stressed over the phrase was 'don't'. It can be implied from the sentence that Kitty told her sister to stop being immature by quarreling over a letter.

43. 99/IV/01:33:46

Mr. Bennet: "Let me catch my breath."

The context of situation from this scene was Mr. Bennet just got back from the farm feeling tired when her daughters called him for there was a letter that he might needed to read.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed over this phrase was 'let' and 'catch'. From this sentence, it can be implied that Mr. Bennet told them he needed to rest first because he had been so busy with the farm just now that he has gotten tired at the moment.

44. 100/IV/ 01:39:54

Mrs. Bennet: “Keep still, Jane.”

The context of situation from this sentence was the Bennet family felt shocked for the sudden visit of Mr. Bingley. To add more to their shock, the arrogant Mr. Darcy was also coming to their house.

In this sentence, the verb that use to put the stressed over the phrase was ‘keep’. It can be implied from the sentence that Jane was too busy of moving from here and there that her mother had to ask her to calm down.

45. 101/IV/01/47/41

“Can you die of happiness?”

The context of situation in this scene was Jane received a love confession from Mr. Bingley that she accepted happily. That night, all of the Bennet family were doing their own activities joyfully, especially Jane.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stress on the phrase was ‘die’. It can be implied from the sentence that Jane asked Elizabeth if someone could feel overwhelmingly happy to the point they can die from it.

46. 102/IV/01:50:25

Lady Catherine: “.....only achieved at the expense of your uncle.”

The context of situation from this scene was Lady Catherine suddenly visited the Bennet’s household in the middle of the night when they were

about to go to sleep. Lady Catherine asked to be left alone with Elizabeth to talk urgently.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was ‘achieved’. The implication from the sentence was that the marriage of her sister, Lydia, only able to be held because of the financial help of their uncle.

47. 103/IV/02:00:29

Elizabeth: “Cause it’s what my father always calls my mother when he’s cross about something.”

The context of situation from this sentence was Elizabeth and Darcy were enjoying their beautiful evening under the arm of each other. Mr. Darcy then called her in a dearly name in which Elizabeth laughed at when she heard it.

In this sentence, the verb that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was ‘cross’. The implications from this sentence was Elizabeth told Darcy that her father called her mother with the same name of when Darcy called her before when he got annoyed to her about something.

4. Idioms with Noun as the Keywords

Verb may be one of the ways used as the keywords in finding idiomatic expression, but not only verb can be used as keywords in defining idioms. Nouns can also be used likewise. Noun define as a word to identify people, places, or things. Based on the findings, there was several idiomatic expressions that were found using this type in the movie *Pride and Prejudice* as follow:

1. 104/IN/00:12:54

Elizabeth: “I’m convinced one poor sonnet will kill it stone dead.”

The context of situation from this scene was Elizabeth cut off her mother’s conversation with Bingley as she thought it was unnecessary for her mother to say that to them. Elizabeth then started a new topic in which Mr. Darcy responded to it.

In this sentence, the noun that was used in finding the idiomatic expression was ‘stone’. This sentence implicated that if the power of love wasn’t strong enough, even a sonata could completely kill it.

2. 105/IN/00:13:45 – 00:13:52

Elizabeth: “Jane, he danced with you most of the night and stared of you for the rest of it.”

The context of situation that happened in this sentence was Jane asked Elizabeth’s opinion on Bingley. Elizabeth was very sure that Bingley must’ve had a feeling for her sister based on his attitude.

In this sentence, the noun that was found to be stressed in the idiomatic expression was ‘rest’. From the sentence, it was implied that if Bingley wasn’t had any feelings for Jane, then he wouldn’t danced and stared at her sister all night during the ball.

3. 106/IN/00:14:09

Elizabeth: “But no matter. I doubt that we shall ever speak again.”

The context of situation in this scene was that Elizabeth and Jane laid on the bed together under the same blanket. They talked about how rude

Darcy talked toward Elizabeth but she said she didn't really mind it.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put stressed in findings the idiomatic expression was 'matter'. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth didn't think too much about what Darcy said about her since she doubt that they would ever talked again any time.

4. 107/IN/00:22:56

"what a shame, for I dearly love to laugh."

Based on the context of situation from the scene, Elizabeth teased Mr. Darcy about his dense and arrogant personality when Mr. Darcy was being all serious whenever he started a conversation. He felt insulted when

Elizabeth teased him about his personality.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put pressed on the phrase was 'shame'. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth showed her sympathy toward Darcy for she couldn't tease him when she would love to laugh at him about it.

5. 108/IN/00:14:50

Mrs. Bennet: "There's a spinster in the making and no mistake."

The context of situation from the sentence was the Bennet family were having a lunch that afternoon. Mrs. Bennet said that it was such

as shame that the beauty of Miss Lucas couldn't lead her to get a man herself.

In this sentence, the noun that was used as the stressed to find the idiomatic expression was 'spinster'. It can be implied from the sentence that Miss Lucas was going to be an old maid and there was no mistaken of it.

6. 109/IN/00:15:09

Mrs. Bennet: "Our girls will be left with a roof over their head."

The context of situation from the sentence was Mr. Bennet and Mrs. Bennet quarreled over which woman would Bingley chose. Their daughters, who has gotten used to it didn't even bat an eye at their fight.

In this sentence, the noun that was used as the stressed for the phrase was 'roof' and 'head'. The implication of this sentence was that once Mr. Bennet passed away, the daughters would be left with no home as a place to live in.

7. 110/IN/00:15:11

Mrs. Bennet: ".....nor a penny to their name."

This sentence was the continuation from the one that has been described above. After saying, that once Mr. Bennet passed away and the daughters would be left with no place to live, she added by saying that they would also be left with no money within them.

From this sentence, it was seen that the nouns that put stressed on the phrase was ‘penny’ and ‘name’. it can be implied that if one day Mr. Bennet passed away, their daughters would have no money for living as he inherited nothing for them.

8. 111/IN/00:18:08

Caroline: “My goodness, did you see her hem?”

The context of situation that happened in this scene was Caroline and Darcy was sitting together when Elizabeth suddenly appeared in Bingley’s house. Her arrival was to pay a visit for her sick sister that has been staying in Netherfield for a few days. She came in a rush that her appearance looked like a mess.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to stress the phrase was ‘goodness’. It can be implied from the sentence that the phrase ‘my goodness’ was an exclamation word to show the feelings of shocked from Caroline after she saw Elizabeth.

9. 112/IN/00:19:00

Mrs. Bennet: “He’s half in love with her already.”

The context of situation that was explained in the movie was Mr. Bennet just got back from the farm to bring the pigs from their farm home when Mrs. Bennet called him. Mrs. Bennet prepared to go to the regiments parade along with her daughters together.

Based on the sentence, the nouns that put the stressed over the phrase were ‘half’ and ‘love’. It can be implied from the sentence that

Mr. Bingley was already felt the attraction toward Jane according to Mrs. Bennet.

10. 113/IN/00:19:04

Mrs. Bennet: “And he doesn’t mind a bit that she hasn’t a penny.”

The context of situation from the sentence was that Mrs. Bennet explained to his husband that there was the probability that Mr. Bingley had already in love with their daughter, Jane.

According to the sentence, the noun that was used to put the stressed over the phrase was ‘money’. It could be implicated from the sentence that

‘she hasn’t a penny’ referred to she was very poor financially.

11. 114/IN/00:24:36 – 00:24:39

Mary: “it would be better if conversation, instead of dancing, were the order of the day.”

The context of situation from this scene was that one of the Bennet daughters suggested to Mr. Bingley to hold a ball for that he would get to introduce to new people when they went to Bingley’s house to pick Jane up. From this sentence, the nouns that put the stressed on this phrase were ‘order’ and ‘day’. It can be implied that in her opinion, ball wasn’t essential in getting new acquaintance. It would be better to conversate instead.

