

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher provides the sub chapters, dealing with the title of the thesis. It consist of Research Context, the Researcher focuses, the Research Objectives, and the significance of study, and the definition of the Key Terms.

This chapter also explains about the previous study and review of related literature that contains a topic and summarizes which is taken by books, journals, documents, and website to support and comparing with the research.

A. Research Context

Language is a communication system which is very important for humans. Language is the human way to communicate with each other in communication to express their emotion and destination. Language Plays an important role and can not be separated from human life, it means that by language people can communicate with others in their society. Language and society are so intertwined that is imposible to understand one without the other, there is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language. In other word it can be said that language and society are an integral part and have a relationship in making communication and interaction between people in a community. This is duet o the reason that No. one can live alone without imteraction with other people, and there is no society that will be able to exist without language.

Language and the way people speak do not simply reflect who they are, but make them who they are, or more precisely, allow them to make themselves. It means that a language is a tool for self expression and a means of showing identity, nationality, and education. Language as a round element which always develops every time sometimes is difficult to understand. The language, which is used by human beings as tools of communication, indicate a certain meaning In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it. The meaning can be distinguished based on several criteria and point of view. Based on the semantic, it can be distinguished into lexical and grammatical meaning. On the other hand, there are assosiative meaning, reflective meaning, and idiomatic meaning. The most difficult problem people often face is understanding the meaning of connotation, such as an idiom. Moreover, the meaning of idiom can be defined lexically and contextually. In short, the meaning of idiom can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meanings depend on the context

The idiomatic expressions are accepted as common usage in everyday speech and writing. While idioms are colorful expressions, people do not understand and neglect them. A less knowledge of idioms will make a language awkward and stilled in usage. Idiom is a special habit in a language, it is define to the form of language in the form of a combination of words whose meaning cannot be interpreted with the combined elements.¹ Since English is an international Language, Everyone should

¹ Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa, 2008),567.

deepen their understanding of English. Furthermore some words in a language are sometimes abstract meaning based on linguistic behaviour of its users. In linguistic, semantic is often used in language to denote an understanding problem which appeared from connotation. Semantics the subfield of linguistics that studies the nature of the meaning of individual words, and the meaning of words grouped into phrases and sentences.

Idiom is a group of words in fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word on its own. For example; “*to have bitten off more than you chew*” is an idiom that means you have tried to do something which is too difficult for you, “*John kicked the bucket*” means John died, and “*get rid of*” which means escape from. Idiom can be found both in the written forms and spoken forms. English has idiomatic expressions which English speakers used to express their feelings and conditions using idiomatic expressions, Idioms or also called idiomatic expressions are distinctive expressions that cannot be explained logically or grammatically, but add to the beauty, charm, and appeal of a language. An idiomatic expressions used in formal and informal situations, idiomatic expressions used in formal situations can be found in lectures, academic, essays and business reports while an informal idiomatic expressions can be found in literature, music, and movies.²

Nowdays is no more rare that people like to hear songs, but not all of them know the true content of the songs that are heard, and the meaning of

² Seidl and Mc Mordie “*English Idiom and how to use them*” fifth edition (Oxford University Press, 1988), 13.

the songs that are heard because, What if what is listened to in the western song sometimes people only understand their language in a dictionary, whereas when the language used in the song is exhausted there is a language that is difficult to understand and often leads to misunderstandings. The learner can use song as media to learn idioms. song as reflections of real-life abound in idioms. Used song as media to learn can be helpful for the learner. Moreover, idiom might appear in a song. Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are very productive in the song lyrics because the idioms can enrich diction in the song lyrics. Idioms are used in many ways in language, including through song where singer must convey the messages which can only be spoken with idiomatic expression. Each idiom that appears in the lyric of songs has a certain meaning. Every language has its own idioms.

