

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN FRIENDS  
SEASON 1 TV SERIES**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirement for Degree of Bachelor in  
Education in English Education



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**2022**

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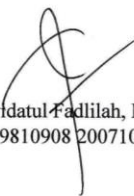
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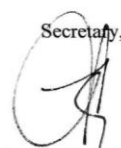
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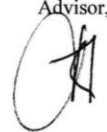
  
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## ADVISOR NOTE

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The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty  
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*Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

I inform that I have given the guidance, briefing and correction to whatever extent necessary of the following thesis identification:

Title : **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Friends Season 1 TV Series**  
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I state that the thesis is ready to be submitted to Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty Walisongo State Islamic University to be examined at Munaqosyah session.

*Wassalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

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## ABSTRACT

Title : Idiomatic Expressions Found in Friends Season 1 Tv Series  
Writer : Rakhma Maulida Balkis  
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Keywords : *Friends Season 1, Idiomatic expression, Meaning, Type, TV Series.*

This research analyzed idiomatic expressions in Friends Season 1 TV Series based on Tan Cheng Lim's theory (2004). This research aimed to identify the types and the meaning of idiomatic expression found in Friends Season 1 TV Series. The writer designed this research as qualitative content analysis, the data were collected through documentation because the data were taken from the dialogues of the transcript in Friends Season 1 TV Series. This research used data analysis which adopted the stages from Donald Ary (2010), those were preparing and organizing, coding, also interpreting and representing. The results of this research showed that there were 146 idiomatic expression in twelve episodes of Friends Season 1 TV series. The idiomatic expression in twelve episodes of Friends Season 1 TV series have been analyzed in six types; there were 70 phrasal verb, 12 prepositional phrases, 27 idioms with verbs as keywords, 25 idioms with nouns as keywords, 8 idioms with adjectives as keywords, and 4 idomatic pairs. For some idiomatic expressions, the individual word of the idiom could explicitly showed the meaning, and some could be discovered by knowing the context.

## MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۖ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۗ

For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah 5-6)

“Not everything that is faced can be changed, but nothing can be changed until it is faced”

-James Baldwin-

“The secret of getting ahead, is getting started”

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my parents who always love me unconditionally and whose good examples have taught me to work hard for the things that I aspire to achieve. To my brother and my sister who always give me support and encouragement. To my warm-hearted guy who has encouraged me. I am truly thankful for having all of you in my life. Thank you. My love for you all can never be quantified. May Allah bless you!

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Alhamdulillahirrobbil'alamin, I do thank to Allah SWT for giving me strength and patience so I can complete this research as the requirement to obtain bachelor degree. Sholawat and Salam are always given to our Prophet Muhammad SAW whose syafaat is expected by his followers.

This research could not be finished without the guidance, support, advice and encouragement from many people around. Hence, in this occasion, the writer would like to thank and show the gratitude, especially for:

1. Dr. KH. Ahmad Ismail, M.Ag., M.Hum. as the dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang.
2. Sayyidatul Fadlilah, M.Pd. as the head and Dra. Nuna Mustikawati Dewi, M.Pd. as the secretary of English Education Department.
3. Dr. H. Muhammad Nafi Annury, M.Pd. as the advisor who patiently give guidance, correction and useful suggestion during the consultation.
4. All lecturers in English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty for giving the knowledge and bunch of advices during my years of study.
5. My greatest and beloved parents. Thanks for always becoming a constant source of support and encouragement.
6. My beloved brother and sister who often urge me to graduate immediately.
7. My warm-hearted guy who always supports me.



8. All friends of PBI A 2017 who made many of memorable and valuable experiences.
9. All relatives, friends, and others who in one way or another shared their support.

Semarang, 19<sup>th</sup> of December 2022  
The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'R' followed by a series of vertical strokes and a horizontal line ending in an arrowhead.

Rakhma Maulida Balkis  
Student Number: 1703046041

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Research Background

Language has an essential role in human life because everyone uses it as a tool to interact and communicate with others. In this case, communication cannot be conveyed well without language. As we know that God creates humans in various characters, situations, and conditions. Therefore, there should be good communication to understand each other. Allah SWT has explained this instruction in Al-Qur'an at Surah Al Hujurat:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا  
وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۚ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ  
خَبِيرٌ<sup>1</sup>

The Meaning:

*“Hi, Human, Actually We created you from a man and woman and becoming you in different nations and tribes in order to know between each other. Actually, the loftiest people inside of Allah they are who have a pious between them. Actually, only Allah, the God omniscient and almighty.” (Al-Hujurat: 13)*

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<sup>1</sup> Departemen Agama, *Al-Qur'an Dan Terjemahannya* (Semarang: CV. Asy-Syifa, 1992).

This verse explained that God instructed all humankind to have a good relationship with one another despite having diverse nationalities, races, and cultures. In this case, language becomes a means of excellent communication to have a good relationship.<sup>2</sup>

According to Holmes, we use language to ask for and give people information. We use it to express indignation and anger, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously express both information and express feelings.<sup>3</sup>

Language is always changing, developing, and adapting to the needs of its users. Linguistic changes do not spread so readily, and the differences between groups are reinforced and grow in number. Every person can create new words, combine two different words into the new one, and use old words in a new way. Language variation can be classified into standard and non-standard varieties. Based on Holmes, the standard variety is generally one which is written and which has undergone some degree of regularisation or codification (for example, in a grammar and a dictionary).<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, the nonstandard variety is less prestigious speech and not standardized. One example of language variations that exist in English is idiom.

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<sup>2</sup> Anca Sirbu, 'The Significant of Language as a Tool of Communication', *PROQUEST SciTech Journals*, XVIII.2 (2015), 405–6 <<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/dialect>>.

<sup>3</sup> Karsten Legère, Janet Holmes, and Karsten Legere, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Language*, 1994, LXX <<https://doi.org/10.2307/416511>>.

<sup>4</sup> Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 1996, LXVII <<https://doi.org/10.3406/rfea.1996.1625>>.

An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be predicted based on the meaning of its components. According to McCarthy and O'Dell, idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words.<sup>5</sup> It means that the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meanings. The best way to understand idioms are by looking at the contents. For example, “drive somebody” is an idiom meaning “make somebody angry or frustrated”.

An important part of an idiom is that these figurative expressions make a language greater vibrant. They are helpful while language adorning or when looking for a new way of expressing oneself. Idiomatic Expressions or idiom should be understood by non-native speaker, because idioms are used by native speaker in their daily life. By learning idiomatic expressions, it can help non-native speakers of an English language become more fluent, sounds more like native speakers, and leads to be a better understanding of the culture and customs of that particular language.<sup>6</sup>

It is such an essential thing for learners to understand idiom, since it is very common in spoken and written languages. Besides found in a book, idiomatic expressions can be found in many kinds of media such as TV, magazine, or movie. Ambrose stated that idioms appear in conversation,

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<sup>5</sup> Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, 'English Idioms in Use' (Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 190.

<sup>6</sup> Abid Thyab Rana, 'The Necessity of Idiomatic Expressions to English Language Learners', *International Journal of English and Literature*, 7.7 (2016), 106–11 <<https://doi.org/10.5897/ijel2016.0895>>.

print (magazines and newspapers), and media (movies, radio, and television).<sup>7</sup>

Idioms are utilized in many approaches in language, including through TV series where speakers must bring messages which can best be spoken with idiomatic expression. TV series or comedy film is one of some high quality media to learn English for EFL learners. Through watching TV series, they can know the applying of English language especially idiomatic expressions on day-by-day activities like what is shown inside the TV series.

Nowadays, television series and sitcoms are becoming as watched as feature films with a vast array to choose. Besides being an entertainment medium, watching television becomes a very popular tool among English-language learners to acquire the language.<sup>8</sup>

A television series should have a strong character in conveying information and meaning through the scene so that all the messages included in the sitcom can be accepted well. All of the pictures, sounds, gestures perform in the sitcom definitely contain meanings. In this research, the reasearcher wants to classify and analyze the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the script of dialogue spoken by the characters of “Friends Season 1” Tv Series.

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<sup>7</sup> Jacqueline Ambrose, ‘Why Idioms Are Important for English’, *Mikolaiv State Pedagogical University*, 2003, 180–82.

<sup>8</sup> M. Vijayakumar\* and others, ‘Impact of TV Shows on English Language Acquisition’, *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE)*, 8.5 (2020), 2414–16 <<https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.d7502.018520>>.



## **B. Research Problems**

Based on the background of the study, the research problems are formulated as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are found in “Friends Season 1”?
2. What are the meanings of the idiomatic expression used in “Friends Season 1”?

## **C. Objectives of Study**

The objectives of this study based on the research problems above are formulated as follows:

1. To identify the types of idioms found in “Friends Season 1”,
2. To explain the meanings of idiomatic expression found in “Friends Season 1”.

## **D. Significances of Study**

From the research problems of this research, this research gives some benefits, as follows:

### 1. Theoretically

The study focuses on understanding the meaning of the idiomatic expression spoken in the dialogue script of the TV series, so the result of the study might be knowledge about the meaning of the idiomatic expressions from the TV series.

### 2. Practically

#### a. The readers

The readers can understand the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the TV series, so they become more understand about the dialogue

spoken by the characters in the TV series. Moreover, from this research the readers can gain more examples of idiomatic expressions.

b. Other Researchers

The result of the research can be used as further information for other researchers that have related discussions about the analysis of idiomatic expression on some literary works especially TV series.

c. English Teachers

This research may become a method or a way for English teachers to conduct a process of studying the English language by analyzing a literary work which in this case analyzing the idiomatic expressions that used in the TV Series. Furthermore, it gives some evidence about the importance of teaching idiom.

d. EFL Students

This research may give knowledge about idiomatic expressions, the types of idioms and their meanings for English Foreign Language students. Moreover, hopefully this research can give an easy guide for students or learners to understand about idiomatic expression.

3. Pedagogically

This study may contributes on teaching reading in literary such as song lyrics, poetry, and prose. By teaching figurative language in literary works, it is guiding students slowly to improve their process of critical thinking and emotional intelligence. Idiomatic expressions can be found in many literary works with different meanings and forms, so it is essential for students to learn and master idiomatic expressions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Previous Studies**

In this study, there are some previous studies either from international or local research which are appropriate with this study, they are;

The first researchers were Aliyu Muhammad, 2017<sup>9</sup> entitled “Structure and Use of Idiomatic Expression in Written Nigerian English”. The main purpose of this study was to identify idioms in context in the variety of English in use in Nigeria with a view to understand their unique use and the contribution of indigenous to this. The results found that there are 174 idioms that are unique to Nigerian English.

The similarities to the current study are that both study conduct analysis on types of idiomatic expression. Meanwhile, the differences found in the object being study. The current study will analyze TV series entitled Friends. Whereas, previous study analyzed written Nigerian English.

