



THE STUDY OF SEMANTIC ON IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (A Contain Analysis of Gita Wirjawan's Speeches Regarding Economic Growth Viewed By Adam Makkai Theory)

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Abstract: This study is an attempt to find out the classification and the semantic meaning of the idiomatic expression found in Gita Wirjawan's speeches regarding economic growth viewed by Adam Makkai Theory. The source of data was taken from the script of the speech video collection of Gita Wirjawan's about economic growth. This study falls under the qualitative research by employing the content analysis method. The researcher found 20 idiomatic expressions. There were 15 lexemic idioms and 5 sememic idioms. In the lexemic idiom, 10 phrasal verb idioms, 2 in tournure idioms, 3 in phrasal compound idioms, and 0 in pseudo idioms were found. Meanwhile, in the sememic idioms, 2 proverbial idioms, 1 familiar quotation, 1 institutionalized understatement and 1 institutionalized hyperbole were found. And after the idiomatic expressions were analyzed, it was proved that the idiomatic expression had different meaning than the literal meaning of the word itself.

Keywords: semantic meaning; idiomatic expression; Speech, Gita Wirjawan

INTRODUCTION

Language is our primary source of communication. Out of all human creations, language is the most remarkable tool that man has invented and is one that makes all other possible. Through language we share experiences, formulate value, exchange ideas, transmit knowledge, and sustain culture (Lucas, 1989) English is one of the language widely used. English is an international language that people use to communicate globally, so it is important to master it. Proficiency in four language skills is necessary in mastering English. These four skills will give people opportunities to create contexts and use language to exchange real information. These four skills are listening, reading, writing and speaking. Listening and reading are receptive or passive skills because people do not need to produce the language, they receive and understand

it. The productive skills or the active skills are speaking and writing because people are applying these skills in a need to produce language.

Speaking is oral communication. It delivers a message between the speaker and listener. Through speaking someone can express her or his ideas. Being a speaker and giving a speech in front of the public is one of the activities that cannot be avoided. (Carnagey and Esenwein, 2005).

Speech is the expression of thoughts and feelings by articulating the sounds and the most natural, intuitive and preferred means of communication of human beings that grow day by day. The perceptual variability of speech exists in the form of various languages, dialects, and accents (Stratton, 1924). Delivering speeches using English in front of an audience is a useful experience. People can gain confidence and learn

how different audience reaction to speakers in different ways. When delivering a speech, a good speaker should be aware of the meanings of the words and know how to use language accurately, clearly, vividly, and appropriately. Words are the tools of a speaker's craft (Lucas, 1989)

In delivering speeches, people use an idiomatic expression. In connection to which using idiomatic expressions is one of the ways to make your speech sound more native and creative. An idiom is an expression that cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words of which it is composed (Peaty, 1983). And using idioms can make people confused because they have to think and figure out what the person who is using the idiom might mean. People have to be able to differentiate words in the sentence between idiomatic usage from literal usage. And this sometimes can be difficult. For example, *give in* in idiom meaning *surrender* and this idiomatic meaning is completely unrelated to the literal meaning of the individual words *give* and *in*. Idiom should always be learned in the context and knowing the structural organization of an idiom will also give contribution to identifying them in the sentence

Idioms are used very frequently in English and occur in almost any type of text. Halliday and Yallop stated that native speakers love idioms because they consider them to be an important part of their cultural heritage. For non-native speakers, idioms represent a serious challenge in understanding the language because their meaning cannot be retrieved from the words, thus understanding, idioms are crucial for effective communication.

In this research, Gita Wirjawan's speeches based on the collection of video in the official channel of Ministry of Trade in several places and event have become the object of the study. Gita Wirjawan was the 31st Indonesia's Minister of Trade during President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Second United Indonesia Cabinet. His speeches mostly talk about the global economic situation in outlook and also about the Indonesia economic situation. Gita Wirjawan as an Indonesian, sounds like a native speaker when delivering his speeches, he loves to use idiomatic expressions.

. Gita Wirjawan used many expressions in his speech, and one of them is idiomatic expression which could hardly to be understood literary from the composing words itself, and this

had cause confusion to the people about what was the real meaning of the sentence. And because that reasons, the researcher takes " The Study of Idiomatic Expression in Gita Wirjawan's Speeches Regarding Economic's Growth Viewed by Adam Makkai Theory " as her research in this paper. The researcher will identify, analyze their meaning in the context and classify them base on Adam Makkai Theory.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Idiomatic Expression

Peaty (1983) stated that an idiom is an expression which can't be understood from the literal meaning of the words which it is composed

According Trask and Routledge (2013) idiomatic expression consists of two or more words, which has meaning can't be simply predicted from the meaning of its constituent parts.