There are many ways people do in delivering their idea to other people so that people can understand and catch the meaning of idea up. One of the ways that can be used is by song. Many people figure out their ideas and feeling into a song. There are many messages delivered in a song. Through song, people can convey his voice to many people, so that people can know his feelings and idea. “Currently, many songs can express our feelings, such as song with theme of love, social, political and others. In this time, people can speak to others through song. It means that the song can be used as the way to delivering idea and feeling so that the people can understand what the composer means.”³

³ Hariyanto, The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in The Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (English Education, Vol 10 (1), 2017), 46-47.
Accessed from <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/60742-EN-the-analysis-of-figurative-language-used.pdf>

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions, some tell a memorable and moving story, some create one's dreams and ideals, and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs has a beautiful melody to make our sense change to be better. Music instrument make a good song which nice to listen. Song can change our mood become better. Because in literature there is no particular theory about song, the researcher found some statements that explained a discussion about song is similar with a poetry/poem discussion. Poetry is not only a text the author created, but it is also about feeling. The human feeling represents on written or oral work in verses, it represents the emotional such as happiness, sadness, madness, etc. In addition, poetry is a literary work which has special interest that given expressions of feelings and ideas. Poetry has created an imagination or a feeling expressed in a remarkable language preference.

Song becomes an object of this research, Song is a single musical composition that has a melody and words that are sung by a vocalist, the words of a song as a whole called lyrics and they may include verses that tell a tale or move story along, and refrains, or short phrases repeated at the end of each phrase. and the purpose of song is to producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. According to Coyle "Songs have been an amusing companion for human beings for as long as or even longer than we can speak. As an integral part of our language experience, it can be of great value to foreign language teaching."⁴ Music can transform the emotions and feelings of the people within no time. It can

⁴ Rebecca Coyle, *Editorial Songs on the Sountrack*, Screen Sound number, 3, (2013), 2.

lessen the stress, pain, struggle, distraction, and bring positivity and calmness in human life, music holds the power to bring people together in different ways. “A few categories of music classifications are: sound track, popular, jazz and blues, religious, new age”.

In line with that, when the theme of song about popular song, it will easily to listen the song in this modern era. One of many famous singers in western song is Taylor Swift, she is a singer and song writer from united state America, raised in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, she moved to Nashville, Tennessee, at the age of 14 to pursue a career in country music. her narrative song writing which often centers around her personal life. She is also a story teller who tells the story of his life through the songs that she writes, especially in his love story which often runs aground, even among the songs he has written is titled his ex's name, namely "*Dear John*".

At previous time there was researcher who conduct a research about "*Idiomatic Expressions Found In Taylor Swift's 1989 Album*" named Siti Haniah, Vega Tannya Marz from University of North Sumatera Medan. She said that an idiom is some of integral part of any language, she state that Idiomatic expression is used to develop idiom which idiomatic expression is generally fixed and semantically opaque or methaphorical, but its meaning is different from the usual meaning. in her research, she used song as the object of research especially one of the Taylor Swift album because those album is all about Love Story of the writer and tells about love story which has some

truly meaning so that she is interesting to conduct the research about idiomatic.⁵

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interested to analyze idiomatic expressions because idiomatic expressions is one of unique part in English Language that the meaning can not predict by the words, and every song has a message. The researchers who love the song can be involved within the message of the story that happened in the song. The researcher love songs because they can pick the message of the song lyric and meaning deeply. Most of the songs uses simple word that make the researcher get message and understand the songs well. Most of songs is taken from knowledge and experience, love and sociality in the life. As the researcher experience in listening western songs, idiomatic expressions are mostly used in western song especially in Taylor Swift songs. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss about the idiomatic expressions used in the song in order to make the hearer and reader improving the meaning of the song, so the researchers interest to analyze a research entitled *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expressions in Three Swift's Songs*.

B. Research Focus

Cresswell state that Research focus are the broad subject matter adressed by the research.⁶ this is part of a research is about the targets that will be carefully and analyzed by the researcher, based on the research context above the researcher sets the research focus as follows:

⁵ Vega Tannya Marz, "Idiomatic Expressions Found In Taylor Swift's 1989 Album" (Universitas Sumatera Utara, 2016), 13.

⁶ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (University of Nebraska, 2012), 60.

1. What are the types of English idiomatic expressions found in three swift's songs ?
2. What are the meaning of English idiomatic expressions found in three Swift's songs?

C. Research Objective

Research objective is the statement of intent for the research that declares specific goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a research.⁷ Based on the research focus that has been determined, the researcher has the objectives of each focus, which are as follows:

1. To identify the types of English idiomatic expressions found in three Swift's songs
2. To analyze the meaning of English idiomatic expressions found in three Swift's songs

D. Significance of Study

The significance of study is generally classified into two parts, which is theoretically and practically:

1) Theoretically

Theoretically, this research can provide information about the kind of idiomatic expressions that arise especially in the Taylor swift song, and can also provide an understanding about idiomatic expressions.