The next researcher was Ardita, 2017 entitled “The translation analysis of the idiomatic expression in Kinney`s diary of Wimpy kid” that showed, who showed in her study that the use of translation analysis, which was used in obtaining idiomatic expression, was successfully done. To fulfill the study, the author preferred to use two approaches: to analyze the equivalence of Indonesia's translation of English idiomatic expression in Kinney`s Diary of Wimpy Kid, and then the second method was to analyze

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<sup>9</sup> Umar Aliyu Muhammad, ‘Structure and Use of Idiomatic Expression in Written Nigerian English’ (Universiti Putra Malaysia, 2016).

the translation method in that story. This study was the study library and qualitative research method. This finding finally confirmed that 36 data were translated using similar meaning and form, 14 data were translated using a similar but dissimilar form, 9 data were using paraphrasing, and 3 data were omission. This study was similarly exploring the use of idiomatic usages Kinney's *Diary of Wimpy Kid* story. In contrast, this analysis was quite different from the new report of the writer. The writer, in this case, prefers to analyze the idiomatic expression in TV series.

The next researchers were Herman and Nirmana, 2019<sup>10</sup> entitled "An analysis of Idiomatic Expression found in 'A Dog's Journey' Movie Script". This study aimed to identify the types and to describe the meaning of idiomatic expression found in *A Dog's Journey* movie. As the result, there are 36 idioms found in *A Dog's Journey* movie script. Those idiomatic expressions are divided into seven types. The researchers used Lim's theory to find the result of the study.

The similarity between Herman & Nirmana's study and this study is both studies analyze the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the script. Meanwhile, the difference is the current study will use the Lim's idiom classification whereas Herman & Nirmana didn't.

The next researcher were Fahreza Herdian, 2020 entitled "An Analysis of Slang and Idioms Found in 'Gravity Falls Season 2' and Its Contribution to Lexical Studies". This study attempted to analyze the slang

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<sup>10</sup> Herman and Rohani Nirmana Hasibuan, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in "A Dog's Journey" (2019) Movie Script', *Udayana Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities (UJoSSH)*, 4.2 (2020), 68  
<<https://doi.org/10.24843/ujossh.2020.v04.i02.p05>>.

and idioms that found in animation series. This study used a qualitative descriptive study. The data were collected through documentation. The method of analysis which was used in this study was content analysis. The results found there are 118 slangs and 100 idioms in this study.

The similarity between this study and this current study is both of studies analyze the type of idiomatic expression. Meanwhile, the difference is Herdian's study analyze both of slang and idioms, whereas this current study will analyze the idioms only.

The last researcher were Van Thao, 2021<sup>11</sup> entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs". He conducted this study to find out the idiomatic expressions used in the Ed Sheeran's album songs entitled Divine. This study was done by using qualitative research which focused on content or document analysis. Van Thao used theory of Makkai to analyze the types of idiomatic expression in lyrics song. The results found that there are two idiomatic expressions depicted in the lyrics song, they are phrasal verb idiom and 4 tournure idiom.

The similarity between this study and this current study is both of studies analyze the type of idiomatic expression. Meanwhile, the difference is Van Thao's study used Makkai's theory to analyze the idiomatic expression, whereas this current study will use Lim's theory.

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<sup>11</sup> Nguyen Van Thao and Herman, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs', *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 8.January (2021), 247-55  
<<http://cajlpcentralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJLPC/article/view/54>>.

## **B. Literature Review**

### 1. Concept of Idiom

Idioms are an integral part of natural language and constantly being added to a language. Sometimes defying rules of logic, idiom can also be unrecognizable for non-native speakers, then consequently they translate them literally. The meaning would be strange and does not make any sense, thus making it far away from the intended meaning.

Idioms have their own characteristic. According to Michael Berman “we cannot normally change the words, their order, or the grammatical forms in the same way as changing non-idiomatic expression”. In other words, idioms are basically fixed expressions. If we find idioms, we cannot change the structure or translate it per words or per sentences as idioms tied to each other; means we cannot delete or add words.

Another important thing to notice that the meaning of an idiom is metaphorical rather than literal which means it is not the result of the compositional function of the parts. Idioms stand for specific meaning that written into different forms to create a different image and it will create a more interesting part for the reader itself, after idioms will magnify the basic meaning.

### 2. Definition of Idiom

The definition of idioms has been as varied as the number of scholars that study them. Each of them attempts to define it from the perspectives of their interests, disciplines and or theoretical inclinations. A basic definition of idiom is that of Christine Ammer who defines an

idiom as a group of two or more words which function as a unit but whose overall meaning is not a combination of the literal meanings of the individual words contained in the group.<sup>12</sup> This is as simple enough as to exclude some vital properties of idioms.

Looking at idioms from Korkontzelos, he gives a number of features of idioms that allow for their identification and or definition. According to him, idioms do not always follow the grammatical rules in a language.<sup>13</sup> This can be seen in an instance like ‘by and large’ where two lexical items with unequal grammatical weight occur and are joined by a coordinating conjunction. Furthermore, idioms have situatedness. They are context-appropriate. They are used individually in specific time during a specific period, at specific place by people that have special property. This means each individual determines the type to use based on the variables.

Idioms express some metaphors, metonymy, hyperbole and so on and they are not easily translatable among languages. This is because normally the sense implied by the idiom is the one that is translatable. Similar idioms may exist in two different languages but not in a word-by-word sequence.

Skandera discusses various approaches to idioms and arrives at the following definition as a basis for his investigation: An idiom is an institutionalized and conventionalized sequence of at least two words or

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<sup>12</sup> Christine Ammer, ‘The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms’, 2013.

<sup>13</sup> Ioannis Korkontzelos, *Can Recognising Multiword Expressions Improve Shallow Parsing?*, 2010.

free morphemes that is semantically restricted so that it functions as a single lexical unit, whose meaning — from a synchronic point of view — cannot or can only to a certain extent be deduced from the meanings of its constituents.<sup>14</sup>

An idiom is an expression that its meaning cannot be predicted based on the meaning of its components. According to McCarthy and O'Dell, idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words.<sup>15</sup> It means that the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meanings. The best way to understand idioms are by looking at the contents. For example, “drive somebody” is an idiom meaning “make somebody angry or frustrated”.

According to Fowler, an idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words, which can make idioms hard for ESL (English as a second language) students and learners to understand.<sup>16</sup> An idiom is a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words themselves. It can have a literal meaning in one situation and a different idiomatic meaning in another situation. It is a phrase which does not always follow the normal rules of meaning and grammar. For instance, "give someone's backup" can literally mean that one is giving someone an earful "I sat on the fence and watched the game". However, the idiomatic meaning of "to sit on the

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<sup>14</sup> Paul Skandera, *Idiom in Kenyan English*, 2003.

<sup>15</sup> McCarthy and O'Dell.

<sup>16</sup> Henry Watson Fowler, *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage* (Oxford University Press, 1996).



fence" is that one is not making a clear choice regarding some issue. The politician sat on the fence and would not give his opinion about the tax issue.

### 3. Types of Idiom

Lim<sup>17</sup> categorizes idioms into six types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verbs, as in: *call on, put off, do away with.*
- b. Prepositional phrases, as in: *in a nutshell, from time to time, with a view to.*
- c. Idioms with verbs as key words, as in: *come in handy, fight shy of, leaved much to be desired.*
- d. Idioms with nouns as key words, as in: *a blessing disguise, child's play, food for thought.*
- e. Idioms with adjectives as key words, as in: *cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing.*
- f. Idiomatic pairs, as in: *safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim.*

According to Fernando<sup>18</sup>, idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms.

#### a. Pure Idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example the

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<sup>17</sup> Tan Cheng Lim, *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communications* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004).

<sup>18</sup> Chitra Fernando, *Idioms and Idiomaticity*, 1996.

expression “spill the beans” is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

b. Semi-Idioms

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

c. Literal Idioms

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

The other opinions of the types of idioms is from McCarthy and O'Dell.<sup>19</sup> They made a syntactic classification of English idioms according to their possible combinations:

- a. Verb + Object/Complement (e.g. *kill two birds with one stone*)
- b. Prepositional Phrase (e.g. *in the blink of an eye*)
- c. Compound (e.g. *a bone of contention*)
- d. Simile, as + adjective + as, or like + noun (e.g. *as dry as a bone*)
- e. Binominal, word + and + word (e.g. *rough and ready*)
- f. Trinominal, word + word + and + word (e.g. *cool, calm and collected*)
- g. Whole clause or sentence (e.g. *to cut a long story short*)

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<sup>19</sup> McCarthy and O'Dell.

Idioms also have been classified from different points of view, syntactically or semantically. Makkai divides idioms into two categories<sup>20</sup>:

a. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meaning involving collocational preferences and restrictions, for example “he drove at 70 m.p.h”.

b. Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

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

Idioms of decoding refer to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretation could not be figured out by using only independently learned linguistic conventions. They include expressions like ‘beat around the bush’ and ‘fly off the handle’. This type of idioms could be classified into lexemic and sememic. A lexemic idiom is idiom that consists of more than one word but the meaning is not the cumulative sum of the meanings of its parts. Furthermore, this type of multiword structure functions as one lexeme, while a Sememic idiom is a multipleword structure whose meaning is

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<sup>20</sup> Adam Makkai, ‘Idiom Structure in English’, 1972.

derived from its constituent lexemes and it additionally has an unpredictable sememic network or to paraphrase an unpredictable pragmatic function.

Furthermore, Makkai classifies lexemic idiom into six categories, they are:

- 1) Phrasal verbs: the structures consist of a verb plus one or two particles (e.g. come across and put up with).
- 2) Tournures: the structures consist of a verb plus at least two lexons (e.g. take the bull by the horns and bite the bullet).
- 3) Irreversible binominals: the structures composed of two nouns in a fixed order (e.g. friend or foe and safe and sound).
- 4) Phrasal compounds: compound nouns and adjectives (e.g. stalemate and highhanded)
- 5) Incorporating verbs: compound verbs (e.g. eavesdrop and brainwash).
- 6) Pseudo-idioms: compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is ‘cranberry morph’ or in which one or more lexons are ‘banned’ (chit-chat and hangky-panky), where ‘chit’ and ‘hangky’ are two cranberry morphs.

#### 4. Friends TV Series

In Friends series, there are six intimate friends that live with each other. They gather in home or a café and talk about their lives, jobs, and their personal affairs and give each other help if it is needed. It is one of the most popular sitcoms of all time. The sitcom is a TV series about six reckless adults (Rachel Green, Monica Geller, Chandler Bing, Joey

Triabiani, Phoebe Buffay, and Ross Geller) living in Manhattan, they go through family, love, drama, friendship, and comedy together. This sitcom uses some conversational implicature and figurative language in order to create a humor aspect in the sitcom.

In 1994, the first episode of the first season aired. There are 24 episodes in the first season with 22 minutes each episode including the intro. In the second episode of the first season entitled "The One with the Sonogram at the End" from 00:00 to 01:09 before the intro comes in, the best friends were sitting in a cafe where Rachel works and talking about what is the important thing to them in a relationship.

This series shows us how they deal with everyday problems in their lives. It also shows us the joy they all are able to share together. The friend are very loving and caring towards each other and it has a lot of positivity that radiates throughout the series.

Rachel Green starts out as a spoiled and naive daddy's girl who ran out on her wedding day. We see her grow into a responsible woman by watching her pursue a career, navigate relationships, and become a mother. Monica Geller can be considered the mom of the friend group. She works as a chef and is always making sure everyone is well fed and taken care of properly. She allowed Rachel to move in with her when she had nowhere else to go.