12. 115/IN/00:27:42 – 00:27:48

Elizabeth: “Do these pleasing attentions proceed from the impulse of the moment.”

The context of situation from this sentence was Mr. Collins had a dinner with Bennet family that night. During dinner, he kept on praising himself which made the Bennet sisters felt awkward.

In this sentence, the noun that was use to stress the phrase was ‘impulse’. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth asked Mr. Collins if all the compliments that he said all along was rehearsed or naturally spoken by him.

13. 116/IN/00:31:18

Lydia: “Be sure to invite Mr. Wickham, he is a credit to his profession.”

The context of situation from this sentence was on their way home, Bennet sisters passed by Mr. darcy and Mr. Bingley. While Bingley talked to the sisters, Mr. Wickham and Mr. Darcy weirdly stared at each other in silent.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to stress the phrase was ‘credit’. The phrase ‘a credit to his profession’ meant that he was somewhat well-known to other people from the same profession as him.

14. 117/IN/00:33:25

Lydia: “Breathe in.”

The context of situation from this sentence was the entire Bennet family was preparing themselves for a ball that Bingley held. Lydia helped Kitty to put on her corset in order for her body to look as good.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to stress the phrase was

‘breath’. It can be implied from the sentence that Lydia told her to keep on breath while she worked on the corset.

15. 118/IN/00:36:53 – 00:37:00

Mr. Collins: “In fact, several people, well, Ladyship included, have complimented me on my lightness of foot.”

The context of situation from this sentence was that Mr. Collins told them about how Lady Catherine even complimented him for his dance in which, no one in that room believed whatever he said at all.

In this sentence, the noun that was stressed on the phrase was ‘lightness’. It can be defined from the sentence that many people complimented Collins on how good his dance was.

16. 119/IN/00:35:24

Jane: “It is breath-taking, Mr. Bingley.”

The context of situation from this sentence was when Bennet sisters just arrived at the ball, they were welcomed by Mr. Bingley. While the sisters talked to him, Elizabeth was busy looking for Wickham in the ball.

From the sentence, the noun that was stressed on the phrase was ‘breath’. It can be inferred that the phrase ‘breath-taking’ meant that the party looked astonishingly beautiful.

17. 120/IN/00:49:37

Mrs. Bennet: “Headstrong, foolish child.”

The context of situation from this sentence was after Elizabeth rejected

Collins's confession she went to the lake to take her times to be alone. Mrs.

Bennet was very mad at Elizabeth's attitude.

Based on the sentence, the noun that was stressed on this phrase was 'head'. It could be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth was a stubborn child because she didn't listen to her mother's saying.

18. 121/IN/00:49:50

Mrs. Bennet: "We'll have this little hiccup dealt with immediately."

The context of situation that happened from this sentence was that Elizabeth who rejected Collin's confession ran away from her house. Mrs. Bennet saw it told Mr. Collins to rest assured and ran after her.

In this sentence, the noun that put the stressed on the phrase was 'hiccup'. Based on the context, it can be implied that 'little hiccup' meant a very small issues that should just overlooked.

19. 122/IN/00:59:34

Mr. Collins: "Mr. Darcy, I had no idea that we had the honour."

The context of situation from this sentence was that when Elizabeth went to visit Rosings with Mr. Collins and Charlotte, they accidentally met Mr. Darcy there.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'idea'. It can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Collins didn't know that they would meet Mr. Darcy in Rosings.

20. 123/IN/01:01:20

Lady Catherine: “Your mother must have been quite a slave to your education.”

The context of situation from this sentence was Lady Catherine asked Elizabeth about her family matter in which Elizabeth responded to it as polite as possible even though the Ladyship wasn't very fond of her.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put the stressed on the phrase was 'slave'. The 'slave' word on this phrase was not told in a negative connotative. 'Slave to your education' meant that her mother was a very hardworker that she able to take responsibility of her daughter's education.

21. 124/IN/00:05:48 – 00:05:56

Elizabeth: “Now, if every man in the room does not end the evening in love with you then i'm no judge of beauty.”

The context of situation from this scene was the Bennet family invited to a ball. Throughout the evening, Elizabeth kept on complimenting on how beautiful her sister was.

In this sentence, the noun used to stress the phrase was 'judge'. It can be implied from the sentence that if no one fell in love with her sister that night then she was bad at judging the beauty of someone.

22. 125/IN/00:28:31 – 00:28:39

Mr. Collins: “Mrs. Bennet, you do know that I’ve been bestowed by the good grace of Lady Catherine de Bourg, a parsonage of no mean size.”

The context of situation from this scene was that Collins suggested to the Bennet family to hear him read the sermon for them as he bought the book of sermon. After he read the sermon, he went to talk to Mrs. Bennet, alone.

In this sentence, the noun used to stress the phrase was ‘parsonage’. It can be implied from the sentence that Mr. Collins was given a huge estate by Lady Catherine.

23. 126/IN/01:06:30

Charlotte: “What on earth have you done to poor Mr. Darcy?”

The context of situation from the sentence was Mr. Darcy suddenly appeared in Bingley’s house. He didn’t say a thing, just stared at Elizabeth and he bid goodbye to her which really surprised her and Charlotte.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to stress the phrase was ‘earth’.

The phrase ‘what on earth’ meant as an exclamation phrase that used to emphasize the shockingness that she felt when Darcy left.

24. 127/IN/01:08:00

Elizabeth: “Her lack of fortune?”

The context of situation from this sentence was while listening to the sermon in the church, Elizabeth who sat right next to Colonel Fitzwilliam were having a conversation about Mr. Darcy.

In this sentence, the nouns that were used to stress the phrase was ‘lack’ and ‘fortune’. It can be implied from the sentence that Elizabeth asked the colonel if the reason why Darcy separated her sister from Bingley was because they were poor.

25. 128/IN/01:17:56

Mr. Bennet: “The officers will find women better worth their while.”

The context of situation from this scene was Elizabeth and her father were having a serious talk about the invitation for Lydia to go with the Fosters. Elizabeth detested the idea of letting her sister go.

Based on the sentence, the noun that was used to put the stressed over the phrase was ‘worth’. It can be implied from the sentence that Lydia wouldn’t be the target of prey of the officers as there were much better woman out there.

26. 129/IN/01:18:47

Elizabeth: “...they have no minds of their own whatsoever.”

The context of situation based on the sentence was after Elizabeth talked to his father that resulted in nothing, she went to join her uncle and aunt in the kitchen. They asked her if she wanted to join the trip as well for that she might met a good officer there.

In the sentence, the noun that was used to put stressed over the phrase was ‘minds’. Elizabeth believed that if men are good, than why were they easily persuaded and have no stance according to the sentence

27. 130/IN/01:34:29

Jane: “£10,000? Heaven forbid.”

The context of situation that was explained in this sentence was when Lydia disappeared to elope with Wickham and he ask for sums to expense their marriage, their uncle help them by paying them with quite a huge amount of money.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put stressed on the phrase was ‘heaven’. Heaven forbid was a way to emphasize the shock that she got from hearing the amount that they should paid.

28. 131/IN/01:36:11

Lydia: “I longed to know whether he’d be married in his blue coat.”

The context of situation from this scene was Lydia kept on babbling about how her aunt scolded her for this marriage. She didn’t even care about any of it because the thoughts of Wickham overwhelmed her minds which left her sister to feel desperate.

In this sentence, the noun that was used to put stressed over the phrase was ‘coat’. Based on the context, Lydia wanted to see his soon-to-be husband Wickham be married in his blue coat, which was the coat that usually used by the officers.

29. 132/IN/01:43:22 – 01:43:27

Elizabeth: “I think you are in great danger of making him as much in love with you as ever.”

The context of situation in this scene was after Bingley and Darcy left the house, Jane sat with Elizabeth and told her how relieved she was knowing that everything about Bingley was over. Elizabeth thought that was the other way instead.