2) Practically

a. For Reader

⁷ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, Fourth Edition (University of Nebraska,2012),627.

The researcher hopes that this research can provide many significant for its readers, especially for those who like to sing western songs such as the song sung by Taylor Swift, so that they not only sing but also understand the meanings implied in them.

b. For Next Researcher

For next researchers, it is hoped that this research can be a reference source of information, especially for those who have an interest in researching idiomatic expressions.

E. Definition of Key Term

In this research, the meaning of terms is needed in order to equate opinions with meanings so that there is no misunderstanding of the research title. The terms that are deemed necessary to be defined include:

1. Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic Expressions is one of unique part in language, that are group of words with established meaning unrelated to the meaning of individual word

2. Song

The song is a poem that is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time and melody to form harmony, it is musical composition intended to be performed by the human voice.

3. Taylor Swift

Taylor Alison Swift, commonly known by her stage name Taylor Swift, is an American singer and songwriter. His narrative songwriting,

which often centers around his personal life, has received critical acclaim and wide media coverage.

F. Previous Study

There are many researchers that have researched about analyze especially in idiomatic expressions, One of them is thesis written by Siti Haniah from IAIN Surakarta with the title “*An Analysis Of English Idiomatic Expressions in the Freedom Writers Movie*” in conducting the research she used descriptive qualitative approach by using library research to analyze the topic, she collected some of the data from the movie and some of the data from internet to support the analysis, and she has set Freedom Writers movie as her object to analyze.⁸ The similarity of this research is about the subject being analyzed, which is the same as analyzing about idiomatic expressions but the objects being analyzed are different, she was used movie as the object while the researchers in this research used song as the objects to be analyzed.

Then another previous study come from University of Sebelas Maret that written by Hafidah Kurniawati with the title “*An Analysis On English Idiomatic Expressions Translated into Indonesian in a Stranger in The Mirror*” in conducting the research she used Descriptive Method to collected and analyze the data, she employes English idiomatic expressions taken from the novel *A Stranger in The Mirror* written by Sidney Sheldon⁹.

The similarity with this research is in the subject under the research, which

⁸Siti Haniah, “*An Analysis Of English Idiomatic Expressions in the Freedom Writers Movie*” (IAIN Surakarta, 2020), 48 .

⁹ Hafidah Kurniawati “*An Analysis On English Idiomatic Expressions Translated into Indonesian in a Stranger in The Mirror*” (Universitas Sebelas Maret), 7.

is the same about idiomatic expressions using descriptive analysis, but Hafidah focuses more on translated into Indonesian and the object of her research is a novel, while in this research the researchers focused on analyzing types of idiomatic expressions and idiomatic findings in the songs by setting selected song of Taylor Swift as the object of research.

Next, a similar research conducted by Novira Anggraini from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara with the title is “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of The Movie Parent Trap.*” The understanding by the researcher on this previous research, it is known that Novira Anggraini used descriptive qualitative method used because the data are written language or words form rather than number. The similarity found within this research is in the subject under the research, which is the same about idiomatic expressions using descriptive analysis, but the object of her research is Indonesian subtitle of western movie, while in this research the researchers focused on analyzing types of idiomatic expressions and idiomatic findings in the songs by setting selected song of Taylor Swift as the object of research.¹⁰

The last previous study is the thesis that written by Nur Azizah from University of Muhammadiyah Purworejo with the title “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found In Sue Monk Kidd’s Novel The Secret Life Of Bees And It Application In English Language Teaching*” in this research she

¹⁰ Novira Anggraini, “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of The Movie Parent Trap.*” (Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan), 2018, 24.

used descriptive qualitative in analyzing the topic.¹¹ Some similarities with this research are both of the researchers used the same research method in conducting the research and the subject of the research same about analysing the Idiomatic Expressions, but there is also some differentiate between this research. One of the differentiate is about the object of research, Azizah set the novel *The Secret Life Of Bees* by Sue Monk Kidd meanwhile the researcher set the selected songs by Taylor Swift as the object to find out the data. In conducting the research, Azizah not Only analyzing the Idiomatic Expressions that found in the novel above, but she also try to describe about how to apply Idiomatic Expressions in English Language Learning by using novel above.