Monica constantly struggles for her parent's respect because they tend to favor her brother. She was overweight in high school which is still a source of embarrassment for her. She also struggles to have children with her husband, but we see her get her happy ending. Ross Geller is

Monica's brother and is the nerd of the group. He works as a paleontologist.

Ross is married three times throughout the entire series while fathering two children. He has an on again off again relationship with Rachel and the show displays their relationship in depth during the series. Ross is seen as being the smartest friend and is usually always right, despite his failed marriages.

Chandler Bing started out as Ross's best friend in college. He grew up in a dysfunctional family with his parents divorcing and having interesting careers. His mother is a world famous author that writes novels, and his father owns a club in Las Vegas called "Viva Lay Gygas". He has severe commitment issues and uses humor as a defense mechanism. In the middle of the series, he and Monica fall in love and we see how Chandler matures into father figure. Joey Tribbiani is the Italian womanizer of the group. He lives with Chandler and pretty much relies on his financial support while trying to make it as a struggling actor.

Joey proves to always be there for his friends and he has a lot of kindness to give.

Phoebe Buffay is the ditzy blonde girl of the group. She had a difficult childhood. Her biological mother gave away her and her twin sister and eventually her adoptive mother committed suicide and her stepdad left them. She spent time living on the street until she found a job as a masseuse. Phoebe also plays the guitar and sings at the gang's favorite coffee shop. She plays and sings very badly, but everyone is always

supportive of her. She is extremely perceptive and has the most life experience out of anyone else.

#### 5. Pedagogical Significance

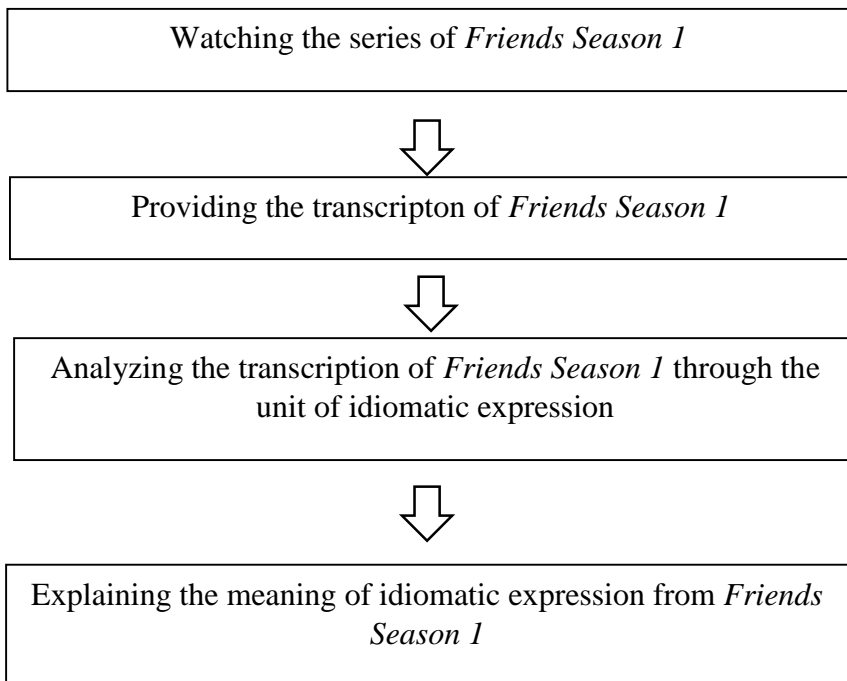
This research analyzed about idiomatic expression that exists on American Sniper's movie. This research has some influences on pedagogy. The influences are:

- a. This research explained the way to get idiomatic expression from a TV series, English teacher or English lecturer can use this research as reference to explain about the way to get idiomatic expression from a TV series to their learner in order to their learner can understand well about the way to get idiomatic expression from a TV series.
- b. This research can give additional material to English teacher or English lecturer while they teach idiomatic expression. This research got some idiomatic expression from Friends Season 1 TV series. This research also classified the idiomatic expression that found on the movie based on the type. Moreover this research also explained the meaning of the idiomatic expression. Thus this research can give additional material about idiomatic expression to English lecturer or English teacher.
- c. Through this research, English teacher or English lecturer can deliver to their learner that learning idiomatic expression is not only using book. Learning idiomatic expression can use other media like TV series. This research can use as an example to the learner that idiomatic expression not only found on book but also on TV series.

d. This research can stimulate learner to learn about idiomatic expression, especially learn idiomatic expression using TV series because this research explained idiomatic expression through a TV series. The writer of this research also explained that learning idiomatic expression more interesting while use TV series, so this research can stimulate the learner to learn idiomatic expression through a TV series.

### C. Theoretical Framework

In conducting the analysis, the researcher will use a systematic theoretical framework. The theoretical framework of this study can be seen in the following figure.





Firstly, the researcher will watch the Friends TV Series Season 1, then she will provide several transcriptions of that TV series. The researcher will find the units of idiomatic expression which will be analyzed. After those items are analyzed, the researcher will explain the meaning of the idiomatic expression.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, researcher will present about research design, source of data, instrument, data collection technique, and data analyzing technique used in this study.

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher applied content analysis. Wahyuni defined content analysis is one of numerous research methods used to analyze text data. In content analysis, normally researcher looks at documents, text, or speech to see what themes emerge.<sup>21</sup> According to Ary “Content analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The materials analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, web pages, social network sites, twitter feeds, blogs, virtual worlds, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of a host of other types of documentation.”<sup>22</sup>

This study includes as qualitative content analysis due to the purpose of this study which focused on the description and interpretation of the findings. Hsiu-Fang and Shannon stated “Qualitative content analysis as a research method for subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying

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<sup>21</sup> Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice* (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2019).

<sup>22</sup> Donald Ary and others, *Introduction to Research in Education (Ninth Edition)*, 2014.

themes or patterns.”<sup>23</sup> In this study, researcher chooses qualitative content analysis to examine the TV series and script of Friends Season 1 to classify the idiomatic expressions based on the type and to explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions used in the TV series.

## **B. Source of Data**

This study includes as library research. Researcher used primary and secondary sources to obtain the data. Creswell defined “Primary sources are original documents, relicts, remains or artefacts.”<sup>24</sup> A primary source contains original informations that is not derived from interpretation or analysing someone’s else work. A primary data is collected through directly from data source without using any existing sources. The researcher uses TV series and the script as the primary source of data.

A secondary source is a work that interprets or analyzes an event or phenomenon well after the fact.<sup>25</sup> Secondary source assisting user in locating primary source of information and can help one identify a topic in research. Secondary research includes handbook, article journal, biography, abstract, indexes etc. In this study researcher uses some dictionaries as secondary sources to help finding the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in TV series. The researcher is focused on analyzing

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<sup>23</sup> Hsiu Fang Hsieh and Sarah E. Shannon, ‘Three Approaches to Qualitative Content Analysis’, *Qualitative Health Research*, 15.9 (2005), 1277–88 <<https://doi.org/10.1177/1049732305276687>>.

<sup>24</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mix Methods Approaches* (Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, 2009).

<sup>25</sup> Felix Mmanuoma Eke, Joyce Chinyere Oyadongha, and Anne Anthony Edem, ‘Information and Data-Generating Sources : Implications for Libraries , Authors and Researchers’, 2019.

the conversation between the actors to discover the idiomatic expressions used in the TV series and analyze the type of each idiomatic expressions in the TV series.

### **C. Instrument**

Lincoln and Guba stated “In qualitative research, the instrument of the research is the researcher himself that works to determine the research focus, to choose something as the data source, to collect the data, to assess the data quality, to analyze the data, to interpret the data and to make the conclusions of his findings.”<sup>26</sup> In this research, the researcher is the main instrument to collect the data which are idiomatic expressions revealed on the script of dialogue spoken by the characters of *Friends* Season 1 TV series.

### **D. Data Collection Technique**

According to Sugiyono “In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural setting, primary data sources, and data collection techniques involved participation observation, in-depth interview and documentation.”<sup>27</sup> The documentation method was used in this research. It is kind of data collection technique by categorizing and classifying written document relating to the problems discussed, both from documents or book, newspapers, magazines, archives, etc. According to Guzman, documentation is a process consisting of several activities, namely:

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<sup>26</sup> Lincoln Yvonna and Egon G. Guba, *Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research* (London: SAGE Publications, 1986).

<sup>27</sup> Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Tindakan* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013).

1. Determining what information is needed and establishing means for acquiring it.
2. Recording the discovered information and storing such in appropriate container (called documents) or collecting already-existing documents containing the needed information.
3. Organizing the documents to make them accessible.
4. Actually providing the documents to user who needs the information.<sup>28</sup>

The writer collected the data of this research based on Guzman's theory. The writer watched Friends Season 1 TV series and focus on the dialogue of the TV series. The writer got the data from the dialogues that exist on Friends Season 1 TV series.

#### **E. Data Analyzing Technique**

Bogdan as cited by Sugiyono defined "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others".<sup>29</sup> The data analyzed in qualitative content analysis may show some possible interpretations because it is likely to be presented in words rather than numbers. The focus is on answering the research question as the guidance but it can be also considered the transformation or new question/ theme emerge during the coding process.<sup>30</sup> In data

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<sup>28</sup> Bert Verstappen and Manuel Guzman, 'What Is Documentation' (Huridocs, 2003), 11.

<sup>29</sup> Sugiyono.

<sup>30</sup> Marylin Domas White and Emily White, *Content Analysis: A Flexible Methodology* (Library Trends, 2006).

analysis of qualitative study, there are different steps for some approaches in qualitative research. It is called data analysis spiral that suitable with some approaches such as phenomenology, case study, grounded theory and ethnography which mean that once data collected, they must be organized then described, classified and interpreted. But to analyze text, according to Ary, the approaches may be vary slightly which consist of three steps<sup>31</sup>:

1. Preparing and organizing

In this first step of analysis, the researcher must prepare and organize the data. In order to get the most from the focused analysis stage, it makes sense to systematically organize and prepare the data. In this step, the researcher watched the twelve episode of Friends Season 1 TV series first. After watching the TV series, the researcher downloaded the script. The script made the analysis easier through highlighting the idiomatic expressions found in subtitle.

2. Coding

After the data was organized the next step is coding. Coding is about naming segments of data with a label that simultaneously categorizes, summarizes, and accounts for each piece of data.<sup>32</sup> In order to categorize the data, the researcher did a process of coding. According to Donald Ary “Open coding deals with labeling and categorizing phenomenon in the data.”<sup>33</sup> In categorizing the data, the researcher categorized the

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<sup>31</sup> Ary and others.

<sup>32</sup> Uwe Flick, *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis* (London: SAGE Publications, 2014).

<sup>33</sup> Ary and others.

idiomatic expressions found in Friends Season 1 into six types based on Tan Cheng Lim's theory.

### 3. Interpreting and representing

The final step of analysis data is making interpretation or meaning of the data. Interpretation is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing plausible explanations.<sup>34</sup> According to Creswell, "Analyzing and interpreting the data involves drawing conclusions about it; representing it in tables, figures, and pictures to summarize it; and explaining the conclusions in words to provide answers to your research questions".<sup>35</sup> In interpreting the data, the researcher interpret the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Friends Season 1 based on the context of the sentence in the TV series. After getting result of the data, the researcher represent it in tables.