In this sentence, the noun that was put to stress on the phrase was ‘ever’. Based on the context, Elizabeth told Jane that Bingley might be fell in love deeper than before after he saw her this time.

30. 133/IN/01:59:53

Mr. Bennet: “For heaven’s sake, send them in, i’m quite at my leisure.”

The context of situation in this scene was Mr. Bennet gave the permission for Jane and Darcy to be married. He felt at ease to know that one of her daughters was to be married with someone as kind as Darcy.

In this sentence, the idiomatic expression was identified based on the noun. The noun was ‘leisure’. ‘I’m quite at my leisure’ defined as someone who has plenty of time to be wasted.

5. Idioms with Adjectives as the Keywords

Similar to what has been described above, idioms can also be defined by emphasizing another keyword which is adjective. Adjective is a word to

describe noun or pronoun. There were several idiomatic expressions that was found based on this in the movie *Pride and Prejudice*, which are:

1. 134/IA/00:03:36

Mr. Bennet: “Good heavens. People.”

The context of situation from this sentence was when the Bennet daughters peeped at the hole from the door to see their parents’ conversation, suddenly Mr. Bennet opened the door and came out of the room while giggling.

In this sentence, the keywords in finding the idiomatic expression used the adjective which was ‘good’. The phrase ‘good heavens’ in this context meant to be an oath of surprised because he saw their daughters stood right in front of the doors.

2. 135/IA/00:05:58

Elizabeth: “Humourless poppycocks, in my limited experience.”

The context of situation in this sentence was all people in the room had a lot of fun speaking and dancing at the party, the Bennet’s was no exception. Elizabeth, Charlotte and Jane sat together and looked all around the room with joy.

In this sentence, the adjective was used as the keywords to find the idiomatic expressions. Based on the context, Elizabeth thought on man was they were only talked nonsense and they weren’t funny at all.

3. 136/IA/00:06:31

Elizabeth: “So, which of the painted peacocks is our Mr. Bingley?”

The context of situation from this sentence was when the people who came to the ball enjoyed the dancing, suddenly the music stopped as two men suddenly showed themselves to the party. It was Mr. Darcy and Mr. Bingley.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used as the keyword to find the idiomatic expressions was 'painted'. The meaning of painted peacocks based on the context was which of those well-dressed men the Mr. Darcy was.

4. 137/IA/00:06:34

Elizabeth: "And the person with the quizzical brow?"

The context of situation from this scene was when Darcy and Bingley walked passing the audience in the room, Elizabeth asked her friends, Charlotte, which one was who.

In this sentence, the adjective that used to find the idiomatic expression was 'quizzical'. Quizzical brow in this context meant someone who had weird-looking eyebrow.

5. 138/IA/00:06:38

Elizabeth: "He looks miserable, poor soul."

The context of the situation in this scene was that Elizabeth and Charlotte discussing about the two outstanding men that became the center of that night's party.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to find the idiomatic expression was 'poor'. Poor in this context didn't mean that they have

no money. 'Poor soul' was an expression to show sympathy to someone

6. 139/IA/00:10:07

Mr. Darcy: "You were dancing with the only handsome girl in the room."

The context of this sentence was Bingley felt overwhelmingly happy to be in that ball as he got to meet many pretty faces in there.

In this scene, the adjective that used to find the idiomatic expression was 'handsome'. Handsome in this context referred to an extremely attractive girl in the room.

7. 140/IA/00:10:00

Caroline: "We are a long way from Grosvenor Square, are we not Mr. Darcy?"

The context of this sentence was Caroline, Bingley' sister who also joined the party, watched the whole scene of people partying and done a comparison between that place to another place.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to find the idiomatic expression was 'long'. A long way in this context didn't mean as a distance of one place. It is meant as a comparison that it was very different from Grosvenor Square.

8. 141/IA/00:13:52

Elizabeth: "goodness. You must comprehend a great deal in the idea."

The context of this sentence was Bingley said that he adored how women were capable of many things. Darcy then responded to his word by saying that he never met a woman of such things.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to find the idiomatic expression was 'great'. It can be implied from the context that Elizabeth thought that Mr.Darcy must've a deep comprehension about in before he said something like that.

9. 142/IA/00:16:20

“Good grief, woman”

The context of situation from this sentence was that Elizabeth was in a rush to get back to her house as the heavy downpour made her clothes wet. Her mother stood across the window watching the rain.

In this sentence, the adjective used as the keyword to find the idiomatic expression was 'good'. In this context, Mr.Bennet told them that they were doing very good in this matchmaking.

10. 143/IA/00:21:09

Elizabeth: “I’m no longer surprised at your knowing only six accomplished women.”

Based on the context of situation from this scene, Caroline along with Darcy and Elizabeth were talking about the criteria of becoming an accomplished woman. But their idea of accomplished woman didn't make any sense to Elizabeth at all.

In this sentence, the adjectives used to stress on the phrase were

‘longer’ and ‘surprised’. It can be implied from the sentence that it was nothing to be surprised for to see someone like Darcy only knew a few women.

11. 145/IA/00:21:19

Elizabeth: “She would certainly be a fearsome thing to behold.”

The context of situation from this scene was Elizabeth broke Darcy’s statement of an accomplished woman by saying that she never met such a woman before. Meanwhile, Bingley was having his best time watched his friends debating with a woman.

In this sentence, the adjectives that was used to find the idiomatic expression was ‘fearsome’. It can be implied that if such woman existed, then she would be very intimidating to see.

12. 146/IA/00:26:54 – 00:27:06

Mr. Collins: “My small rectory abuts her state, Rosings Park, and she often condescends to drive by my humble dwelling in her little phaeton and phonies.”

The context of situation in this sentence was when Collins had dinner in Bennet’s household, he kept on praising Lady Catherine and lowkey himself. This got the Bennet sisters looked into each other and restrained themselves from laughing at him.

In this sentence, the adjectives that was used as the keywords in the phrase was ‘humble’ In this context, Mr.Collins told them that Ladyship often visited his small house in her carriage and horses.

13. 147/IA/00:27:29

Mr. Collins: "...and which I conceive myself particularly bound to pay."

The context of situation from this sentence was Mr. Collins described to them when he first met the daughter of Lady Catherine, he complimented her by saying she really suit the name. Collins thought compliments was a must for a woman's ears.

In this sentence, the adjective used as the keyword on the phrase was 'bound'. Based on the context, Mr.Collins thought that he needed to deliver the compliments because he thought every women loved it.

14. 148/IA/00:28:53 – 00:29:06

Mrs. Bennet: "Oh Mr. Collins, it is incumbent upon me to hint that the eldest Miss Bennet is very soon to be engaged."

The context of situation from this scene was after reading the sisters a sermon, Collins asked Mrs. Bennet to talk about him marrying one of her daughters.

In this sentence, the adjective that used as the keywords on the phrase was 'incumbent'. Based on the context, incumbent upon me meant that Mrs. Bennet was obligatory to tell him about the engagement of her daughter.

15. 149/IA/00:30:31

Mr. Wickham: “A laughingstock.”

The context of situation from this sentence was Elizabeth had a small talk with Mr. Wickham while waiting for her sister to buy a new ribbon for the ball.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to stress the keywords on the phrase was ‘laughing’. Based on the context, ‘laughingstock’ defined as someone who was the subject of mockery in their profession.

16. 150/IA/00:27:56

Mr. Collins: “I always wish to give them as unstudied an air as possible.”

The context of situation from this scene was as Collins kept on praising himself of his capability, Elizabeth then asked him if the compliments that he gave was naturally spoken or something that has to be rehearsed first.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to stress the keywords of the phrase was ‘unstudied’. Based on the context, the meaning of ‘as unstudied as an air’ was it appeared naturally without rehearsed.

17. 151/IA/01:16:22

Jane: “I’m quite over him, Lizzie.”