Moreover, McCarthy and O Del (2003)stated that idiom is an expression that has a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. It means that the meaning of an idiom is not the literal meaning, but non-literal meaning. The best way to understand idioms is by looking at the contents

And it was also agreed by James R Hufford, stated that idiomatic expression is a multi-word phrase whose overall meaning is idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meaning that is not derivable by combining the literal senses or the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language (Heasley, et.al, 2007)

In conclusion, an idiomatic expression is an expression that consists of two or more words or a multi-word phrase that has a non-literal, idiosyncratic, unpredictable expression, and the best way to understand idiom is by looking at the contents.

Classification of Idiom by Adam Makkai Theory

According to Adam Makkai theory, there are two types of classification of idiom. They are lexemic and sememic idioms (1972: 135-179) His explanation are as follow (Makkai,1972):

1. Lexemic Idioms

The lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective, and preposition) and they are composed of more than one minimal free form and each lexicon of which can occur in other

environments as the realization of a mono lexicon lexeme. The lexemic idioms are divided into 4 types. They are : phrasal verb, tournure , phrasal compound and pseudo idiom. Futher explanation is given as follow :

a. Phrasal Verb Idiom

Phrasal verb idiom is compound verb consisting of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). Sometimes it is formed by two or sometimes three parts which contain a verb and an adverb or preposition. Most of the phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of a small number of a verb (go, get, sit, come, etc.) and a small number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc.). There are two main types of phrasal verbs. They are intransitive phrasal verbs (phrasal verbs which do not need an object) and transitive phrasal verb (phrasal verbs which must have an object)

b. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is a polylexonic lexeme of a larger size-level than a phrasal verb. It is the largest lexemic idiom, which usually containing at least three words and they are mostly verbs. A tournure idiom mostly falls into sentences. Based on its structure, tournure idioms are divided into six parts. They are:

- 1) The form contains the compulsory "it". It has two kinds. The first kind is "it" that stands in the middle of sentence another one is "it" that stands in the last. For example: to break it up (to stop fighting) and to step on it (to speed up)
- 2) The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article. For example: to give somebody A blank check (to blow somebody to do anything he wishes), to hit THE books (to study hard)
- 3) The form contains irreversible binomial. For example: to rain cats and dogs (to rain profusely), to be at sixes and sevens (to be at state confusion, at odds), without rhyme or reason (unmotivated)
- 4) Direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. Example: To build a castle in the air (to make unrealistic plans)
- 5) Leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus

noun or nothing. Example to dance on air (to get hanged)

- 6) The leading is "BE". For example: to be well off (to be prosperous wealthy)

c. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal compound idiom contains primarily nominal made up of adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, or adverb plus preposition. For example, blackmail means any payment forced by intimidation and bookworm means a person committed to reading or studying. Hot dog (food), white house (the Official Residence of the Presidents of the United States)

d. Pseudo-Idioms

Pseudo-idiom – compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is a "cranberry morp" or in which one or more lexons are "banned" (e.g. *chit-chat* and *hanky-panky*, where "chit" and " hanky" are two cranberry morphs, one that has no meaning by themselves)

2. Sememic Idioms

Sememic idioms usually convey a pragmatic meaning related to a particular culture. They are as follow:

1) Proverbial Idioms

Proverbial Idioms with a "moral"-well-recognized proverbs in a language e.g. *Don't count your chickens before they are hatched* (you shouldn't assume that something will definitely happen before it really does) and *Birds of a feather flock together* (means people of similar interests, background, ideas or characteristics will often congregate or hang out with each other, people who have similar ideas or values tend to stick together. 2) **Familiar Quotations**

Familiar quotations as idioms are quotations from well-known figures or sources. e.g. *Brevity is the soul of wit* (from Shakespeare's hamlet) and *ask what you can do for your country* (from John F Kennedy's presidential inaugural address)

2) Idiomaticity in Institutionalized Understatement

Conventional expressions of understatement to lessen the impact of a blunt statement e.g. *I wasn't too crazy about it* and *It wasn't the smartest move*

3) Idiomaticity in Institutionalized Hyperbole

Exaggerated statement and not meant to be taken literary e.g. *He won't even lift a finger* (don't want to help/don't do anything) *I'm really hungry I could eat a horse* (expression of a person who really hungry)

Semantic

According to James et.al (2007) semantics is the study of meaning in language. And it was also agreed by Kreidler, semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (Kreidler. 2002).