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<sup>34</sup> Ary and others.

<sup>35</sup> Creswell.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter academically reported both the research findings and the research discussions. It provides: (1) Idiomatic expression found in Friends Season 1 TV Series; (2) Classification based types; (3) The meaning of the idioms. The data in this study are twelve episodes of Friends Season 1.

#### **A. Research Findings**

The writer found that in Friends Season 1, there were twelve episodes selected for this research based on Lim's analysis. The classification of idioms is based on its construction. According to the problem analyze, the writer presented the findings of the research as follows:

##### **1. Idiomatic expressions found in the Friends Season 1**

In this part, the writer presented the result of idiomatic expressions found in Friends Season 1. There are twelve episodes that have been analyzed. Those are the result of the analysis of idiomatic expressions.

**Table 4.1**

**Idiomatic expressions found in Friends Season 1**

<b>Episode</b>	<b>Idiomatic Expression</b>
1 – Monica Gets a Rommate	21
2 – The Sonogram at The End	20
3 – The Thumb	8
4 – George Stephanopoulos	11



5 – The East German Laundry Detergent	14
7 – The Blackout	12
8 – Nana Dies Twice	7
9 – Underdog Gets Away	9
10 – The Monkey	8
11 – Mrs. Bing	9
12 – The Dozen Lasagnas	11
14 – The Candy Heart	16
Total	146

From the table above, there were 146 idiomatic expressions found in 12 episodes of Friends season 1. In the first episode, there were 21 idiomatic expressions. In the second episode there were 20 idiomatic expressions. In the third episode there were 8 idiomatic expression. In the fourth episode, there were 11 idiomatic expressions. In the fifth episode, there were 14 idiomatic expressions. In the seventh episode, there were 12 idiomatic expressions. In the eighth episode, there were 7 idiomatic expressions. In the ninth episode, there were 9 idiomatic expressions. In the tenth episode, there were 8 idiomatic expressions. In the eleventh episode, there were 9 idiomatic expressions. In the twelfth episode, there were 11 idiomatic expressions. In the fourteenth episode, there were 16 idiomatic expressions.

## 2. Types of Idioms

### A. Episode 1 “Monica Gets a Roommate”

“Monica Gets a Roommate” is the first episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It premiered on NBC on September 22, 1994. The plot begins at the Central Perk Coffee shop when Monica is teased by her friends about going out with someone and claiming it is not a date. Suddenly Ross arrives at the coffee shop and being upset.

**Table 4.2**

**Idiom Types in Episode 1**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	14	Turn out
2	Prepositional Phrases	3	On a roll
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	1	It hit me
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	2	All of sudden
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	All better
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

### B. Episode 2 “The Sonogram at The End”

“The Sonogram at The End” is the second episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was broadcast on NBC on September 29, 1994. In this episode, Ross processes his ex-wife’s

pregnancy and supports her as she goes through her first sonogram, though he clashes with Sudan over the name of the baby.

**Table 4.3**

**Idiom Types in Episode 2**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	11	Catch up
2	Prepositional Phrases	2	On the table
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	3	Shoot for the stars
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	3	Broken shell of a man
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	A cheap shot
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

**C. Episode 3 “The One with the Thumb”**

“The One with the Thumb” is the third episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on October 6, 1994. At the beginning of the episode, Chandler helps Joey rehearse for an audition. The rehearsal calls for Joey to smoke a cigarette, and as Joey is not a smoker and coughs after taking a drag, Chandler, who used to smoke, demonstrates the "proper" smoking technique to Joey.

**Table 4.4**  
**Idiom Types in Episode 3**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	2	Send off
2	Prepositional Phrases	1	All over him
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	3	Cushion the blow
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	2	Gloves come on
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	0	-
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

**D. Episode 4 “The One with George Stephanopoulos”**

“The One with George Stephanopoulos” is the fourth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on October 13, 1994. At the beginning of the episode, Chandler and Joey go to the coffee house to invite Ross to a hockey game as a "late birthday present". Ross is reluctant after becoming depressed about the day being the anniversary of him and ex-wife. He eventually accepts after Joey is able to convince him after promising him a foam finger.

**Table 4.5**  
**Idiomatic Expressions in Episode 4**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	9	Nod off
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	0	-
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	1	Take my mind off
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	The Glas is half empty/full
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

**E. Episode 5 “The East German Laundry Detergent”**

“The one with the East German Laundry Detergent” is the fifth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was broadcast on NBC on October 20, 1994. In this episode, Chandler and Phoebe decide to break up with their partners, Janice and Tony, respectively, at the same time. Phoebe's break-up goes well, but Chandler has a harder time, requiring Phoebe's help.

**Table 4.6**  
**Idiom Types in Episode 5**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	6	Blow off
2	Prepositional Phrases	2	On your own

3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	3	Think something through
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	3	A judgement call
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	0	-
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

#### F. Episode 7 “The Blackout”

“The One with the Blackout” is the seventh episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on November 3, 1994. In the episode, there's a blackout in the city, and Chandler gets stuck in an ATM vestibule with Jill Goodacre and Ross attempts to tell Rachel his feelings for her.

**Table 4.7**

#### **Idiom Types in Episode 7**

<b>No</b>	<b>Idioms Types</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	Phrasal Verbs	6	Check on
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	0	-
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	5	Out of my league

5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	Scared to death
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

### G. Episode 8 “The One Where Nana Dies Twice”

“The One Where Nana Dies Twice” is the eighth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on November 10, 1994. In this episode, Ross and Monica rush to the hospital when their elderly grandmother is taken ill. After she passes, the family individually go in to say their goodbyes. Ross and Monica are shocked when their "dead" grandmother momentarily revives before dying again.

**Table 4.8**

#### **Idiom Types in Episode 8**

<b>No</b>	<b>Idioms Types</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	Phrasal Verbs	3	Look into
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	2	You can tell
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	1	Aware of my tongue
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	0	-

6	Idiomatic Pairs	1	Every now and then
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## H. Episode 9 “The One Where Underdogs Gets Away”

“The One Where Underdogs Gets Away” is the ninth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was broadcast on NBC on November 17, 1994. In this episode, Ross wants equal "belly time" after learning that Susan regularly talks to his unborn baby. Monica plans a quiet Thanksgiving feast at her apartment when her and Ross's parents are away.

**Table 4.9**

**Idiom Types in Episode 9**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	4	Work on
2	Prepositional Phrases	3	On a dare
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	2	Let's face it
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	0	-
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	0	-
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-



### I. Episode 10 “The One with the Monkey”

“The One with the Monkey is the tenth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on December 15, 1994. This episode marks the first appearance of Marcel, a monkey that Ross adopts to keep his company, in order to curb his loneliness after his divorce.

**Table 4.10**

**Idiom Types in Episode 10**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	3	Check in
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	3	You wish
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	1	It’s just a slap in the face
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	Sick of being
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

### J. Episode 11 “The One with Mrs. Bing”

“The One with Mrs. Bing” is the eleventh episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was broadcast on NBC on January 5, 1994. In this episode, Chandler's flamboyant romance-novelist mother, Nora Bing comes to visit, and Joey catches Ross is being comforted by Nora, who offers sage advice.

**Table 4.11**  
**Idiom Types in Episode 11**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	5	Kill off
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	2	Lost track of time
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	2	A knockout
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	0	-
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

**K. Episode 12 “The Dozen Lasagnas”**

“The One with the Dozen Lasagnas” is the twelfth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was aired on NBC on January 12, 1994. In this episode, Monica makes one dozen lasagnas for her aunt's party, only to discover she wanted them to be vegetarian.

**Table 4.12**  
**Idiom Types in Episode 12**

No	Idioms Types	Amount	Example
1	Phrasal Verbs	5	Run off
2	Prepositional Phrases	0	-

3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	3	Unleashed someone on
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	2	Make a move
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	1	Be out of sorts
6	Idiomatic Pairs	0	-

#### L. Episode 14 “The Candy Heart”

“The One with the Candy Hearts” is the fourteenth episode of the first season of “Friends” TV series. It was broadcast on NBC on February 9, 1995. In this episode, Ross has a Valentine's Day date with a beautiful neighbor which is his first date in nine years. Carol and Susan, also out on a romantic date, end up at the same restaurant.

**Table 4.13**

#### **Idiom Types in Episode 14**

<b>No</b>	<b>Idioms Types</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Example</b>
1	Phrasal Verbs	2	Break off
2	Prepositional Phrases	1	On top of
3	Idioms with Verbs as Keywords	5	Fill someone's head
4	Idioms with Nouns as Keywords	3	It's textbook
5	Idioms with Adjectives as Keywords	2	Cold feet

6	Idiomatic Pairs	3	Back and forth
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### 3. Meanings of Idioms

In appendix 1, the meanings of idiomatic expressions used in Friends Season 1 were described in the table. The writer described the meaning with the help of the dictionary “NTC’s Pocket Dictionary of Words and Phrases” and the internet. Idioms types like phrasal verb, prepositional phrase, and idiomatic pairs were easy to understand because the words that make idioms were analyzable. For idiom with verb as keyword, idiom with noun as keyword, and idiom with adjective as keyword, the writer needs to know the part of speech of each idiom to classify the type.

### B. Discussion

In this study, the writer analyzed idiomatic expressions found in twelve episodes of Friends Season 1 TV series. After having done the analysis, the writer discovered there were 146 idiomatic expressions found.

The idioms classification types were based on Tan Cheng Lim’s Theory. The classification as follows: (1) Phrasal verb. Phrase which contains of a verb and other elements such as adverb or preposition, and the meaning itself cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part; (2) Prepositional Phrase. Phrase that begin with preposition and ends with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause, followed by the object of preposition; (3) Idiom with verb as keyword; (4) Idiom with noun as keyword; (5) Idiom with adjective as keyword; (6) Idiomatic pairs.

After analyzed the idiomatic expressions classification types, the writer listed the total amount of idiomatic expressions below:

**Table 4.14**  
**Idioms Types Found in Friends Season 1**

No	Episode	Idioms Types					
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Phrase	Idiom with verb as keyword	Idiom with noun as keyword	Idiom with adjective as keyword	Idiomatic pairs
1	1	14	3	1	2	1	0
2	2	11	2	3	3	1	0
3	3	2	1	3	2	0	0
4	4	9	0	0	1	1	0
5	5	6	2	3	3	0	0
6	7	6	0	0	5	1	0
7	8	3	0	2	1	0	1
8	9	4	3	2	0	0	0
9	10	3	0	3	1	1	0
10	11	5	0	2	2	0	0
11	12	5	0	3	2	1	0
12	14	2	1	5	3	2	3
Total		70	12	27	25	8	4

From the table above, phrasal verb was most frequently used in the dialogue. On the contrary, idiomatic pair appears 4 times only.

The method of classification and describing the meaning happen at the same time. After finding all the idiomatic expressions in 12 episodes of Friends Season 1, the writer described the meaning and classified them based on the suitable types. The writer would use the context of the dialogue and the script to interpret the meaning with the assistance of dictionaries and the internet, then classified based on the types.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONSLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

From the research findings and discussion, the researcher concluded this study and suggestions for further study

#### **A. Conclusions**

##### **1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions**

The researcher found 146 idiomatic expressions in twelve episodes of Friends Season 1 TV series. Each idiomatic expressions were clasified based on types. Idiomatic expressions types found in Friends Season 1 TV series were the following: 70 phrasal verb, 12 prepositional phrases, 27 idioms with verb as keyword, 25 idioms with noun as keyword, 8 idioms with adjectives as keyword, and 4 idiomatic pairs.