G. Review of Related Literature

1. Idiomatic Expressions

a. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, an idiom is a special habit in a language, it is define to the form of language in the form of a combination of words whose meaning cannot be interpreted with the combined elements .¹² Seidl and Mc.Mordie state that an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand

¹¹ Nur Azizah, “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found In Sue Monk Kid’s Novel The Secret Life Of Bees And It Aplication In English Language Teaching*” (Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo),23.

¹² Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa, 2008),567.

alone. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect.¹³

In other Definition Lado explain that an idiom is an expression is a word, Phrase, or sentence which has acquired a meaning different from the ordinary of each word.¹⁴ Tressler says that an idiom, an expression peculiar to a language, either violates the laws of grammar or has a meaning as a whole entirely different from that obtained by putting together the meanings of its parts.¹⁵ Meanwhile, Abdul Chaer states that Idiom is a language unit in the form of words, phrases, or sentences which cannot be drawn from the rules of grammatical elements that apply in the language, or cannot be drawn from the lexical meaning of the elements that make it up.¹⁶

Based on quotations above, it can be said that an idiom is a language expressions which consist of number of words, phrases, or sentences that taken together whose meaning can not be determined from the meaning of its constituents and different from the individual words of the idiom when they are stand alone. Idiomatic expression is used as an informal language of engslih. Idiomatic expressions are necessarily the most important thing to know in English, or any language. They are probably not as useful as memorizing irregular verbs, conditionals or prepositions. But people nowadays usually use

¹³ Seidl.J and W. Mc Mordie, *English idioms and how to use them*, (London: Oxford University Press,1984),4.

¹⁴ Robert Lado, *Modern American Idiom*, (Jakarta: PT prima karya, 1961), 17.

¹⁵ Tressler, *English in Action*, (United State of America: D.C Heath and Company,1940),379.

¹⁶ Abdul Chaer, *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia*, (Ende: Nusa Indah, 1989),7.

an Idiomatic Expression when have a conversation with other people. Idioms are important because they are the very life of the language. A free use of these homely, concise, vigorous expressions peculiar to the language makes English more natural and forceful.

b. Characteristic of Idiom

Idiom has its own characteristics. These characteristics of idioms help the learners to identify whether a phrase or expression in a sentence is idiomatic or not. Here are some characteristics from some linguist. By understanding the definition of idiom, based on has listed idiom characteristics into five as follows:¹⁷

- 1) Idioms consist of two or more word

Idioms usually consist of two or more words which are put together into phrases or sentences. Some of them may consist of two words, such as to get along (to do, to succeed), to look up (to search for a word), and to look over (to examine). However, there are idioms which consist of more than two words as to kick the bucket (to die), pass the buck (refuse to accept responsibility for something), and (to do nothing)

- 2) The meaning of idiom is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent word

This means that even a foreign language learner knows all the literal meanings of words that make an idiom up, it does not

¹⁷ Asih Nurakhir, Idiomatic Expressions Found in Emily Bronte's Novel Wuthering Heights (an analysis of their form and meaning), (Universitas Negeri Semarang,2006),14-19.

guarantee that s/he will understand the meaning of idiom. Consequently, s/he should not immediately make any prediction of meaning once s/he meets an idiomatic expression. Taken for example is the idiom hold one's tongue (to keep quiet) and ups and downs (good times and bad times)

- 3) The meaning of idioms cannot be predicted from their individual words.

This characteristic indicates that the meaning of idioms cannot be deduced from their literal meanings; therefore, the idiom has to be learnt as a whole. A foreign learner, then, when meeting an idiom, s/he should not interpret the idiom literally as the way it is written. It is because the meanings of the literal words do not fit its idiomatic meaning. It does not make sense to get the idiomatic meaning when s/he defines each meaning literally.

- 4) Idioms depart from the normal pattern of a language.

There are several idioms that have different patterns from the normal sentence patterns. In other words, they seem ill formed because they do not follow the grammatical rules of language. The examples are: Trip the light fantastic (to dance), Blow someone to kingdom come (to kill, to destroy), Put paid to (to make the previous opinion finished) The powers that be (the people who control; an organization, a country, etc.).