According to Aitchison (2010), The study of meaning is normally referred to as semantics. The word semantics is derived from the Greek noun *sema* which means 'sign, signal' and the Greek verb *sēmainō* which means "to mean" or "to signify". Semantics is considered to be the study of linguistics meaning of word and sentences through language.

In conclusion, semantic is one of the branches in linguistics that study about meaning systematically through language

Speech

According to O' Hair,et.al (2010) speech is when a speaker delivers a message with a specific purpose to an audience of people who are present during the delivery of the speaker and a message that is meant to accomplish a specific purpose. In conclusion speech is the expression of thoughts and feelings by articulating the sounds in order to delivers a message with a specific purpose to an audience of people who are present during the delivery of the speech.

METHOD

The researcher took two sources in collecting the data. They were the primary sources as the main sources and the secondary sources as the backup data to support the theory in analyzing the data.

The primary source of this research was the collection of Gita's Wirjawan Speeches in various places and times taken from the official youtube channel of the Ministry of Trade of The Republic of Indonesia. The Secondary sources were taken from document such as e-books, textbooks, article, journals and websites The researcher was focused on finding the sentence that contains idiomatic expression in Gita Wiryawan's speeches to be analyzed using Makkai's types of idiom theory and find the meaning in the context. The researcher analyzed the idiomatic expression, by finding the lexical meaning in the Oxford "Lexico Dictionary" and Oxford "Proverbs dictionary.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data in these findings and discussions section were the assertive of outstanding data which was found after watching the video and reading the speech transcript. The researcher presented the findings of idiomatic expression classification based on Adam Makkai's theory and also found the meaning of each idiomatic expression found in Gita Wiryawan's speech. The description of the data found was divided into two parts, they were the classification and the meaning of lexemic idiom and the classification and the meaning of sememic idiom.

FINDINGS

The two main objective of this research :

The Lexemic Classification of Idiomatic Expression Found in Gita Wirjawan's speeches and Its Meaning in the Context.

The lexemic idioms which were found in this research are divided into four types. There are a phrasal verb, tournure idiom, phrasal compound idiom, and pseudo idiom. The data findings are presented in the form of a table along with its meaning, the title of the speech and the location of the speech as prescribed in this following table:

Table 4.1 The Classification of Lexemic Idiom and Its Meaning

No.	Data	Types of Lexemic Idiom				Meaning	Title	Loc.
		Phrasal Verb	Tour nure	Phrasal Comp	Pseudo			
1	Play out of key	√				Talk Out of Topic	SMU	P3/1.4
2	Freshwater			√		Term used in the macroeconomy	SMU	p.4/1.3
3	Saltwater			√		Term used in the macroeconomy	SMU	p.4/1.6
4	Muddle Through	√				Success	SMU	P5/1.2
5	Slow down	√				Decline	SMU	p.5/1.1
6	Kicking the Can Down the road	√				Postpone	SMU	p.5/1.7
7	Coming down	√				Decrease	SMU	p.8/1.1
8	figure out Away	√				To find the Solution	SMU	p.8/1.15
9	Clear Out	√				No rain, clouds	SMU	P.9/1.6
10	Hook up	√				Meet	SMU	p.9/1.10
11	Cut A deal		√			Make an agreement	SMU	p.9/1.11
12	Move ahead	√				Make progress	SMU	P.10/1.5
13	Sits on the back		√			Don't get attention	SMU	P.11/1.5
14	Iron out the wrinkles	√				Solve the problem	SMU	P.13/1.4
15	Steadfast			√		Committed	SMU	P.14/L.9

The Sememic Classification of Idiomatic Expression Found in Gita Wirjawan's speeches and Its Meaning in the Context.