##### **2. Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions**

Idiomatic expressions may have more than one meaning. It could be literal meaning or implicit meaning. For some idiomatic expressions, the individual word of the idiom could explicitly showed the meaning, and some could be discovered by knowing the context.

#### **B. Suggestions**

Based on conclusion above the researcher gives some suggestions for other researchers, teachers and student. The suggestions are:

1. For other researchers, the writer suggests to conduct this topic in different aspect such as translating an idiom with different strategy in order to know the best target language in Indonesian.
2. For teachers, the writer suggests to use Friends TV series as teaching aid for teaching about variety of language and intercultural communication.
3. For students, the writer suggests to watch this TV series in order to enrich vocabulary especially about idiomatic expressions.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1

Meanings of Idioms used in Friends Season 1

<b>Episode</b>	<b>Idiomatic Expressions</b>	<b>Type of Idioms</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1- The One Where Monica Gets a Roommate	Go through	Phrasal verb	To experience or endure something
	All of sudden	Idiom with noun as keyword	Very quickly
	Turn out	Phrasal verb	To result
	To hell with her	Prepositional phrase	To express anger or dislike and to say that you no longer care about somebody/something
	Freaked out	Phrasal verb	To become suddenly emotional, often excited or angry
	It hit me	Idiom with verb as keyword	To have a sudden realization
	Drift apart	Phrasal verb	Slowly cease to be close to or friends with someone
	All better	Idiom with adjective as keyword	Fully healed

	Hit on	Phrasal verb	To show someone in a direct way that you are attracted to her
	Head for	Phrasal verb	To proceed or move toward someone/ something/ somewhere
	Come over	Phrasal verb	To come for a visit
	Put together	Phrasal verb	To assemble something
	Catch on	Phrasal verb	To figure out someone or something
	Get through	Phrasal verb	To complete something
	Go for	Phrasal verb	To choose someone or something
	Walk out on	Phrasal verb	To leave or abandon someone or something in anger, disgust, or aversion.
	On a roll	Prepositional phrases	To be having a successful or lucky period
	Take credit for	Idiom with noun as keyword	To make someone doing better
	Live off	Phrasal verb	To obtain one's living or means of survival from someone or something.
	On your own	Prepositional phrase	Being or doing something alone or not having support from others
	Ended up	Phrasal verb	to have to do something one has tried to get out of doing.

2 – The Sonogram at the End	Sit through	Phrasal verb	To remain seated and in attendance for all of something.
	Bring back	Phrasal verb	To cause something to regain its former popularity
	Catch up	Phrasal verb	To meet again at a later point in time
	Balled it up	Phrasal verb	To roll or form into a ball
	Stomped on someone's heart	Phrasal verb	To break someone's heart (in a bad way)
	Fit into	Phrasal verb	To be comfortable with someone or something
	Up to me	Prepositional phrase	One's responsibility to decide or dictate
	Bring up	Phrasal verb	To mention or introduce something into discussion
	Take some of the heat off	Idiom with noun as keyword	To reduces the amount of criticism you have to deal with
	Run into	Phrasal verb	To meet someone or find them unexpectedly, by chance
	Shoot for the stars	Idiom with verb as keyword	To set one's goals or ambitions very high

	Take their time	Idiom with verb as keyword	To not hurry
	Broken shell of a man	Idiom with noun as keyword	Broken heart
	Roll with the punches	Idiom with verb as keyword	To be able to deal with a series of difficult situations
	On the table	Prepositional phrase	Being discuss oe considered
	Get a credit	Idiom with noun as keyword	To receive admiration for some task
	Wind up	Phrasal verb	To conclude something
	Well up	Phrasal verb	To have tears well in the eyes
	Work out	Phrasal verb	To turn out all right in the end
	A cheap shot	Idiom with adjective as keyword	A criticism or attack on someone that is unfair
3 – The One with the Thumb	Loosely translated	Idiom with verb as keyword	The translation is not an exact, word-for-word translation but rather a paraphrase that captures the meaning

	Cushion the blow	Idiom with verb as keyword	To ease the pain or stress of something unpleasant
	Send off	Phrasal verb	To dispatch an order for something to a distant place
	All over him	Prepositional phrase	To be unenthusiastic about someone or something
	Pick off	Phrasal verb	To pull or gather someone or something off something
	Take the first shot	Idiom with noun as keyword	To attack or criticize first
	Gloves come on	Idiom with noun as keyword	To get ready to fight or compete
	Put it like that	Idiom with verb as keyword	To say it that way
4 – The One with George Stephanopoulos	Nod off	Phrasal verb	To fall asleep
	The glass is half Empty/full	Idiom with adjective as keyword	To indicate that a particular situation could be a cause for pessimism\optimism
	Pass on	Phrasal verb	To decline or refuse something



	Take my mind off	Idiom with noun as keyword	To make somebody forget about something unpleasant for a short time
	Live on this	Phrasal verb	To depend on something for sustenance
	Pass it up	Phrasal verb	To transfer something to the next member of a sequence
	Stay over	Phrasal verb	To stay in another person's house as their guest
	Come together	Phrasal verb	To happen or form successfully
	Bring you down	Phrasal verb	To make one sad or in a worse mood
	Spy on	Phrasal verb	To watch someone or something to learn secret or concealed information
	Draw him out	Phrasal verb	To induce someone to speak freely
5 – The East German Laundry Detergent	Come close	Phrasal verb	To be similar to someone or something else, often in a particular way
	Blow my mind	Idiom with verb as keyword	To extremely impress, overwhelm, or excite one
	Beyond me	Prepositional phrase	Completely missing or surpassing my understanding

	Get up the courage	Idiom with noun as keyword	To force yourself to be brave enough to do something, although you are frightened or worried about it
	Ganging up on	Phrasal verb	To unite as a group against someone
	Burn someone up	Phrasal verb	To make someone very angry
	On your own	Prepositional phrase	By or through one's individual efforts or means
	You don't say	Idiom with verb as keyword	To say something everybody already know
	Think something through	Idiom with verb as keyword	To carefully consider the possible results of doing something
	Put our heads together	Idiom with noun as keyword	To plan something among ourselves
	Blow off	Phrasal verb	To decide not to do something you are expected to do
	Come close	Phrasal verb	To be similar to someone or something else, often in a particular way

	A judgement call	Idiom with noun as keyword	A subjective decision made based on one's own experience or viewpoint.
	Pull off	Phrasal verb	To steer or turn a vehicle off the road
7 – The Blackout	Impending doom	Idiom with noun as keyword	To refer to an event, usually something unpleasant or unwanted, that is going to happen soon
	Blacked out	Phrasal verb	To extinguish all lights
	Peel the skin off	Phrasal verb	To remove the outside surface layer from something
	Out of my league	Idiom with noun as keyword	Someone or something is too good or expensive for someone to have
	Go over to	Phrasal verb	To move or travel towards someone or something
	Check on	Phrasal verb	To check the status, condition, or wellbeing of someone or something
	Put someone on the phone	Idiom with noun as keyword	To make someone or something available for listening to, talking to, or watching via some broadcast or communication medium

	Hold up	Phrasal verb	To delay or postpone further action on someone or something.
	Miss out	Phrasal verb	not to do something because one is unaware of the opportunity
	Make your move	Idiom with noun as keyword	To take a decisive action intended to achieve one's goal or start the process of achieving it
	Lay the groundwork	Idiom with noun as keyword	To create or prepare the basics or essential foundation (for something)
	Scared to death	Idiom with adjective keyword	To shock or frighten someone very suddenly and/or severely
8 – The One Where Nana Dies Twice	Look into	Phrasal verb	To investigate something
	Every now and then	Idiomatic pairs	Sometimes, but not very often
	Get at	Phrasal verb	To arrive at a point of discussion
	Get along	Phrasal verb	To have a good relationship with someone
	You can tell	Idiom with verb as keyword	Something is noticeable
	Aware of my tongue	Idiom with noun as keyword	Be aware of the fact that awkward people tend to say

			stupid stuff when in the presence of some body they like
	Speak for someone	Idiom with verb as keyword	To say something on behalf of someone
9 – The One Where Underdogs Gets Away	I'll tell you what	Idiom with verb as keyword	Used to introduce a suggestion or to emphasize a statement
	Work on	Phrasal verb	To practice something in order to acquire or polish a skill
	Come by	Phrasal verb	To visit a place
	Chipped in	Phrasal verb	To contribute money toward something for someone
	Get out	Phrasal verb	To escape from something
	On a dare	Prepositional phrase	As a way of showing courage
	Let's face it	Idiom with verb as keyword	Used to say that something is true and cannot be denied
	Aside from	Prepositional phrase	Except for
	By all means	Prepositional phrase	To tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something

10 – The One with the Monkey	It's just a slap in the face	Idiom with noun as keyword	An action or remark which insults and upsets someone
	You wish	Idiom with verb as keyword	Used for telling someone that the thing that they want to happen is completely impossible
	Sick of being	Idiom with adjective as keyword	Bored with or annoyed by somebody, or by something that has been happening for a long time which you want to stop
	I snapped	Idiom with verb as keyword	To go crazy
	I happen to know	Idiom with verb as keyword	Something like you might not expect me to know, but I do
	Check in	Phrasal verb	To go into a place and make sure that someone or something is all right
	Blow something up	Phrasal verb	To exaggerate something (good or bad) about someone or something
	Phone it in	Phrasal verb	To do something in a perfunctory way or with little interest

11 – The The One with Mrs. Bing	Get to	Phrasal verb	To have an opportunity to do something
	Beaming with pride	Idiom with noun as keyword	To smile broadly and radiantly due to pride in something or someone
	Come out of your shell	Idiom with verb as keyword	To become more comfortable and friendly with people
	Lost track of time	Idiom with verb as keyword	To forget the time and sometimes be late for something because of it
	Kill off	Phrasal verb	To destroy or remove someone or something completely
	Stop by	Phrasal verb	To go to a place and stop and then continue
	Drop off	Phrasal verb	To take someone or something to a place and then leave
	A knockout	Idiom with noun as keyword	A very attractive person
	Go down	Phrasal verb	To descend to a lower measurement
12 – The Dozen Lasagnas	Plunk someone down	Phrasal verb	To drop abruptly
	Get there	Phrasal verb	Achieve success

	Left little to the imagination	Idiom with verb as keyword	To show or describe almost all of the parts or details of something
	Run off	Phrasal verb	To leave somewhere or someone suddenly
	Be out of sorts	Idiom with adjective as keyword	To be slightly ill or slightly unhappy
	Make a move	Idiom with noun as keyword	To try to start a romantic or sexual relationship with someone
	Make a pass at	Idiom with noun as keyword	To do or say something that clearly shows one wants to begin a romantic or sexual relationship with someone
	Pick up the pieces	Idiom with verb as keyword	To try to make a situation better after something bad has happened
	Swear off	Phrasal verb	Promise to stop doing or using something
	Shut out	Phrasal verb	Get out
	Play hardball	Idiom with verb as keyword	To behave in an unpleasant, threatening way so that you get what you want