- 5) Idioms are fixed expressions, though this fixation is in some cases relative.

The idioms like bury the hatchet (to become friendly again after a disagreement or a quarrel) and the long and the short of it (the basic fact of the situation), are such idioms that allow no variation in form under normal circumstances. Those idioms are fixed in their forms.

According to Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows:¹⁸

- 1) Conventionality: idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, on the basis of a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another.
- 2) Inflexibility: idioms typically appear only in a limited number of syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions (the breeze was shot).
- 3) Figuration: idioms typically involve metaphors (take the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand), hyperboles (not worth the paper it is printed on) or other kinds of figuration.

¹⁸ Nunberg, Geoffrey, A. Ivan, Wasow, Thomas, *Idioms. Linguistic Society of America*, (70, 3, 1994), 492-493 Accessed From <https://muse.jhu.edu/article/452933>

- 4) Proverbiality: idioms are typically used to describe and implicitly, to explain a recurrent situation of particular social interest (becoming restless).
- 5) Informality: like other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture. Those are the characteristics of idioms based on some linguists. By understanding the characteristics of idioms, hopefully it will be easier for the readers to recognize the idioms according to their characteristics.

c. Kinds of Idiom

Seidl and Mc.Mordie have categorized that there are generally two kinds of idiom that is short and long idiom. Short idiom is formed by adjective and noun for example: *black market*, *cold war*, *french leaves*, etc. The second one is long idiom is the form of phrase or may be a sentence for example: *to fish in troubled water*, *to get the upper hand*, etc.¹⁹

According to Palmer there are two types of Idiomatic Expressions which are commonly used, the first is phrasal verb and the second is partial idiom. The phrasal verb is very common types in English forming by the combination of verb plus adverb of the kind *make up*, *give in*, *put down*, etc. The meaning of these

¹⁹ Ibid Seidl.J and W. Mc Mordie

combination can not predicted from the individual verb and adverb. The partial idiom means that one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence, although it depends on whether or not it is defined.²⁰

Based on Lou's theory there are eight types of English Idiomatic Expressions as below:²¹

- 1) Idiomatic Expressions with Adjectives and Noun in combination, This type of idiomatic expression is formed by an Adjectives then following by the noun. For examples; *sick beat*
- 2) Idiomatic Expression with Preposition or Adverbs, This type of idiomatic expression is formed by a preposition or adverbs as the idiom. For examples: *up and down, in and out, off and on.*
- 3) Idiomatic Expression in Comparison, This type of idiomatic expression is using a comparison about a thing with others things as the idiom. For examples: *cool as a cat, cute as a butto, and busy as a bee.*
- 4) Idiomatic Expression Verbal Expression, This type of idiomatic expression is using verbal as the idiom. For examples: *bet your bottom dollar, bird brain, black and blue, and let by gones be by gones.*

²⁰ Palmer, *Semantic A New Outline*, second edition (London: Cambridge University Press, 1981),81.

²¹ Robby Lou, *The Handbook of English Idioms*,(Jakarta: V-Print. 2007)

- 5) Idiomatic Expression with Verb and Noun Used Together
Idiomatically, This type of idiomatic expression is formed by verb and noun that used together. For examples: *Take home*
- 6) Idiomatic Expression with Adjective Phrase, This type of idiomatic expression is using a adjective phrase as the idiom. For examples: *at all, at least, free and easy, black out.*
- 7) Idiomatic Expression with Two Words Verb, This type of idiomatic expression is formed by two kind of verbs that used together. For examples: *cut and run, forgive and forget.*
- 8) Idiomatic Expression with Verb and Preposition, This type of idiomatic expression is formed by using Verb and Preposition together as the idiom. For examples: *Act on, bail out, beat up, call down, carry on, cave in.*²²

Hockett give statement that every language has it own pattern in forming idiom, he devided that there is six types of idiom based on the process:

- 1) Subtitution

Substitution is one of the ways in forming idiom. In English, we know several kinds of pronoun including personal pronoun, namely he and she. They function as the third personal pronoun and as an idiom. For example:

- a) She subtitutes Camel
- b) He subtitutes man

c) Is your cat he or she?

Based on the example above, it can be said that “he” and “she” have two functions:

1. As pronoun

a) She substitutes women/girl

b) He substitutes man/boy

2. As an Idiom

a) She substitutes Camel

b) Is your cat he or she?