The sememic idioms found in this research are divided into four types. There are Proverbial Idioms, Familiar Qoutation, Idiomaticity in Institutionalized Understatement and Idiomaticity in Institutionalized Hyperbole. The data findings are presented in the form of table along with its meaning, the title of the speech and the location of the speech

No.	Data	Types of Sememic Idiom				Meaning	Title	Loc.
		Prov erb	Quote	Underst atement	Hyper bole			
1	It's a lot of Doughnuts				√	A lot of money	SMU	P.24/ L7
2	Indonesia has been able to afford to buy bread, in the future, we just got to make sure that we can put something in between			√		A good GDP for Better future of Indonesia	SMU	P.30/ L3
3	You give me a thousand people I'll move mount Semeru, you give me ten young bright ambitious people I'll move worlds		√		√	Young people the Agent of nation	ICF	P.1/L 12
4	Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains	√				Transcendent Capacity for taking trouble, first of all	ICF	P.9/L. 5
5	Long journey of a thousand miles begins with one single step	√				Even the longest and most difficult ventures have a starting point	ICF	P.9/L 12

DISCUSSION

The Meaning of The Lexemic Idiom which were Found in Gita Wiryawan's Speeches in The Context

This discussion provides the explanations of the above-mentioned data findings in detail based on the theory of Adam Makkai in idiom classification that is used in this research systematically. The explanation will be divided according to its classification. They are as follows :

Phrasal Verbs Idioms

Data 1 – SMU – P.3/L.3 – Play out a key – Talk outside the topics

“ I hope I am not gonna *play out* a key today”

The phrasal verb *play out* consists of a verb + adverbial particle. In this sentence *play out* is an intransitive phrasal verb. Lexically the meaning of *play out* is to engage in activity for enjoyment and *out* is preposition. This statement is an expectation of the speaker, the meaning of *play out of a key* is talking outside the topic. So contextually the speaker expects to speak according to the topic of the event.

Data 4 – SMU – P.5/L.1 – Muddle through - Success

“US economy has gone through a bit of slow down and been able to *muddle through* with one or a half or two percent of growth rate”

The constituent of *muddle through* is verb + adverbial particle. In this sentence *muddle through* is an intransitive phrasal verb because it isn't followed by an object. Lexically *muddle* means confusing state and *through* is an adverb. The meaning of *muddle through* in this sentence is survive, so contextually the sentence means the US economy was able to survive with one or a half or two percent of growth rate.

Data 5 – SMU – P.5/L.1 – Slowdown - Decline

“US economy has gone through a bit of *slowdown*”

The phrasal verb *slow down* consists of verb + adverbial particle. In this sentence *slow down* is an intransitive phrasal verb because it isn't followed by an object. Lexically the meaning of *slow* is at low speed, and *down* is an adverb. Semantically *slow down* in this sentence is a decline, so contextually the speaker talks about the decline of the US economy

Data 6 – SMU – P.5/L.7 – Kicking the can down - Postpone

“In Europe, we're seeing the trends of *kicking the can down* the road for the last few years”

The phrasal verb *kicking down* consists of verb+ adverbial particles. In this sentence *kicking down* is a transitive phrasal verb where the object *the can* comes between the verb *kicking* and *down*. Lexically the meaning of *kicking down the can* is to strike the can with feet to lower position. The meaning of *kicking the can down* is to postpone or defer a definitive action, decision, or solution, usually by effecting a short-term one instead. *Kicking the can down* idiomatic expression is especially used in politics, so contextually the speaker talks about how European like to postpone their decision about their difficult fiscal posture

Data 7 – SMU – P.8/L.1 – Coming down - Decrease

“..... with the exception of China is *coming down* to 7.5% relative to others it's doing fantastically in the BRICS countries..”

The phrasal verb *coming down* consists of verb+ adverb particle. *Coming down* is an intransitive phrasal verb. Lexically the meaning of *coming* is moving closer and *down* is a preposition. The idiomatic expression *coming down* semantically is a decrease. So contextually in these speeches, the speaker talks about the decrease in economic growth in China

Data 8 – SMU – P.8/L.5 – Figure out away - To find the solution

“Brazil, as a result, grew at least 1% last year and is trying to *figure out away*”

The phrasal verb *figures out* consists of verb+particle. *Figure* is an intransitive verb. Lexically, *figure out* means to consider or think and *out* is a preposition. The meaning of *figure out* in this speech means to find a solution, so contextually the sentence means that Brazil is trying to find for a solution for its economic problem

Data 9 – SMU – P.9/L.8 – Clear out - No rain no clouds no fogs

“... The guys that have the transport system are waiting for the weather to *clear out*.”