14 – The candy heart	Better off	Phrasal verb	To be in a preferable position or situation.
	It's textbook	Idiom with noun as keyword	It is a classic or common example of something
	Back and forth	Idiomatic pairs	Moving in one direction and then the other, over and over
	You're one to talk	Idiom with verb as keyword	Be guilty of the same thing you have just criticized
	Lead a double life	Idiom with noun as keyword	To not tell the whole truth about one's life
	This blows	Idiom with verb as keyword	To ruin or waste something
	Tit for tat	Idiomatic pairs	Describing an act of retaliation
	Cold feet	Idiom with adjective as keyword	To become timid or frightened
	Don't dip your pen in the company ink	Idiom with verb as keyword	Do not have a romantic or sexual relationship with someone you work with
	Break it off	Phrasal verb	To break up (with someone)

	Come clean	Idiom with adjective as keyword	Be completely honest, keep nothing hidden
	On top of	Prepositional phrase	In complete control or with complete awareness of someone or something
	End to end	Idiomatic pairs	Placed in a row, such that the ends of each item are touching
	Stand-up guy	Idiom with noun as keyword	An honest and straightforward man of good character
	Go the distance	Idiom with verb as keyword	To manage to continue until the end of a competition
	Fill someone's head	Idiom with verb as keyword	To put some kind of ideas into someone's head
	Cover story	Idiom with noun as keyword	A story someone tells in order to hide the truth
	Sleep over	Phrasal verb	To spend the night as a guest in another's home

## Appendix 2

### Dialogues That Contain Idiomatic Expressions

#### Episode 1

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Chandler: All right Joey, be nice. So does he have a hump? A hump and a hairpiece?  Phoebe: Wait, does he eat chalk?  Phoebe: Just, 'cause, I don't want her to <b>go through</b> what I went through with Carl- oh!	Go through
2	Chandler: <b>All of a sudden</b> , the phone starts to ring. Now I don't know what to do, everybody starts looking at me.	All of sudden
3	Monica: And they weren't looking at you before?!  Chandler: Finally, I figure I'd better answer it, and it <b>turns out</b> it's my mother, which is very-very weird, because- she never calls me!	Turn out
4	Ross: I'll be fine, alright? Really, everyone. I hope she'll be very happy.  Monica: No you don't.  Ross: No I don't, <b>to hell with her</b> , she left me!	To hell with her
5	Rachel: I realized that I was more turned on by this gravy boat than by Barry! And then I got really <b>freaked out</b> .	Freaked out
6	Rachel: That's when <b>it hit me</b> . How much Barry looks like Mr. Potato Head. Y'know, I mean, I always knew looked familiar, but... Anyway, I just had to get out of there	It hit me
7	Rachel: So anyway I just didn't know where to go, and I know that you and I have kinda <b>drifted apart</b> ,	Drift apart

	but you're the only person I knew who lived here in the city.	
8	Rachel: <b>I'm all better now.</b> Phoebe: I helped!	All better
9	Monica: Joey, stop <b>hitting on her!</b> It's her wedding day!	Hit on
10	Ross: So Rachel, what're you, uh... what're you up to tonight? Rachel: Well, I was kinda supposed to be <b>headed for</b> Aruba on my honeymoon, so nothing!	Head for
11	Ross: Right, you're not even getting your honeymoon, God.. No, no, although, Aruba, this time of year... talk about your big lizards... Anyway, if you don't feel like being alone tonight, Joey and Chandler are <b>coming over</b> to help me put together my new furniture.	Come over
12	Ross: Right, you're not even getting your honeymoon, God.. No, no, although, Aruba, this time of year... talk about your big lizards... Anyway, if you don't feel like being alone tonight, Joey and Chandler are coming over to help me <b>put together</b> my new furniture.	Put together
13	Paul: I know, I know, I'm such an idiot. I guess I should have <b>caught on</b> when she started going to the dentist four and five times a week. I mean, how clean can teeth get?	Catch on
14	Monica: My brother's going through that right now, he's such a mess. How did you <b>get through</b> it?	Get through
15	Paul: (laughing) That's one way! Me, I- <b>I went for the watch.</b> Monica: You actually broke her watch? Wow! The worst thing I ever did was, I-I shredded by boyfriend's favorite bath towel.	Go for
16	Paul: Ever since she <b>walked out on</b> me, I, uh...	Walk out on

	Monica: What? What, you wanna spell it out with noodles?	
17	Chandler: If can invade Poland, there isn't anything I can't do.  Joey: Listen, while you're <b>on a roll</b> , if you feel like you gotta make like a Western omelet or something. Although actually I'm really not that hungry...	On a roll
18	Frannie: Are you kidding? I <b>take credit for</b> Paul. Y'know before me, there was no snap in his turtle for two years.	Take credit for
19	Monica: C'mon, you can't <b>live off</b> your parents your whole life.  Rachel: I know that. That's why I was getting married.	Live off
20	Phoebe: Give her a break, it's hard <b>being on your own</b> for the first time.  Rachel: Thank you.	On your own
21	Phoebe: I didn't know anybody. And I <b>ended up</b> living with this albino guy who was, like, cleaning windshields outside port authority, and then he killed himself, and then I found aromatherapy.	Ended up

## Episode 2

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Chandler: Yeah, I think for us, kissing is pretty much like an opening act, y'know? I mean it's like the stand-up comedian you have to <b>sit through</b> before Pink Floyd comes out.	Sit through
2	Rachel: Yeah, well, word of advice: <b>Bring back</b> the comedian. Otherwise next time you're gonna find	Bring back

	yourself sitting at home, listening to that album alone.	
3	Ross: Okay, okay, yes, it is. (waves) How about I'll, uh, <b>catch up with</b> you in the Ice Age.	Catch up
4	Monica: Whose little ball of paper is this?! Chandler: Oh, uh, that would be mine. See, I wrote a note to myself, and then I realised I didn't need it, so I <b>balled it up</b> and now I wish I was dead.	Balled it up
5	Rachel: Oh, like I wasn't dreading tomorrow enough, having to give it back to him... 'Hi Barry! Remember me? I'm the girl in the veil who <b>stomped on your heart</b> in front of your entire family!' Oh God and now I'm gonna have to return the ring, without the ring, which makes it so much harder...	Stomped on someone's heart
6	Rachel: Well now, how-how do you <b>fit into</b> this whole thing?	Fit into
7	Ross: Well, Carol says she and Susan want me to be involved, but if I'm not comfortable with it, I don't have to be involved.. basically it's <b>entirely up to me</b> .	Up to me
8	Monica: I know this is going to sound unbelievably selfish, but, were you planning on <b>bringing up</b> the whole baby/lesbian thing? Because I think it might take some of the heat off me.`	Bring up
9	Monica: I know this is going to sound unbelievably selfish, but, were you planning on bringing up the whole baby/lesbian thing? Because I think it might <b>take some of the heat off</b> me.	Take some of the heat off
10	Mrs. Geller: What that Rachel did to her life.... We <b>ran into</b> her parents at the club, they were not playing very well.	Run into
11	Mr. Geller: Look, there are people like Ross who need to <b>shoot for the stars</b> , with his museum, and his papers getting published. Other people are satisfied with staying where they are- I'm telling you, these are the people who never get cancer.	Shoot for the stars
12	Joey: Your folks are really that bad, huh?	Take their time

	Ross: Well, y'know, these people are pros. They know what they're doing, they <b>take their time</b> , they get the job done.	
13	<p>Rachel: So, got any advice? Y'know, as someone who's recently been- dumped?</p> <p>Ross: Well, you may wanna steer clear of the word 'dumped'. Chances are he's gonna be this, this <b>broken shell of a man</b>, y'know, so you should try not to look too terrific, I know it'll be hard. Or, y'know, uh, hey!, I'll go down there, and I'll give Barry back his ring, and you can go with Carol and Susan to the OB/GYN...</p>	Broken shell of a man
14	<p>Susan: We agreed on Minnie.</p> <p>Ross: 'S'funny, um, uh, we agreed we'd spend the rest of our lives together. Things change, <b>roll with the punches</b>. I believe Julia's on the table..?</p>	Roll with the punches
15	<p>Susan: We agreed on Minnie.</p> <p>Ross: 'S'funny, um, uh, we agreed we'd spend the rest of our lives together. Things change, roll with the punches. I believe Julia's <b>on the table</b>..?</p>	on the table
16	<p>Carol: All right, you two, stop it!</p> <p>Ross: No no no, she <b>gets a credit</b>, hey, I'm in there too.</p>	Get a credit
17	<p>Ross: Of course not, I'm... suggesting Geller-Willick-Bunch.</p> <p>Susan: Oh, no, nonononono, you see what he's doing? He knows no-one's gonna say all those names, so they'll <b>wind up</b> calling her Geller, then he gets his way!</p>	Wind up
18	Ross: Wh- are you <b>welling up</b> ?	Well up

	Monica: No.	
19	Rachel: (on phone) Hi, Mindy. Hi, it-it's Rachel. Yeah, I'm fine. I-I saw Barry today. Oh, yeah, yeah he-he told me. No, no, it's okay. I hope you two are very happy, I really do. Oh, oh, and Mind, y'know, if- if everything <b>works out</b> , and you guys end up getting married and having kids- and everything- I just hope they have his old hairline and your old nose. (Slams the phone down.) (To everyone) Okay, I know it was a cheap shot, but I feel so much better now.	Work out
20	Rachel: (on phone) Hi, Mindy. Hi, it-it's Rachel. Yeah, I'm fine. I-I saw Barry today. Oh, yeah, yeah he-he told me. No, no, it's okay. I hope you two are very happy, I really do. Oh, oh, and Mind, y'know, if- if everything works out, and you guys end up getting married and having kids- and everything- I just hope they have his old hairline and your old nose. (Slams the phone down.) (To everyone) Okay, I know it was <b>a cheap shot</b> , but I feel so much better now.	A cheap shot

### Episode 3

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Rachel: What? He said 'we should do it again', that's good, right?  Monica: Uh, no. <b>Loosely translated</b> 'We should do this again' means 'You will never see me naked'.	Loosely translated
2	Chandler: Or 'You're such a nice guy' means 'I'm gonna be dating leather-wearing alcoholics and complaining about them to you'.	Cushion the blow



	<p>Phoebe: Or, or, y'know, um, 'I think we should see other people' means 'Ha, ha, I already am'.</p> <p>Rachel: And everybody knows this?</p> <p>Joey: Yeah. <b>Cushions the blow.</b></p>	
3	<p>Chandler: Yeah, it's like when you're a kid, and your parents put your dog to sleep, and they tell you it went off to live on some farm.</p> <p>Ross: That's funny, that, no, because, uh, our parents actually did, uh, <b>send our dog off</b> to live on a farm.</p>	Send off
4	<p>Rachel: Well, then can we meet him?</p> <p>Monica: Nope. Schhorry.</p> <p>Monica: I mean, why should I let them meet him? I mean, I bring a guy home, and within five minutes they're <b>all over him</b>. I mean, they're like- coyotes, picking off the weak members of the herd.</p> <p>Paula: Listen. As someone who's seen more than her fair share of bad beef, I'll tell you: that is not such a terrible thing. I mean, they're your friends, they're just looking out after you.</p>	All over him
5	<p>Rachel: Well, then can we meet him?</p> <p>Monica: Nope. Schhorry.</p> <p>Monica: I mean, why should I let them meet him? I mean, I bring a guy home, and within five minutes they're all over him. I mean, they're like- coyotes, <b>picking off</b> the weak members of the herd.</p> <p>Paula: Listen. As someone who's seen more than her fair share of bad beef, I'll tell you: that is not such a terrible thing. I mean, they're your friends, they're just looking out after you.</p>	Pick off