The context of situation in this scene was Elizabeth, who just arrived home from Charlotte’s, went to rush to the room once she heard that her sister, Jane, came back home.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to stress the keywords of the phrase was ‘over’. Based on the context, Jane told Lizzie that she moved on from Bingley already.

18. 152/IA/01:16:56

Kitty: “Why didn’t she ask me as well?”

The context of situation from this scene was while Elizabeth and Jane had a conversation in the room, suddenly Kitty barged in and shouted over that it was unfair of Lydia.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used to stress the keywords on the phrase was ‘well’. ‘As well’ in this context defined as also. It meant that Kitty also wanted to go with Lydia.

19. 153/IA/01:18:29 – 01:18:33

Gardiner: “The peak district is not Brighton and officers are very thin on the ground.”

The context of situation from this scene was Mr. Gardiner and Mr.s Gardiner asked Elizabeth if she felt like joining them for the trip to Brighton when they saw her in the kitchen.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used as the keywords for the phrase was ‘thin’. Thin on the ground didn’t mean as the ground was thin. Based on the context, it was defined as there were only few of officers in Brighton so Elizabeth shouldn’t be worried about them.

20. 154/IA/01:36:19

Lydia: "...and I thought, "Who is going to be our best man if he doesn't come back."

The context of situation from this scene kept on telling the stories about what has happened during her departure to Elizabeth, who barely listened to any of her ranting.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used as the keywords on the phrase was 'best'. Based on the context, Lydia was worried that his uncle's departure would cause her to have no one who was in charge of being the principal of groomsman in her wedding.

21. 155/IA/01:44:43 – 01:44:48

Mr. Bingley: "First, I must tell you I have been the most unmitigated and comprehensive ass."

The context of situation from this sentence was after Bingley went back to Bennet's house by himself, he asked to Mrs. Bennet if he could talk to Jane alone in which resulted in his confession.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used as the keywords in the phrase were 'unmitigated' and 'comprehensive'. Based on the context, Bingley said to Jane that he was a complete fool for leaving her.

22. 156/IA/01:58:00 **Mr. Bennet:** "Good lord." The context of situation from this sentence was Elizabeth and Darcy met Mr. Bennet to asked for his permission for them to be married. Elizabeth then explained everything that happened to answer his father's confusion.

In this sentence, the adjective that was used as the keywords in the phrase was 'good'. The phrase 'good lord' was an oath word of surprised as he stunned after hearing the truth.

6. Idiomatic Pairs

Idiomatic pairs describe as idioms that are constructed by combining two words which consist of noun, adjectives, or verbs in order to form an idiom phrase. There were several idiomatic expressions that were found based on this explanation, which are:

1. 157/IP/00:24:03

Mrs. Bennet: "We dine with four and twenty families of all shapes and sizes."

The context of situation in this sentence was Bingley asked Darcy's opinion on that town in which Darcy answered that it was ordinary with less varied people. Mrs. Bennet disagreed with what Darcy said about the people's variation.

In this sentence, the noun (shape) + noun (sizes) was combined to form an idiomatic pair. Based on the context, Mrs. Bennet describe that the people who lived there were varied with many forms.

2. 158/IP/00:39:33

Elizabeth: "Perhaps, by and by, I may observe that private balls are much pleasanter than public ones."

The context of situation in this sentence was Bingley asked Elizabeth if she wanted to dance with him to which she agreed. During the dance,

Elizabeth and Darcy were trying to have a conversation eventhough it was awkward.

In this sentence, preposition (by) + preposition (by) was combined to form an idiomatic pair. Based on the context, after a bit while, Elizabeth was starting to enjoy the private ball instead of the public ones.

3. 159/IP/00:53:55

Mr. Bennet: “still, a girl like to be crossed in love now and then.”

The context of situation from this sentence was all of the Bennet family member gathered in front of the house to say the last goodbye before Jane left for London with a carriage.

In this sentence, the idiomatic expression consisted of adverb (now) + adverb (then) in which formed an idiomatic pair. It can be implied from the sentence that a girl likes to get their heart broken sometimes.

4. 161/IP/01:50:32

“Now tell me once and for all, are you engaged to him?”

The context of situation from this sentence was Lady Catherine scolded Elizabeth for getting too close to Darcy as she has already engaged Darcy and her daughter into a marriage.

In this sentence, the idiomatic expression found consisted of adverb that later formed an idiomatic expression. Based on the context, the meaning of ‘once and for all’ was Lady Catherine asked the truth whether she was engaged to him or not after explained all the things that might cause Elizabeth to reconsider her relationship with Darcy.

B. Discussion

The last sub-chapter in chapter four is discussion section. The purpose of this section is to elaborate the significance of the finding. This discussion section would also provide the answer to the research questions of this study. Therefore, there are two research questions that is included in this study. The first research question is “what kind of idiomatic expression that are included on the dialogues spoken by the characters of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie?”. According to the analysis of the findings, there are 160 idiomatic expressions found in the movie which later be classified into 6 categories based on the theory of Lim (2004) in classifying idiomatic expressions. All of the six types of idiomatic expressions in Lim (2004) can be found in the dialogue of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie. Based on the findings, there are 37 data of phrasal verbs, 19 data of prepositional phrases, 47 data of idioms with verb as the keywords, 30 data of idioms with noun as the keywords, 23 data of idioms with adjective as the keywords, and 4 data of idiomatic pairs.

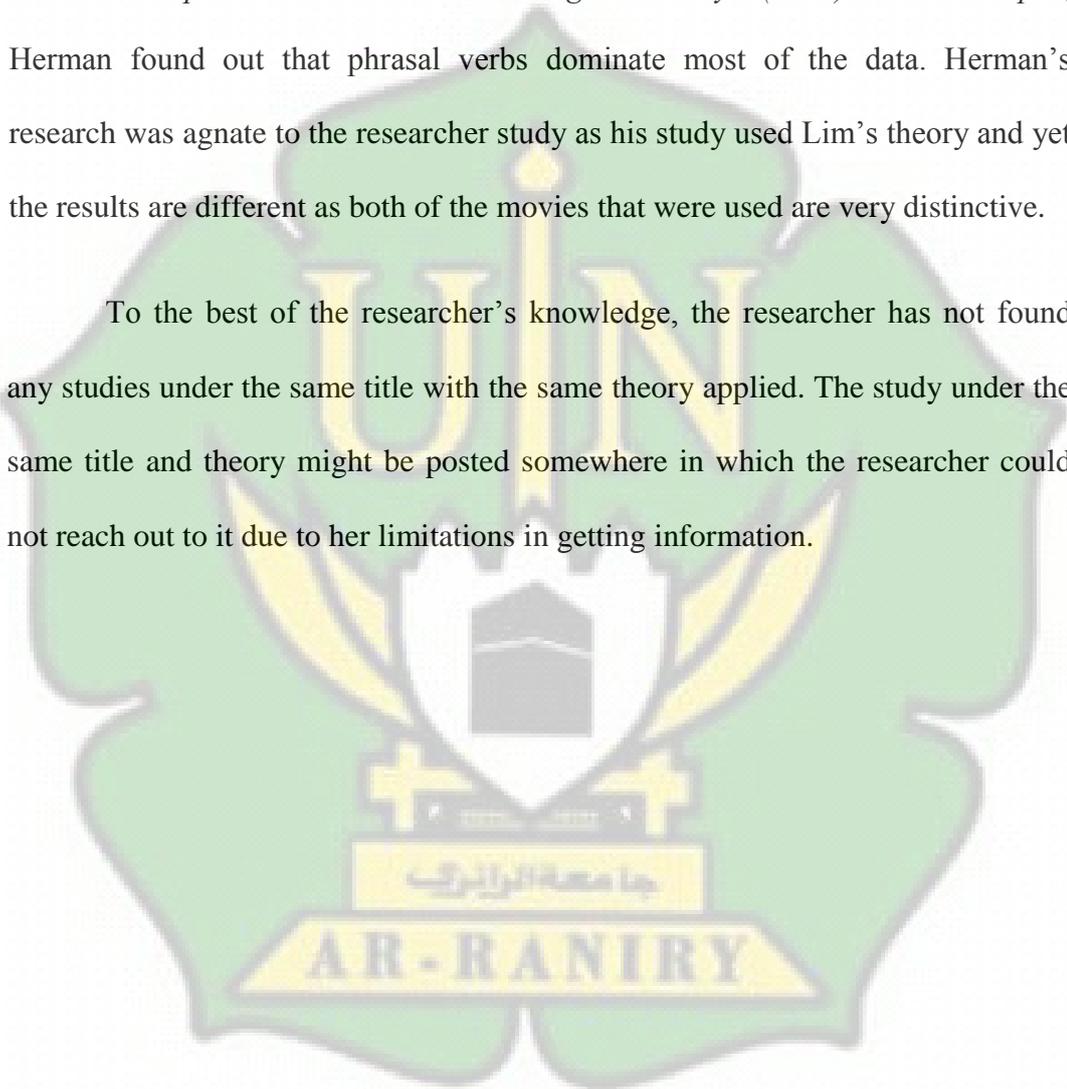
The second research question of this study is “what are the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie?”. In order to provide answer to this question, the researcher look for the meaning of each idiomatic expressions in some online idioms dictionaries which are *Merriam-Webster*, *The Free Dictionary By Farlex*, and *The Idioms*. The researcher discovered that each of these idiom dictionary may carry different meaning when it is being compared to each other. To solve this matter, the researcher ensured the context that is applied in the dialogues of the *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie

first before comparing it with the meaning from the online idioms dictionaries. Once the researcher fully grasped the context of what's spoken in the movie along with the comparison from the online idiom dictionaries then the researcher wrote down the actual meaning of the idiomatic expression obtained from the movie.

There are some similarities and differences between this study and previous studies that has been conducted before. This study is quite similar to Maulida Azzahra's in "*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by The Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movies*" and Dimas Kurniawan's in "*Meaning in The Idiomatic Expressions Found in The Movie How to Train Your Dragon*" in terms of the object that is used to conduct the research and the aims of the study. Both of study that is mentioned above as well as the researcher used movie as an object in conducting their research. As for the aim of the study, the researcher found them to be identical as both of these studies conducted to identify the type of idiomatic expressions in the movie along with its actual meaning. Yet, the results of these study are different with one another as it used different theory in determining the idiomatic expressions. In Maulida's, O'Dell & McCarthy were applied which resulted in 25 data of idiomatic expression with proverb and cliché idioms dominating most of it. While in Dimas's, Makkai theory were used which resulted in 55 data of idiomatic expression with the dominance of phrasal verb. And for this study, the researcher used Tan Cheng Lim theory which differentiated from the other two research.

In this study, the most dominant type of idiomatic expression that is found from the movie is Idioms with verb as the keywords with 47 data and followed by phrasal verbs with 37 data. Unlike Herman's findings in "*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in 'A Dog's Journey' (2019) Movie Script*", Herman found out that phrasal verbs dominate most of the data. Herman's research was agnate to the researcher study as his study used Lim's theory and yet the results are different as both of the movies that were used are very distinctive.

To the best of the researcher's knowledge, the researcher has not found any studies under the same title with the same theory applied. The study under the same title and theory might be posted somewhere in which the researcher could not reach out to it due to her limitations in getting information.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consists of two parts which are conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion elaborates the summary of the result from the study. The recommendations section provides some suggestion and the necessity of this research for future research.

A. Conclusion

The objective of this study is to identify the type of idiomatic expressions and its meaning from the movie *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie. Based on the analysis of the findings, the researcher discovered 160 data of idiomatic expressions that was included in the dialogue of *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie.

According to Lim (2004), there are six types of idiomatic expressions; phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, idioms with verb as the keywords, idioms with adjective as the keywords, idioms with noun as the keywords, and idiomatic pairs. All of the six types of idiomatic expression appeared in the movie which later can be classified into 37 phrasal verbs, 19 prepositional phrases, 47 idioms with verb as the keywords, 30 idioms with noun as the keywords, 23 idioms with adjective as the keywords, and 4 idiomatic pairs. Hence, the most dominant types of idiomatic expressions found in the movie is idioms with verb as the keywords.

In analyzing the meaning of each of idiomatic expressions that is obtained from the *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie, the researcher used online idiom dictionaries such as *Merriam-Webster*, *The Free Dictionary By Farlex* and *The Idioms*. The researcher did not take the meaning from the dictionaries for granted as the meaning might carry different connotative based on the context from the movie. In conclusion, to reach the actual meaning of the idiomatic expression, the researcher observed the context of the movie and see if it has any correlations to the meaning from the dictionaries before elaborating the actual meaning of it.

B. Recommendations

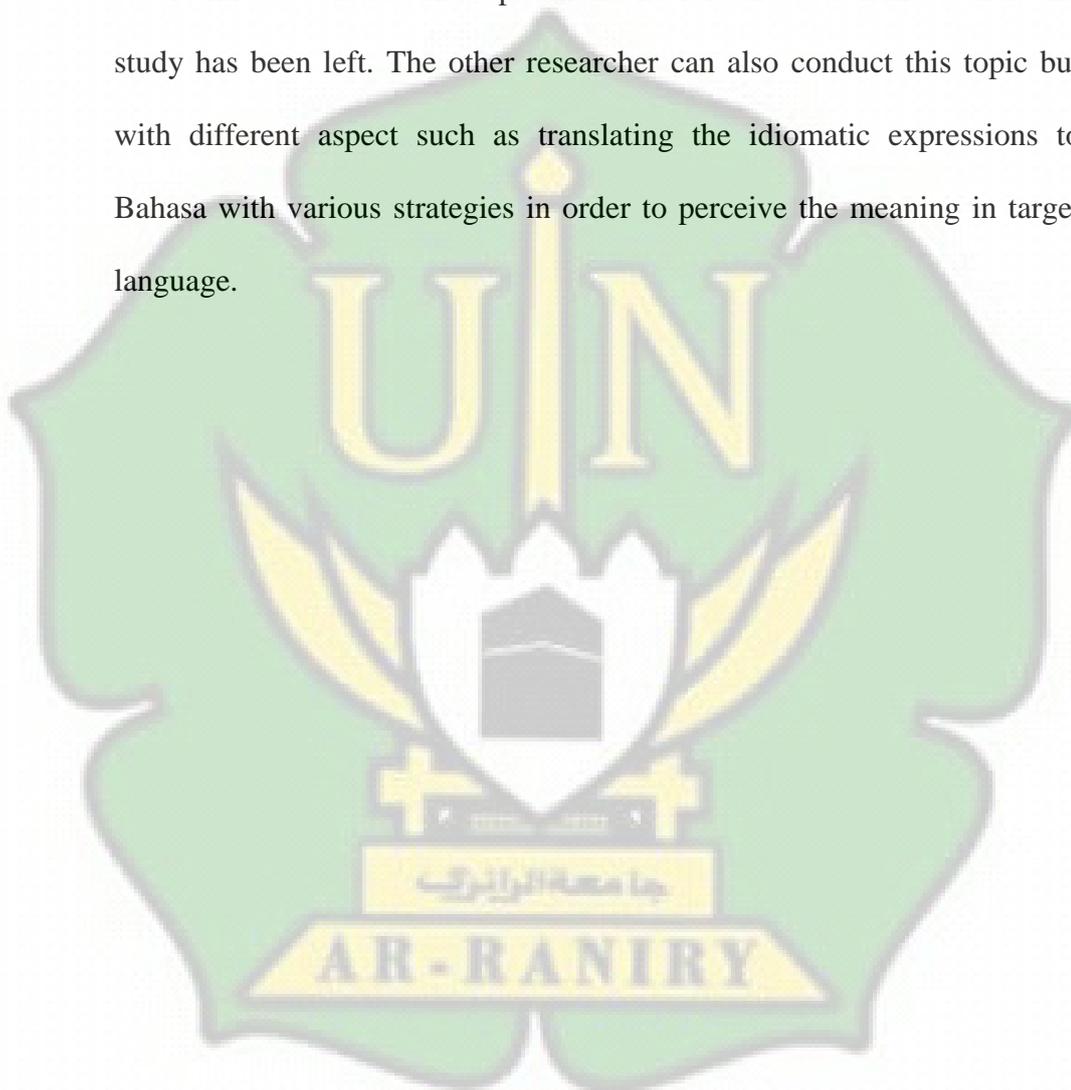
Based on the result of this research, this study about idiomatic expressions is fundamentally necessary and recommended, especially for English department students, lecturers, and other researchers. Thus, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follow:

1. For students, the researcher expects this research to help them in enriching their knowledge and giving them insight about idiomatic expressions. The movie that is especially chosen for this project is very recommended to be watched as it brings contribution toward the student's improvement in comprehending idiomatic expressions.
2. For the lecturers, the researcher suggests to use *Pride and Prejudice (2005)* movie as one of their teaching aids in teaching variation of language, especially

English language. This movie can also support the teacher to teach idiomatic

expression in an appealing method as the cinematography from the movie may stimulate the students to learn literature and linguistics better.

3. For other researchers, the researcher suggests the other researcher who would like to conduct this topic in the near future to continue where the study has been left. The other researcher can also conduct this topic but with different aspect such as translating the idiomatic expressions to Bahasa with various strategies in order to perceive the meaning in target language.



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Appendix A Appointment letter of supervision

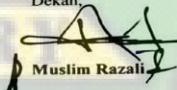
SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY
Nomor : B- 8616/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/05/2021

TENTANG
PENYEMPURNAAN SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN NOMOR Un.08/DT/TL.00/5970/2015 TENTANG
PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-
RANIRY

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu meninjau kembali dan menyempurnakan keputusan Dekan Nomor: B-7551/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/04/2021 tentang pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang Undang Nomor 20 tahun 2003, Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, Tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, Tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh menjadi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
5. Peraturan Menteri Keuangan RI. Nomor: 190/PMK.05/2012, tentang Tata Cara Pembayaran dalam rangka Pelaksanaan APBN;
6. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi & Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang Pengangkatan, Pemindahan, dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Depag RI
8. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
9. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 02 tahun 2016, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
10. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 28 tahun 2019, tentang Satuan Biaya Khusus Tahun Anggaran 2020 di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
11. Peraturan Kementerian Keuangan (PMK) Republik Indonesia Nomor: 72/PMK.02/2020, tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Menteri Keuangan Nomor: 78/PMK.02/2020 tentang Standar Biaya Masukan Tahun Anggaran 2020.
- Memperhatikan : Keputusan Seminar Proposal Skripsi Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 31 Maret 2021
- MEMUTUSKAN**
- Menetapkan
PERTAMA : Mencabut Surat Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor: B-7551/Un.08/FTK/KP.07.6/04/2021 tanggal 16 April 2021
- KEDUA : Menunjuk Saudara:
1. Khairiah Syahabuddin, MHSc.ESL., Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama
M.TESOL, Ph.D.
2. Fithriyah, M.Pd. Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua
- Untuk membimbing Skripsi :
Nama : Nona Salsabilla
NIM : 160203103
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Movie Analysis of Idiomatic Expression From 'Pride And Prejudice'
- KETIGA : Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh tahun 2019 dengan Nomor: 025.04.2.423925/2020 tanggal 12 November 2019;
- KEEMPAT : Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2021/2022
- KELIMA : Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh
Pada Tanggal: 24 Mei 2021
An. Rektor
Dekan.


Muslim Razali

Tembusan

1. Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry (sebagai laporan);
2. Ketua Prodi PBI Fak. Tarbiyah dan Keguruan;
3. Pembimbing yang bersangkutan untuk dimaklumi dan dilaksanakan;
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
5. Arsip.

Appendix B Meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Pride and Prejudice movie

The meaning for the idiomatic expressions found in Pride and Prejudice movie were retrieved from some online idioms dictionaries which are *Merriam-Webster*, *The Free Dictionary By Farlex*, and *The idioms*.

1. Driving away: to cause someone to leave by something unpleasant.
2. Carry on: to continue or proceed in doing something.
3. Dining out: to eat a dinner somewhere else but their own house.
4. Pick it up: to hold something.
5. Turn us out: to send them out of somewhere.
6. Looking for: to pursue or search for someone/ something.
7. Grew up: to arise or becoming mature to fit into adulthood. 8. Make out: to portray something distinctively
9. Snap him up: get someone to marry them.
10. I singled you out: to choose an eligible person for themselves.
11. Run away: escaping
12. Give up: to stop doing something particularly or surrender oneself.
13. Cheer her up: to cause a sad person a happiness.
14. Turned down: to reject something.
15. Go off: to go away with someone
16. Throw out: to get rid of something/ someone.
17. Put on: to change something to a specific thing.
18. Brought up: mentioning/ raising something or someone.
19. Put them aside: to place something to the side.
20. Taking up: to raise or lift something up.
21. Gambled away: to lose the entire because of gambling.
22. Set me up: deceiving someone to the point they're feeling guilty of their doing
23. Keep her out: to keep someone from going out of place.
24. Eaten up: to excitedly enjoy something/ believing something without questioning it.
25. Keep up: to maintain something so it will be in a good condition.
26. Put up: taking action to resolve something that is disliked; tolerated.
27. Took off: to literally remove something physically from someone.
28. Talking away: to proceed to talk for a long period of time.
29. Put that away: to return something to its originated place.
30. Sit down: to cause someone to sit from a standing position.
31. Went away: to leave or depart to somewhere else.
32. Walk in: to enter a place on foot without hesitation.
33. Set off: to cause something to happen.
34. Patched up: to deal with issues in a relationship in order to improve it.

35. Pay him back: to return a favor that is given by somebody else.
36. Send them in: to direct someone to come into a place.
37. Out of doors: being in an open air or outside.
38. At once: immediately.
39. Once lost, is lost forever: something that has disappear will never come back again as before.
40. For heaven's sake: a statement to show the expression of surprise, anger, etc.
41. As soon as he pleases: doing something in whatever someone wish for.
42. At your service: always available to help someone else.
43. On purpose: doing something intentionally.
44. What are you up to: asking someone what they are doing.
45. On my way: in the process of coming to a place.
46. Not at all: absolutely not; a polite way of accepting someone's thanks.
47. I'm at his disposal: to have an arranged schedule according to someone else
48. Just in time: earlier than the intended time.
49. In consequence: as a result of particular things.
50. At least: anyway; no less than the other things.
51. At any rate: in any case
52. By heavens: an old saying of the word indeed.
53. Out of their sight: out of the range to be visibly seen by someone.
54. Out of the question: something impossible.
55. Out of your senses: crazy
56. Let at last: a place to be rented
57. Design in settling: an intention to stay in one place.
58. Catch your eyes: to attract someone's attention.
59. Watch your tongue: to be cautious of what they are saying.
60. Take the veil: to become nun who wear headdress.
61. Can't help it: there is nothing someone do to make the situation better.
62. Count your blessings: to be grateful of the good thing that they have.
63. Put paid to it: to destroy something.
64. Look forward: expecting something to happen.
65. Make haste: to move in fast paced.
66. Take credit: to receive the praise for doing something.
67. Do not be alarmed: do not be worried.
68. Perish with the shame: to feel extremely ashamed.
69. Doesn't mind a bit: someone don't think of it as an issue even for a little.