The phrasal verb *clear out* consists of verb+ particles. Clear out is an intransitive phrase because it doesn't have an object. Lexically *clear out* is to remove unwanted things to the open air. The meaning of idiomatic expression *clear out* is no rain, no clouds, and fogs, so contextually, the guys are waiting for good weather conditions where there was no rain, no cloud, and fogs so they can meet.

Data 10 – SMU – P.9/L.10 – Hook up - Meet

“... in some cafe in some rest area and try to *hook up* and cut a deal.”

The phrasal verb *hook up* consists of verb+ adverbial of particle. In this statement *hook up* is an intransitive phrasal verb. Lexically *hook* means attach and *up* is a preposition. The meaning of *hook up* in this sentence means meet to form a relationship, so contextually according to the speaker, the guy who meets in some cafe will meet and form a relationship to make a good agreement.

Data 12 – SMU – P.10/L.5 – Move ahead - Make progress

“At the same time when Asian economies are trying to *move ahead* with the regional comprehensive economic partnerships or a set as we more popularly call it.”

The phrasal verb *move ahead* consists of verb+ adverbial of particle. In this statement *move ahead* is an intransitive phrasal verb. Lexically *move* means change position and *ahead* is an adverb. The meaning of *move ahead* in this sentence means makes progress. Contextually the speaker talks about the Asian economics who are trying to make progress with the regional comprehensive.

Data 14 – SMU – P.13/L.4 – Iron out the wrinkles – Solve the problems

“ Yes, there has been some issue in Indonesia with regards to the ASEAN China Free trade, but we’ve been able to manage and *iron out* the wrinkles.

The phrasal verb *iron out* consists of verb+particle. *Iron out* is a transitive verb, the object *the wrinkles* come after the particle. Lexically iron means smooth (clothes, sheets, etc.) with an iron, and wrinkles mean a slight line or fold in something, especially fabric or the skin of the face. The meaning of idiomatic expression *iron out* the wrinkles is solved the problem, so contextually the speaker hopes even though there has been some issue with the Asean China Free trade, they will be able to solve the problem.

Phrasal Compound Idiom

Data 2 – SMU – P.4/L.3 – Freshwater – Term used in macroeconomy

“ I think it’s very clear that the *freshwater* economist predominately based in Chicago has been very influential in shaping economies... “

The phrasal Compound Idiom *freshwater* consists of adjective + noun. Freshwater consists of two morphemes, *fresh* and *water*. Lexically *fresh* means recently and *water* means colorless liquid. Contextually the speaker was talking about two groups of the economist in the world and semantically *freshwater* is terminology in the economy to describe the theories that they followed

Data 3 – SMU – P5/L.1 – Saltwater – Term used in macroeconomy

“ this is in contrast to the *saltwater* economist on the shores of the US who would rather a more Keynesian approach....”

The phrasal Compound Idiom *saltwater* consists of adjective + noun. Freshwater consists of two morphemes, *salt*, and *water*. Lexically *salt* means Impregnated with, treated with, or tasting of salt and *water* means colorless liquid.

Contextually the speaker was talking about two groups of an economist in the world and semantically *saltwater* is terminology in economy to describe the theories that they followed

Data 15 – SMU – P.13/L.6 – Steadfast - Committed

“ ... but I think if we *steadfast* with respect to the thesis and narrative that we have agreed 11 years ago”

The phrasal compound idiom *steadfast* consists of noun+adjective. *Steadfast* consists of two morphemes *stead* and *fast*. Lexically *stead* means substitute and *fast* means moving or capable of moving at high speed. Semantically *steadfast* in this context is committed because the speaker talks about how important to stay committed to the agreement in APEC

Tournures Idiom

Data 11 – SMU – P.9/L.11 – Cut a deal – Make agreement

“ ... in some cafe in some rest area and try to hook up and *cut a deal*. “

The form of tournure idiom *cut a deal* contains the compulsory indefinite article *a*, and consists of the word *cut(verb)*, *a (article)*, and *deal (noun)*. Lexically *cut* means make an opening, incision, or wound in (something) with a sharp-edged tool or object and *deal* means agreement. Contextually the speaker talks about the meeting that the young people have, and he hopes that meeting will result in a good agreement, so semantically the idiomatic expression *cut a deal* is to make agreement

Data 13– SMU – P. 11/L.5 – Sits on the back – don’t get much attention

“ There is a thesis of a capacity-building but unfortunately that *sits on the back* of a geopolitical situation....”