6	<p>All: Hi, Alan.</p> <p>Alan: I've heard schho much about all you guyschh!          Monica: (to Alan) Thanks. I'll call you tomorrow.          (Alan exits, to all) Okay. Okay, let's let the Alan-bashing begin. Who's gonna <b>take the first shot</b>, hmm?</p> <p>(Silence.)</p> <p>Monica: C'mon!</p>	Take the first shot
7	<p>Rachel: "Indeed there isn't"... I should really get back to work.</p> <p>Phoebe: Yeah, 'cause otherwise someone might get what they actually ordered.</p> <p>Rachel: Ohh-ho-hooohhh. The hair comes out, and the <b>gloves come on</b>.</p>	Gloves come on
8	<p>Rachel: (holding the phone out to Chandler)          Chandler? It's Alan, he wants to speak to you.</p> <p>Chandler: Really? He does? (taking the phone) Hey, buddy, what's up! Oh, she told you about that, huh. Well, yeah, I have one now and then. Well, yeah, now. Well, it's not that big- ..well, that's true,.. Gee, y'know, no-one- no-one's ever <b>put it like that</b> before. Well, okay, thanks! (He hands the phone back and stubs out his cigarette.)</p>	Put it like that

Episode 4

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	<p>Monica: Would you look at her? She is so peaceful.</p> <p>Ross: It's okay, y'know, you just <b>nodded off</b> again.</p>	Nodded off

2	Ross: So, I'm guessing you had an extra ticket and couldn't decide which one of you got to bring a date?  Chandler: Well, aren't we Mr. " <b>The glass is half empty.</b> "	The glass is half empty
3	Ross: Today's the day Carol and I first.. consummated our physical relationship. (Joey is puzzled.) Sex. ..You know what, I-I'd better <b>pass on</b> the game. I think I'm just gonna go home and think about my ex-wife and her lesbian lover.	Pass on
4	Ross: Alright, alright, maybe it'll <b>take my mind off</b> it. Do you promise to buy me a big thumb finger?  Chandler: You got it.	Take my mind off
5	Ross: You can totally, totally <b>live on this.</b>  Monica: Yeah, yeah.	Live on this
6	Chandler: ...Poulet <b>passes it up</b> to Leetch!  Joey: Leetch spots Messier in the crease- there's the pass!	Pass it up
7	Monica: We thought since Phoebe was <b>staying over</b> tonight we'd have kinda like a slumber party thing. We got some trashy magazines, we got cookie dough, we got Twister.	Stay over
8	Monica: So what, you're not the only one. I mean, half the time we don't know where we're going. You've just gotta figure at some point it's all gonna <b>come together</b> , and it's just gonna be... un-floopy.  Phoebe: Oh, like that's a word.	Come together
9	Rachel: I'm so sorry, you guys. I didn't mean to <b>bring you down.</b>  Monica: No, you were right. I don't have a plan.	Bring you down
10	Rachel: Hello? Who are we <b>spying on?</b>	Spy on

	Monica: White House adviser? Clinton's campaign guy? The one with the great hair, sexy smile, really cute.	
11	Monica: Yeah. I think you have to <b>draw him out</b> . And then- when you do- he's a preppy animal.	Draw him out

Episode 5

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Ross: Not that big a deal? It's amazing. Ok, you just reach in there, there's one little maneuver, and bam, a bra right out the sleeve. All right, as far as I'm concerned, there is nothing a guy can do that even <b>comes close</b> . Am I right?	Come close
2	Joey: Ok, you know what <b>blows my mind</b> ? Women can see breasts any time they want. You just look down and there they are. How you get any work done is beyond me.	Blow my mind
3	Joey: Ok, you know what blows my mind? Women can see breasts any time they want. You just look down and there they are. How you get any work done is <b>beyond me</b> .	Beyond me
4	Chandler: No, I know, but it's just so hard, you know? I mean, you're sitting there with her, she has no idea what's happening, and then you finally <b>get up the courage</b> to do it, and there's the horrible awkward moment when you've handed her the note.	Get up the courage
5	Chandler: Oh, thanks, but I think she'd feel like we're <b>gangin' up on</b> her.  Phoebe: No, I mean you break up with Janice and I'll break up with Tony.	Ganging up on
6	Rachel: It's my father. He wants to give me a Mercedes convertible.  Ross: That guy, he <b>burns me up</b> .	Burns someone up

7	<p>Monica: Did he give you that whole "You're-not-up-to-this" thing again?</p> <p>Rachel: Oh, yeah, yeah. Actually, I got the extended disco version, with three choruses of "You'll never make it <b>on your own</b>".</p>	On your own
8	<p>Angela: That's because I'm wearing a dress that accents my boobs.</p> <p>Joey: <b>You don't say.</b></p>	You don't say
9	<p>Ross: (on phone) Ok, bye. (hangs up) Well, Monica's not coming, it's just gonna be me and Rachel.</p> <p>Chandler: Oh. Well, hold on camper, are you sure you've <b>thought this thing through</b>?</p> <p>Ross: It's laundry. The thinking through is minimal.</p>	Think something through
10	<p>Joey: Yeah. I'm thinking, if we <b>put our heads together</b>, between the two of us, we can break them up.</p>	Put our heads together
11	<p>Chandler: Hey, that's not good. Can I get an espresso and a latte over here, please?</p> <p>Janice: We got the proofs back from that photo shoot, you know, the one with the little vegetables. Anyway, they pretty much sucked, so, I <b>blew off</b> the rest of the day, and I went shopping...(looks through her bags)... and I got you, I'm looking, I'm looking, I'm looking, I got you...</p>	Blow off
12	<p>Monica: Would you let it go? It's not that big a deal.</p> <p>Ross: Not that big a deal? It's amazing. Ok, you just reach in there, there's one little maneuver, and bam, a bra right out the sleeve. All right, as far as I'm concerned, there is nothing a guy can do that even <b>comes close</b>. Am I right?</p>	Come close

13	<p>Rachel: (holds a pair of panties in front of Ross) Ok, Well, what about these are white cotton panties. Would they go with whites or delicates?</p> <p>Ross: (visibly nervous) Uh, that, that, that would be a <b>judgment call</b>.</p>	A judgement call
14	<p>[Scene: Central Perk, Phoebe is coaching Chandler on how to break up with Janice.]</p> <p>Phoebe: Ok, you can do this. It's just like <b>pulling off</b> a Band-aid. Just do it really fast, and then the wound is exposed.</p> <p>(Chandler walks back to couch, where Janice is.)</p>	Pull off

#### Episode 7

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	<p>Rachel: (reading the program) Ooh! Look! Look! Look! Look, there's Joey's picture! This is so exciting!</p> <p>Chandler: You can always spot someone who's never seen one of his plays before. Notice, no fear, no sense of <b>impending doom</b>...</p> <p>Phoebe: The exclamation point in the title scares me. (Gesturing) Y'know, it's not just Freud, it's Freud!</p>	Impending doom
2	Rachel: Wow, this is so cool, you guys. The entire city is <b>blacked out</b> !	Blacked out
3	<p>Rachel: God. I feel violated.</p> <p>Monica: Did anybody else feel they just wanted to <b>peel the skin off</b> their body, to have something else to do?</p>	Peel the skin off
4	Rachel: Oh, c'mon. She's a person, you can do it!	Out of my league

	Chandler: Oh please, could she be more <b>out of my league</b> ? Ross, back me up here.	
5	Chandler: She's amazing! She makes the women that I dream about look like short, fat, bald men!  Monica: Well, <b>go over to her!</b> She's not with anyone.	Go over to
6	Phoebe: Can I borrow the phone? I want to call my apartment and <b>check on</b> my grandma. (to Monica) What's my number?	Check on
7	Monica: I have no idea what you just said.  Chandler: (angry) <b>Put Joey on the phone.</b>  Joey: What's up man?	Put someone on the phone
8	Rachel: No, he said we were <b>holding up</b> the people behind us.	Hold up
9	Ross: It is. Eventually, it kind of... burns out. But hopefully, what you're left with is trust, and security, and... well, in the case of my ex-wife, lesbianism. So, you know, for all of those people who <b>miss out</b> on that passion... thing, there's all that other good stuff.	Miss out
10	Ross: (acts surprised) What? (pause) Why not?  Joey: Because you waited too long to <b>make your move</b> , and now you're in the friend zone.	Make your move
11	Ross: I'm taking my time, alright? I'm <b>laying the groundwork</b> . Yeah. I mean, every day I get just a little bit closer to...  Joey: Priesthood! Look Ross, I'm telling you, she has no idea what you're thinking. If you don't ask her out soon you're going to end up stuck in the zone forever.	Lay the groundwork
12	Phoebe: Oh, poor little Tooty is <b>scared to death</b> . We should find his owner.	Scared to death

	Ross: Why don't we just put 'poor little Tooty' out in the hall?	
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Episode 8

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Aunt Lillian: She may have died? Mr. Geller: We're <b>looking into it</b> .	Look into it
2	Phoebe: Hm, I mean maybe no-one ever really goes. Ever since my mom died, <b>every now and then</b> , I get the feeling that she's like right here, y'know? Oh! And Debbie, my best friend from junior high- got struck by lightning on a miniature golf course- I always get this really strong Debbie vibe whenever I use one of those little yellow pencils, y'know? ...I miss her.	Every now and then
3	Monica: How she drove you crazy, picking on every little detail, like your hair... for example. Mrs. Geller: I'm not sure I know what you're <b>getting at</b> .	Get at
4	Monica: Do you think things would have been better if you'd just told her the truth? Mrs. Geller: ...No. I think some things are better left unsaid. I think it's nicer when people just <b>get along</b> .	Get along
5	Chandler: So- <b>you can tell</b> ? Lowell: Pretty much, most of the time. We have a kind of... radar.	You can tell?
6	Chandler: Oh God, I can't believe I'm even considering this... I'm very very <b>aware of my tongue</b> ... Ross: C'mon! C'mon!	Aware of my tongue



7	Chandler: So you don't think I have a, a quality?  Lowell: <b>Speaking for my people</b> , I'd have to say no. By the way, your friend Brian from Payroll, he is.	Speak for someone
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### Episode 9