Gramatically, an animal has its own pronoun, that is “it” for example: Goat eat grass _it eats grass. So “he” and “she” in the sentence above have functions as idiom.

2) Proper names or proper nouns

This kind of idiom can be formed in our daily life. Everything in this world has ‘name’ moreover animal and human being. Human in providing “name” to his child usually employing the name related to his experience in his life, for example: mother gives a name to his daughter Zidane. This is due to the reason that his parents have a special interest with the figure of ‘Zinedine Zidane’, the most popular soccer player in World Cup 2006. It is hoped that his son will be like Zinedin Zidane who has a good skill in soccer. When there is a question, “*Have you read Coffee and TV?*” We will immediately know that the phrase ‘*Coffee and TV*’ is an idiom since the phrase

above does not mean the real meaning as had by the words formed. By analyzing the verb 'have read', it will be known that the phrase is the title of such book.

3) Abbreviation

The abbreviation is idiomatic too. This way is also used in forming of idiom, for example:

- a) Telp : Telephone
- b) Cab : Cabriolet
- c) Univ : University

Beside that, there is an idiom which is formed by taking first alphabet of the expression/ word to become abbreviation, for example:

- a) FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation
- b) UFO: Unidentified Flying Object.
- c) USA : United State America

The example above are accustomed to use to employ the form of abbreviation from of such words. The meaning of the abbreviation is a complex meaning in which the different expression has a different meaning as be seen in the expression above.

4) English Phrasal Compound

There are a lot of idiom formed in this way, they include:

- a) Phrasal verb

According Peaty and Nelson (1983) A phrasal verb is verb plus preposition, or verb plus adverbial particle. There are four major types of phrasal verb, they are:

1. Without an object

Example: My television broke down, but I managed to repair it myself (stop functioning).

2. May be separated by an object / separable.

Example: He put his coat on (dress in).

3. Never separated by an object / inseparable.

Example: Let's go over the structures we studied last week (review).

4. Linked to an object by an extra preposition.

Example: I stopped living with Michael because I could not put up with his terrible jokes (tolerate)

b) Noun Phrases

Example: My aunt was a woman of the world (someone with wide experience).

c) Verb - noun - combination

Example: After his foolish behavior at the club, he did not dare to show his face there again (appear on public).

d) Preposition - adjective - noun - combination

Example: She paid me what we agreed, plus five pounds for good measure (in addition to the agreed amount).

5) Metaphorical Expressions

Metaphorical expression also can be categorized into one kind of idioms. This is due the reason that the meaning of this kind of expression cannot be guessed from the meaning of the word forming. There is a sentence like follow :

“He is Einstein”

The word Einstein in the sentence above is a kind of metaphorical expression. It means a smart boy who has incredible ability (just like Einstein).

The sentence will be:

He is Einstein means *dia luar biasa pintar*.

6) Slang

Hornby (1974) defines slang as words, phrases, etc. commonly used in talk among friends.

2. Meaning

a. Definition of meaning

The theory of meaning based on Acheoah and Olaleye perspective, states that every word contains meaning that produce concepts and ideas in the minds of both the speaker and the listener. This theory assumes that there are similarities in meaning and ideas thought by the listener with what the speaker thinks when a word is spoken.²³ By developing the previous theory, Fodor put forward the idea that a language is said have a logical and perfect meaning when it fulfills conditions where the correct

²³ John Emike Acheoah and Joel Iyiola Olaleye, *The Nature of Meaning*, Vol.3 Issue. 1, American Research Journal of English and Literature, 2018, 2.

grammatical arrangement of expressions to represent the self-name of the indications that have been introduced, can refer to an object. And a meaning reference will not be obtained if no new indication is introduced as the correct name. Fodor emphasized that a word's meaning is a concept and an idea that reflects the need for calculation between the composition of ideas and the composition of meaning.²⁴

Semantics and pragmatics are the two main branches of the linguistic study of meaning. Meaning as linguistics is what the source of sender expresses, communicates, or convey in their message to the observer or receiver infers from the current context. "Semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning, knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings."²⁵ According to Geoffrey Leech, there are some kinds of meaning in semantics:

- 1) Denotative meaning

Denotative meaning is also called conceptual or cognitive meaning, is considered to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It has a complex and sophisticated organization compare to those specific to the syntactic or phonological levels of language.²⁶ Denotative meaning is also called as primary meaning, that is the meaning suggested by the word when it used alone. It is the first meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people when the word is said in isolation.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press), 1

²⁶ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics the Study of Meanings*, (London: Penguins Book Press, 1981), 9.