The structure of tournure idiom *sits on the back* is lead by a verb which isn't followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun and consists of the word *sits (verb)*, *on (preposition)* and *the back (n)*. Lexically *sit on the back* is sitting behind e.g *I sit on the back of the driver*, but contextually *sits on the back* in this statement is an idiomatic expression that has a different meaning from the lexical ones. The meaning of *sits on the back* is don't get much attention

The Meaning of The Sememic Idiom Found in Gita Wiryawan's Speeches in The Context

This discussion provides the explanations of the semantic meaning in sememic idiomatic expression found in data findings. The classification of sememic idioms are made based on the theory of Adam Makkai in idiom classification that is used in this research systematically. The explanation will be divided according to its classification. They are as follows:

Idiomatcity in Institutionalized Hyperbole

Data 16 – SMU – P.24/L.7 – It's a lot of Doughnuts – A lot of money

The above statement contains exaggeration. Semantically, the statement doesn't really mean real doughnuts. Contextually the speaker talks about the increase of economic growth which results in making a lot of money to spend.

Idiomatcity in Institutionalized Understatement

Data 17 – ANU – P.6/L.7 – Indonesia has been able to afford to buy bread in the future we just got to make sure that we can put something in between – A good progress in GDP for Better Future

The above statement is an understatement idiom. The speaker talks about Indonesia's big progress in increasing the GDP ratio which results in a better economic condition, and the speaker uses understatement idiom to understate the real condition so semantically, the above statement is in real situation, we can afford to buy more than bread. Contextually the statement can be interpreted that Indonesia has made good progress in GDP, more investment so Indonesia can continue to grow and make progress for a better future.

Familiar Quotation

Data 18 - ICF – P.1/L/12 – You give me a thousand people, I'll move mount Semeru, you give ten young bright ambitious people, I'll move the world - Young Generations, The Agent of Nation Change

The above statement is a familiar quotation idiom because the sentence is a quote from Sukarno, the first president of Indonesia. It is also included in hyperbole idiom because the statement uses exaggeration. Semantically the

sentence doesn't mean a thousand people can move Mount Semeru or ten young bright people can actually move the world. Contextually the above sentence is about Soekarno's belief that youth or young people are the agents of change and the nations future developments much depends on the youth.

Proverbial Idiom

Data 19 – ICF – P.9/L.5 – Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains – Transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all.

The above statement is a proverbial idiom because of brief, simple, and popular saying, or a phrase that gives advice. The meaning of the above proverb is transcendent capacity for taking trouble first of all . Contextually the speaker talks about how Indonesia has gone through a lot of pains in 1998 when politically and economically moribund, so *genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains* means that a transcendent capacity that Indonesian people have to overcome the problem politically and economically in 1998 which result in declination in debt to GDP ratio.

Data 20 – ICF-P.9/L.12 – Long journey of a thousand miles begins with one step - Even the longest and most difficult ventures have a starting point

The above statement is a proverbial idiom because of well-recognized proverbs with a moral message. The meaning of the above proverb is the road is long but every journey begins with the first step (beginnings and endings) *even the longest and most difficult ventures have a starting point*. The speaker states this proverb at the end of his speech, so contextually the proverbs means to encourage the people of Indonesia especially young generation to take action now to create better Indonesia in the future which has already supported by a fantastic ability to manage inflation like no other in Asia and a fantastic demographic profile. Don't waste time

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this research are related to the statement of the research problem and the objectives of this research. They are classifying the types of idiom found in Gita's Wirjawan Speech based on Adam Makkai Theory and the meaning of the idiomatic expressions. They are decribed as follows:

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, the researcher finds 20 idiomatic expressions. And they were 15 lexemic idioms and 5 sememic idioms. In the lexemic idiom, the researcher found 10 phrasal verb idioms, 2 Tournure Idioms, 3 Phrasal Compound Idioms, and 0 Pseudo Idiom. In sememic idiom, the researcher found 2 Proverbial Idioms, 1 familiar quotation idioms, 1 institutionalized understatement and 1 institutionalized hyperbole idioms.

Referring to the discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded, there were 20

idiomatical expression which could hardly to be understood literally from the composing the words it is composed. The meaning of idiomatic expression commonly assigned in the Dictionary of Idiom by Farlex and The Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs, and compare it with the lexical meaning of each word using the Dictionary of Lexico by Oxford. To have a full understanding of the idiomatical expression, the researcher also analyzes the meaning through the context of statement as one part that can't be separated.

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