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Monica: Ok, <b>I'll tell you what</b> . How about I cook dinner at my place? I'll make it just like Mom's.	I'll tell you what
2	Monica: You know, they're not actually supposed to have... I'll <b>work on</b> the lumps. Joey, you're going home, right?	Work on
3	Ross: Oh, I uh, just <b>came by</b> to pick up my skull. Well, not mine, but...  Susan: Come in.	Come by
4	Monica: We all <b>chipped in</b> .  Joey: (to Monica) We did?	Chipped in
5	Joey: I gotta tell you. You're the best in the business.  Girl: <b>Get out</b> .	Get out
6	Ross: And everyone's telling me, you gotta pick a major, you gotta pick a major. So, <b>on a dare</b> , I picked paleontology. And you have no idea what I'm saying, because, let's face it, you're a fetus. You're just happy you don't have gills anymore.	On a dare
7	Ross: And everyone's telling me, you gotta pick a major, you gotta pick a major. So, on a dare, I picked paleontology. And you have no idea what I'm saying, because, <b>let's face it</b> , you're a fetus. You're just happy you don't have gills anymore.	Let's face it
8	Monica: Why would I have the keys?	Aside from

	<p>Rachel: <b>Aside from</b> the fact that you said you had them?</p> <p>Monica: But I didn't.</p> <p>Rachel: Well, you should have.</p>	
9	<p>Chandler: Shall I carve?</p> <p>Rachel: <b>By all means.</b></p>	By all means

### Episode 10

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	<p>Monica: So what are you gonna be?</p> <p>Joey: Ah, I'm gonna be one of his helpers. <b>It's just such a slap in the face</b>, y'know?</p>	It's just such a slap in the face
2	<p>Rachel: so I'll be just as pathetic as the rest of you.</p> <p>Phoebe: Yeah, "<b>you wish</b>"!</p>	You wish
3	<p>Chandler: It's just that I'm <b>sick of being</b> a victim of this Dick Clark holiday. I say this year, no dates, we make a pact. Just the six of us- dinner.</p> <p>All: Yeah, okay. Alright.</p>	Sick of being
4	<p>Ross: C'mon, this was a pact! This was your pact!</p> <p>Chandler: <b>I snapped</b>, okay? I couldn't handle the pressure and I snapped.</p>	I snapped
5	<p>Joey: You know more than one Fun Bobby?</p> <p>Chandler: <b>I happen to know</b> a Fun Bob.</p>	I happen to know
6	<p>Ross: (Watching Marcel play with Phoebe. To Chandler) Look at him. I'm not saying he has to spend the whole evening with me, but at least <b>check in</b>.</p>	Check in

7	Fun Bobby: It's gonna be an open casket, y'know, so at least I'll- I get to see him again.  Janice: (Ross is still taking their photo) Oh, I'm gonna <b>blow this one up</b> , and I'm gonna write 'Reunited' in glitter.	Blow something up
8	Ross: (Watching Marcel and talking to Rachel) I wanted this to work so much. I mean I'm still in there, changing his diapers, pickin' his fleas... but he's just <b>phoning it in</b> . Just so hard to accept the fact that something you love so much doesn't love you back.	Phone it in

### Episode 11

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Mrs. Bing: (on TV) Oh, fine. I'm leaving for New York tomorrow, which I hate- but I <b>get to</b> see my son, who I love...	Get to
2	Jay Leno: Now what is this about you-you being arrested i-in London? What is that all about?  Phoebe: Your mom was arrested?  Chandler: Shhh, busy <b>beaming with pride</b> .	Beaming with pride
3	Mrs. Bing: Oh, you watched the show! What'd you think?  Chandler: Well, I think you need to <b>come out of your shell</b> just a little.	Come out of your shell
4	Rachel: Hi! Sorry- sorry we're late, we, uh, kinda just, y'know, <b>lost track of time</b> .	Lost track of time
5	Mrs. Bing: No. Because I know how to write men that women fall in love with. Believe me, I cannot sell a Paolo. People will not turn three hundred twenty-five pages for a Paolo. C'mon, the guy's a	Kill off

	secondary character, a, y'know, complication you eventually <b>kill off</b> .	
6	Monica: What are you doing here?  Phoebe: Nothing, I just thought I'd <b>stop by</b> .. y'know, after the uh... that I.. y'know, so what are you doing here?	Stop by
7	Phoebe: Nothing, I just thought I'd stop by.. y'know, after the uh... that I.. y'know, so what are you doing here?  Monica: I'm not really here. Just thought I'd <b>drop these off</b> ...on the way.. my way... Do you come here a lot? Without me?	Drop off
8	Joey: (To Ross, on the couch) Now, here's a picture of my mother and father on their wedding day. Now you tell me she's not <b>a knockout</b> .	A knockout
9	Ross: Well, see? So, maybe it wasn't such a bad idea, y'know, me kissing your mom, uh? Huh? But.. we don't have to <b>go down</b> that road.	Go down

Episode 12

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	Joey: Ross, did you really read all these baby books?  Ross: Yup! You could <b>plunk me down</b> in the middle of any woman's uterus, no compass, and I can find my way out of there like that!	Plunk someone down
2	Chandler: Ok, so it's just because it was my table, I have to buy a new one?  Joey: That's the rule.  Chandler: What rule? There's no rule, if anything, you owe me a table!	Get there

	<p>Joey: How'd you <b>get there</b>?</p> <p>Chandler: Well, I believe the piece of furniture was fine until your little breakfast adventure with Angela Delvecchio</p>	
3	<p>Joey: You knew about that?</p> <p>Chandler: Well, let's just say the impressions you made in the butter <b>left little to the imagination</b>.</p>	Left little to the imagination
4	<p>Joey: Aw, I know all about Kip!</p> <p>Chandler: It's just that we bought a hibachi together, and then he <b>ran off</b> and got married, and things got pretty ugly.</p>	Run off
5	<p>Monica: Phoebe, what's the matter?</p> <p>Phoebe: Nothing, I'm sorry, I'm just, <b>I'm out of sorts</b>.</p>	Be out of sorts
6	<p>Ross: I'm familiar with his work, yes...</p> <p>Phoebe: Well, he <b>made a move</b> on me.</p>	Make a move
7	<p>Rachel: I guess you don't.</p> <p>Phoebe: <b>Paolo made a pass at me</b>.</p>	Made a pass at
8	<p>Chandler: My Catholic friend is right. She's distraught. You're there for her. You <b>pick up the pieces</b>, and then you usher in the age of Ross!</p>	Pick up the pieces
9	<p>Ross: See, Rach, uh, see, I don't think that <b>swearing off</b> guys altogether is the answer. I really don't. I think that what you need is to develop a more sophisticated screening process.</p>	Swear off
10	<p>Monica: Yes! And that would be a shut-down!</p> <p>Joey and Chandler: <b>Shut-out!!</b></p>	Shut out
11	<p>Chandler: (on phone) Hey Mr. Kostelic! How's life on the fifteenth floor? (Listens) Yeah, I miss you too. (Listens) Yeah, it's a lot less satisfying to steal pens</p>	Play hardball

	<p>from your own home, you know? (Listens) Well, that's very generous (Listens) er, but look, this isn't about the money. I need something that's more than a job. I need something I can really care about....</p> <p>(Listens) And that's on top of the yearly bonus structure you mentioned earlier? (Listens) Look, Al, Al... I'm not <b>playing hardball</b> here, OK? This is not a negotiation, this is a rejection! (Listens) No! No! No, stop saying numbers! I'm telling you, you've got the wrong guy! You've got the wrong guy! (Listens) I'll see you on Monday! (slams the phone down)</p>	
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Episode 14

No	Dialogue Using Idiomatic Expression	Idiomatic Expression
1	<p>Roger: I mean hey! I just met you, I don't know you from Adam. ...Only child, right? Parents divorced before you hit puberty.</p> <p>Chandler: Uhhuh, how did you know that?</p> <p>Roger: It's <b>textbook</b>.</p>	It's textbook
2	<p>Monica: Hey, how long are you in the city?</p> <p>Mr. Tribbiani: Just for a couple days. I got a job midtown. I figure I'm <b>better off</b> staying with the kid than hauling my ass back and forth on the ferry. (Sees Roger) I don't know this one.</p>	Better off
3	<p>Monica: Hey, how long are you in the city?</p> <p>Mr. Tribbiani: Just for a couple days. I got a job midtown. I figure I'm better off staying with the kid than hauling my ass <b>back and forth</b> on the ferry. (Sees Roger) I don't know this one.</p>	Back and forth
4	<p>Mr. Tribbiani: Then y'haven't. You're burning your tomatoes.</p>	You're one to talk

	Joey: <b>You're one to talk.</b>	
5	Joey: It's like if you woke up one day and found out your dad was <b>leading this double life</b> . He's like actually some spy, working for the C.I.A. (Considers) That'd be cool.... This blows!	Leading a double life
6	Joey: It's like if you woke up one day and found out your dad was leading this double life. He's like actually some spy, working for the C.I.A. (Considers) That'd be cool.... <b>This blows!</b>	This blows
7	Chandler: Y'know, I don't see that happening?  Rachel: C'mon, he's right. <b>Tit for tat.</b>  Chandler: Well I'm not showing you my 'tat.'	Tit for tat
8	Joey: Why is 10 the highest?  Ross: Because it's the highest. (Joey shrugs his shoulders) Okay, Rachel you're up first. (Rachel stands up and gets ready.) Situation No. 1: You're with Monica, the wedding is about to start when Monica gets <b>cold feet</b> . Go! (Joey is playing the part of Monica.)  Joey: (crying) I don't want to marry Chandler!	Cold feet
9	Chandler: It's not just that she's cute, okay. It's just that... she's really really cute.  Ross: It doesn't matter. You <b>don't dip your pen in the company ink.</b>	Don't dip your pen in the company ink.
10	Mr. Tribbiani: What kinda change?  Joey: Well, either you <b>break it off</b> with Ronni  Mr. Tribbiani: I can't do that!	Break it off

11	Joey: Then you gotta <b>come clean</b> with Ma! This is not right!  Mr. Tribbiani: Yeah, but this is	Come clean
12	Joey: I've been thinking. Y'know, about how I'm always seeing girls <b>on top of</b> girls...	On top of
13	Chandler: Are they <b>end to end</b> , or tall like pancakes?  Joey: Y'know what I mean, about how I'm always going out with all these women. And I always figured, when the right one comes along, I'd be able to be a stand-up guy and go the distance, y'know? Now I'm looking at my dad, thinking...	End to end
14	Chandler: Are they end to end, or tall like pancakes?  Joey: Y'know what I mean, about how I'm always going out with all these women. And I always figured, when the right one comes along, I'd be able to be a <b>stand-up guy</b> and go the distance, y'know? Now I'm looking at my dad, thinking...	Stand-up guy
15	Chandler: Are they end to end, or tall like pancakes?  Joey: Y'know what I mean, about how I'm always going out with all these women. And I always figured, when the right one comes along, I'd be able to be a stand-up guy and <b>go the distance</b> , y'know? Now I'm looking at my dad, thinking...	Go the distance
16	Mrs. Tribbiani: Why did you have to <b>fill your father's head</b> with all that garbage about making things right? Things were fine the way they were! There's chicken in there, put it away. For God's sake, Joey, really.	Fill someone's head
17	Mrs. Tribbiani: Of course I knew! What did you think? Your father is no James Bond. You should've heard some of his <b>cover stories</b> . "I'm sleeping over at my accountant's," I mean, what is that? Please!	Cover story
18	Joey: Hold on, you-you knew?	Sleep over



	<p>Mrs. Tribbiani: Of course I knew! What did you think? Your father is no James Bond. You should've heard some of his cover stories. "I'm <b>sleeping over</b> at my accountant's," I mean, what is that? Please!</p>	
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