70. They fall to my lot: to become one's duty; to fall in someone's possession
71. I do dote on her: a person who pays a lot of attention when taking care of someone else.
72. Do them justice: to represent someone entirely with a great accuracy.
73. Get in your way: to interfere in someone's doing
74. You shall name the day: asking someone to specify the day of an event.
75. Made of money: a very rich person
76. I give you leave: giving someone permission to do something.
77. Couldn't stand it: to not tolerate someone's behavior due to its dislike toward it.
78. Think ill of anybody: having a bad opinion about another person.
79. Puzzle me: to feel confused.
80. Cross my lip: to stop talking; being quiet.
81. Take into account: to keep in mind of someone before doing things.
82. You can't make me: you can't force someone to do something.
83. I don't mind: to say politely of you being happy in accepting something.
84. Crossed in love: to experience an obstacle in a relationship.
85. Make the most of it: to enjoy something at its fullest.
86. Own to it: admitting of doing something.
87. Get along: to interact with someone in a friendly manner.
88. Call for some tea: practically asking someone if they want a cup of tea.
89. As far as the eyes can see: extending to the farthest possible point but still can be seen in such distance.
90. As you wish: to do whatever someone requesting to them.
91. Take a turn: to walk around a room or place.
92. I had my heart my set: to want something eagerly on something.
93. Making such a fuss: to cause too much reaction for someone/ something.
94. Take the trouble: to pull the effort for doing something.
95. See you back to the village: to bring them back to their place.
96. Take charge of her: to take the responsibility of someone else.
97. Don't be such a baby: to tell someone to stop being immature,
98. Let me catch my breath: to resume breathing normally because of the activity that may cause heavy breath.
99. Keep still: to refrain oneself from moving or saying something.
100. Die of happiness: feeling overwhelmingly happy.
101. Only achieved in the expense of your uncle:
102. Cross about something: to feel angry or annoyed about something.

103. Stone dead: completely lifeless; as dead as a stone.
104. The rest of it: to end a statement that is related to something that has been mentioned before.
105. No matter: to say that something is not worth mentioning; unimportant. 106. What a shame: used to show the feeling of sympathy/ disappointment.
107. There's a spinster in the making and no mistake: it is true that someone is in the process of being an old maid.
108. Without a roof over their head: very poor to the point they have no house to live in.
109. A penny to their name: doesn't have money at all.
110. My goodness: an exclamation to show the feelings of the talker
111. Half in love: to feel attraction toward someone but not to the extent of canceling out everything else
112. She hasn't a penny: to describes someone who is in a very poor situation.
113. The order of the day: the things that becomes the priority in arrangement that day.
114. The impulse of the moment: a sudden desire to do something at that moment; spontaneously.
115. He is a credit to his profession: a person who becomes the good example for the colleagues of the same profession.
116. Breath in: to take the air into your lung through your nose or mouth.
117. Lightness of foot: a saying for good dancer.
118. Breath-taking: astonishing.
119. Headstrong: a stubborn person.
120. Little hiccup: a very small issue.
121. I had no idea: used to say that they don't know about a thing.
122. A slave to your education: someone who takes the responsibility of someone else's education.
123. No judge of beauty: not be able to tell if someone really beautiful or not. 124. A parsonage of no mean size: given a huge home/ estate.
125. What on earth: an exclamation phrase used to emphasize some expressions.
126. Lack of fortune: being poor.
127. Worth their while: worth someone's time and effort.
128. Minds of their own: the ability to think by each person.
129. Heaven forbids: to emphasize of putting so much hope for something to happen.
130. Blue coat: a coat that is usually used by the police.
131. As ever: as what's typically done.

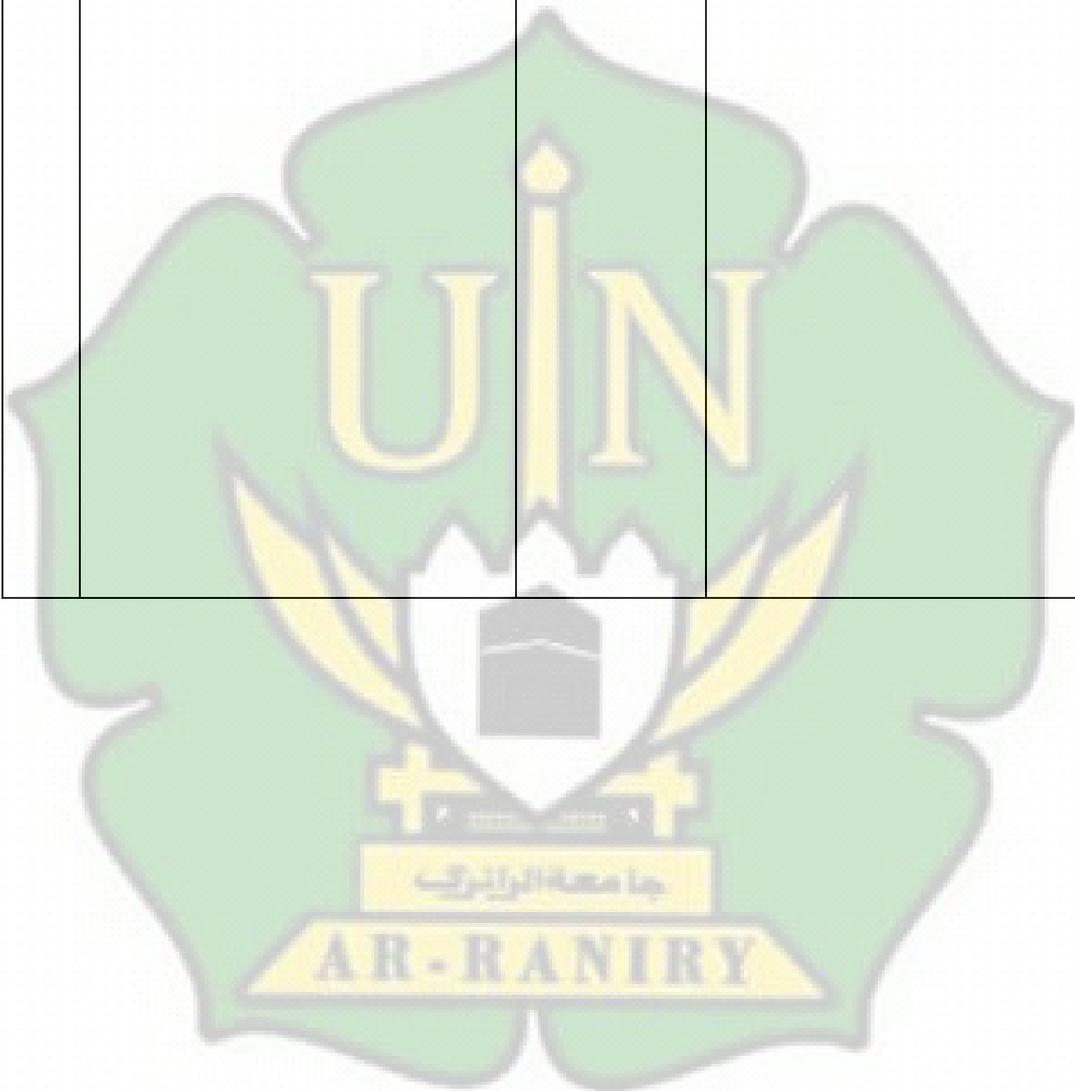
132. I'm quite at my leisure: Someone who got plenty of time and available anytime to talk.
133. Good heavens: an oath to show surprise, exasperation, annoyance, frustration, or anger.
134. Humorless poppycocks: a fool.
135. Painted peacocks: someone who is well-dressed.
136. Quizzical brows: odd-shapes brows.
137. Poor soul: an expression to show sympathy, usually in a positive connotative.
138. Handsome girl: a very attractive girl. 139. A long way: can't e compared; a long distance.
140. A great deal: a big amount; a lot.
141. Good grief: an expression that is used to show surprise or annoyance 142. I'm no longer surprised: to get use to something that someone don't feel the surprise anymore when they see it.
143. A fearsome thing to behold: a very scary things to look at.
144. The least bit: in the slightest degree
145. Humble dwelling in her little phaeton & phonies: lowering themselves by going with a not luxurious carriage and horses.
146. Bound to pay: everything will be paid off in the end.
147. Incumbent upon me: to obligately tell someone
148. A laughingstock: a person who is the subject of the mockery for their attitude.
149. As unstudied an air as possible: appears to be natural when it is rehearsed.
150. I'm quite over him: moved on/ accepted the reality of something.
151. As well: in addition or besides.
152. Thin on the ground: Not many people in a place
153. As much as: having the same quantity to something.
154. Best man: the person who is serving as the principal groomsman on wedding
155. Unmitigated and comprehensive ass: an absolute and complete fool.
156. Good lord: an oath word to show surprise, shock, frustration for something
157. All shapes and sizes: variety of people.
158. By and by: after a bit while
159. Now and then: on some occasion/ sometimes.
160. Once and for all: a final or permanent.