The denotative of word is its agreed-upon-sense-what it refers to, stands for, or designates, a part from the feeling it may call up, and this again is able for good deal on the context the words that appears in.

2) Connotative meaning

“Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by the writer of what it refers to. To a large extent, the notion of reference overlaps with conceptual meaning.”²⁷ Usually, the writer make a word to assume something.

b. Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions

In written or spoken form, people sometimes hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms are unpredictable from grammatical rule. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning based on their contextual usage. Copper states that meaning of idiomatic expression can be defined by lexically and contextually.²⁸

1) Lexical Meaning

Also known as a dictionary definition, is a definition that closely matches the meaning of the term in common usage. As its other name implies, this is the kind of definition one might find in a dictionary. From its lexical viewpoint, the meaning of idiomatic expression is the meaning that is conventionally assigned to the common use in dictionary.

2) Contextual meaning

²⁷ Ibid, 12

²⁸ Cooper, C. R. Greenbaum. *Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches*. (Beverly Hills/London/New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1998)

contextual meaning is the meaning of a word according to the situations in which they are used, different situation might give a sentence in a different meaning. The meaning of idiomatic expression can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meaning depend on the context. In short, the meaning of idiomatic expressions meaning is according to the context which they are used.

It can be said that contextual meaning have or according to the text. It involves the function of word in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context. So, it can conclude that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used. For example, "*hair on my grandfather's head is white*" and "*As head officer, she has to be on time*". The sentences has different meaning because in the different context.

From the explanation above, to interpret the meaning of idiomatic expression, people have to know the form of idiomatic expression and look up in the dicitonary to get accurate meaning then understand the idiomatic expression meaning contextually.

3. Song

a. The Nature of song

Griffie stated that song is a part of music. It is defined as a sort piece of music that has words or musical words that use words on it which is

called lyrics.²⁹ songs are satisfying art form: the lyrics fit the music and the music fit the lyrics and together they form a complete unit.³⁰ It is human way in expressing their passion which is a part of music. It is a part of people collective history and also every day lives. People can express something that they feel by music. It has been received in all level people, such as; children, adult, old, or rich and poor, all of them can enjoy music.

Song is a single musical composition that has a melody and words that are sung by a vocalist, the words of a song as a whole called lyrics and they may include verses that tell a tale or move story along, and refrains, or short phrases repeated at the end of each phrase. and the purpose of song is to producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. “Songs have been an amusing companion for human beings for as long as or even longer than we can speak. As an integral part of our language experience, it can be of great value to foreign language teaching.”³¹

Noorman stated that no man can live without art and music is a part of it. That means, music is an important thing in human’s life.³² Music can have an absolute meaning and it can have a referential meaning. The absolute meaning of a musical works is intra musical: it concerns solely the pattern and relationship established within the work and the

²⁹ Dale T Griffiee, *Song in Action*, (New York: Prentice Hall International Ltd, 1992):03.

³⁰ Dale T Griffiee, *Song in Action*, (New York: Prentice Hall International Ltd, 1992):20.

³¹ Ibid Rebecca Coyle, 2.

³² Safrina Noorman, *English for Language and Art Education*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 1996):20

intrinsic nature of the processes contained within the work. The referential meaning of a musical work consists in the relation in which it refers.

Another definition of song is suggested in Longman Modern Dictionary which states that song is “the act of singing, short composition in which word and music combined together for unity. It means that song cannot be separate from the music. Song and music are related to each other in order to make good symphony. “Song is a kind voice which has rhythm and music is the rhythm.”³³

Songs are highly expressive. Some convey love and emotions, some tell a memorable and moving story, some create one’s dreams and ideals, and some reminisce about the golden past. Songs has a beautiful melody to make our sense change to be better. Music instrument make a good song which nice to listen. Song can change our mood become better. Because in literature there is no particular theory about song, the researcher found some statements that explained a discussion about song is similar with a poetry or poem discussion.

Poetry is not only a text the author created, but it is also about feeling. The human feeling represents on written or oral work in verses, it represents the emotional such as happiness, sadness, madness, etc. In addition, poetry is a literary work which has special

³³ Lutfy Fajar Hudayah, *An Analysis of Indonesian Moral Values Found in The Song Lyrics Forgive Me Album By Maher Zain*, Education, 5, 2005, 170.

interest that given expressions of feelings and ideas. Poetry has created an imagination or a feeling expressed in a remarkable language preference.

According to Klare's theory, lyric poetry is concerned with a situation, feeling, thought and generally concise. He also argues that lyric come from the Greek musical instrument as an origin in the music scope. Based on those theories above, lyric poetry is more easily understandable because it adds some musical instrument which makes the listeners clearly comprehend the emotional, feeling, and thought of the author.³⁴

Moore defines that songs as a short musical work set to a poetic text, with equal importance given to the music and to the words. Song lyrics not only function to entertain people, but also can use as a media to deliver message and personal feeling. Lyrics give the audience deep understanding about the message contained in the song. Furthermore, most of literary devices can be found in all types of text, not just in stories or poems.³⁵ From the explanation above, the researcher can explained that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. Song is form of any poem and being set music. Usually, song refers to a poem in regular material that can be sung.

³⁴ Yan Ardian Subhan and Calvin Jonathan Funck, *Symbol Analysis in The Who Selected Song Lyrics*, Vol.3, *Eralingua Journal*, March 2019, 3.

³⁵ *Ibid*:5

b. Types of Song

Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms and types, depending on the criteria used.

1) Art Song

Art songs are songs created for performance by classical artists, often with piano or other instrumental accompaniment, although they can be sung solo. Art songs require strong vocal technique, understanding of language, diction and poetry for interpretation.

2) Folk Song

Folk songs are songs of often anonymous origin that are transmitted orally. Folk songs are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs include ballads, lullabies, love songs, mourning songs, dance songs, ritual songs and many more.

4. Taylor Swift

Taylor Alison Swift, commonly known by her stage name Taylor Swift, was born on December 13, 1989. She is an American singer and songwriter, raised in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, she moved to Nashville, Tennessee, at the age of 14 to pursue a career in country music. She signed with the independent label Big Machine Records and became the youngest songwriter ever signed by the Sony/ATV Music publishing house. The release of Swift's eponymous debut album in 2006 marked the start of her

career as a country music singer. Her third single "Our Song" made her the youngest person to single-handedly write and perform a number one song on the Hot Country Songs chart.

Swift's second album is *Fearless*, was released in 2008. Buoyed by the pop crossover success of the singles "*Love Story*" and "*You Belong with Me*", *Fearless* became the best selling album of 2009 in the United States. The album won four Grammy Awards, making Swift the youngest ever Album of the Year winner. Swift's third and fourth albums, *Speak Now* (2010) and *Red* (2012), both sold more than one million copies within the first week of their U.S release. *Speak Now*'s "*Mean*" won two Grammy Awards, while *Red*'s singles "*We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together*" and "*I Knew You Were Trouble*" were successful worldwide.

Swift's fifth album, the pop-focused *1989*, was released in 2014 and sold more copies in its opening week than any album in the previous 12 years, making Swift the first and only act to have three albums sell more than one million copies in the opening release week. Its singles "*Shake It Off*", "*Blank Space*", and "*Bad Blood*" reached number one on the Billboard Hot 100. The album won three Grammy Awards, with Swift becoming the fifth and only female act to receive the Album of the Year award twice. Swift is known for narrative songs about her personal experiences. As a songwriter, she has been honored by the Nashville Songwriters Association and the Songwriters Hall of Fame. Swift's other achievements include ten Grammy Awards, one Emmy Award, 22 Billboard Music Awards, 11 Country Music Association Awards, eight

Academy of Country Music Awards, and one Brit Award. She is one of the best selling artists of all time, having sold more than 40 million albums including 27.1 million in the US and 130 million single downloads. Swift has also had supporting roles in feature films including *Valentine's Day* (2010) and *The Giver* (2014). In 2015, she became the youngest woman ever to be included on Forbes' "*100 Most Powerful Women*" list, ranked at number 64.