Appendix C The classification of Idiomatic Expressions found in Pride and Prejudice movie

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Frequency	Idiomatic Expressions
1	Phrasal Verb	37	Driving away Carry on Dining out <u>Pick it up</u> <u>Turn us out</u> Looking for Grew up Make out <u>Snap him up</u> <u>I singled you out</u> Run away Give up <u>Cheer her up</u> Turned down Go off Throw out Put on Brought up <u>Put them aside</u> Taking up Gambled away <u>Set me up</u> <u>Keep her out</u> Eaten up Keep up Put up Took off Talking away Put that away Sit down Went away Put in Walk in Set off Patched-up <u>Pay him back</u> <u>Send them in</u>
2	Prepositional Phrases	19	Out of doors

			<p>At once Once lost, is lost forever For heaven's sake! As soon as he pleases At your service On purpose Up to On my way Not at all I'm at his disposal Just in time In consequence At least At any rate By heavens Out of their sight Out of the question Out of your senses</p>
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	47	<p>Let at last Design in settling Catch your eyes Watch your tongue Take the veil Can help it Count your blessings Put paid to it Look forward Make haste Take credit Do not be alarmed Perish with the shame Doesn't mind a bit They fall to my lot I do dote on her Do them justice Get in your way You shall name the day Made of money I give you leave Couldn't stand it</p>

Think ill of anybody

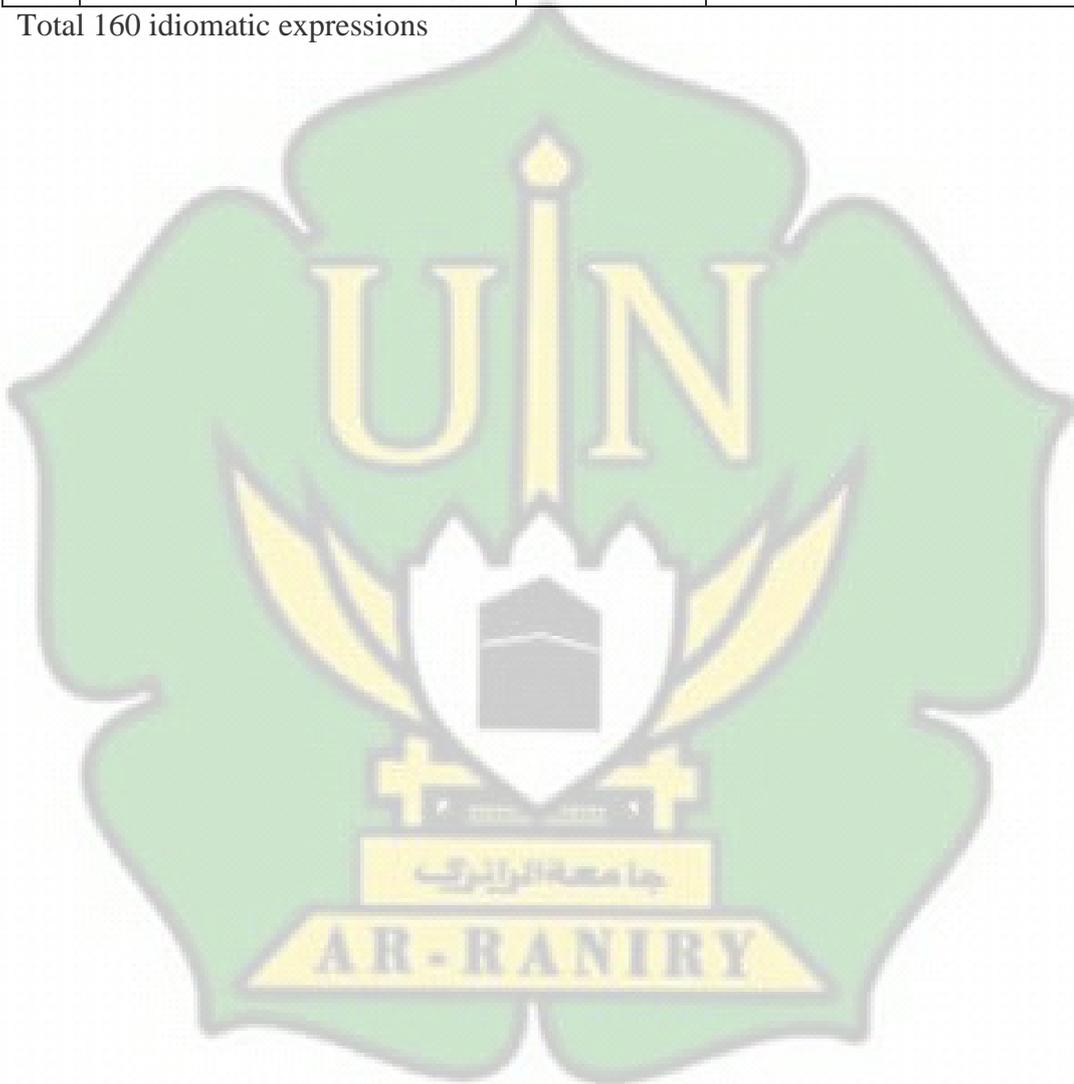


			<p>Puzzle me Cross my lip Take into account You can't make me! I don't mind Crossed in love Make the most of it Own to it Get along Call for some tea As far the eyes can see As you wish Take a turn I had my heart set Making such a fuss Take the trouble See you back to the village Take charge of her Don't be such a baby! Let me catch my breath Keep still Die of happiness Only achieved at the expense of your uncle Cross about something</p>
4	Idioms with Noun as the Keywords	30	<p>Stone dead The rest of it No matter What a shame There's a spinster in the making and no mistake Without a roof over their head A penny to their name My goodness Half in love She hasn't a penny The order of the day The impulse of the moment He is a credit to his profession Breath in Lightness of foot</p>

			<p>Breath-taking Headstrong Little hiccup I had no idea A slave to your education No judge of beauty A parsonage of no mean size What on earth Lack of fortune Worth their while Minds of their own Heaven forbids Blue coat As ever I'm quite at my leisure</p>
5	Idioms with Adjective as Keywords	24	<p>Good heavens Humorless poppycocks Painted peacocks Quizzical brows Poor soul Handsome girl A long way A great deal Good grief I'm no longer surprised A fearsome thing to behold The least bit Humble dwelling in her little phaeton & phonies Bound to pay Incumbent upon me A laughingstock As unstudied an air as possible I'm quite over him As well Thin on the ground As much as Best man Unmitigated and comprehensive ass Good lord</p>

	Idiomatic Pair	4	All shapes and sizes By and by Now and then Once and for all

Total 160 idiomatic expressions



Appendix D Script of Pride and Prejudice (2005) Movie

For further information regarding the script of the movie, please visit this

link <https://yifysubtitles.org/movie-imdb/tt0414387>

