

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH FOCUS

In this chapter The researcher presents the Discussion of the research focus related to data obtained from three Swift's Songs Entitled " Shake it Off, Wildest Dream, and This love", the researcher analyze the data based on the theory in chapter I the types of Idiomatic Expressions found in three Swift's Songs and the meaning of the Idiomatic Expressions that found in three Swift's Songs.

A. What Type of Idiomatic Expressions in Three Swift's Songs

In this research, the researcher uses Lou's theory in analyzing the types of idiom that are found in three Swift's Song as the data. Roby Lou states that there are eight Types of Idiomatic Expressions, namely Idiomatic expression with Adjectives and Noun in combination, Idiomatic Expression with Preposition or Adverbs, Idiomatic Expression in Comparison, Idiomatic Expression Verbal Expression, idiomatic expression with Verb and Noun Used Together Idiomatically, Idiomatic Expression with Adjective Phrase, Idiomatic Expression with Two Words Verb , idiomatic expressions with verb and preposition.¹

Based on observations that have been made on Monday, October 17, 2022 the researcher found that There were five types of idiomatic expressions in three Swift's Song which are: Idiomatic Expressions with Verb and Preposition, idiomatic

¹ Robby Lou, *The Handbook of English Idioms*,(Jakarta: V-Print. 2007)

expressions with Comparison, idiomatic expressions with Adjective phrase, idiomatic expressions with Preposition, and idiomatic expressions with Two words verb. The explanation of each idiomatic expressions as follow:

1. Idiomatic expression with verb and preposition is the type of idiomatic expression that formed by using verb and preposition using together as the idiom. For example: “beat up”, call down”.
2. Idiomatic expressions in comparison is the type of idiomatic expression that using a comparison words and compare about thing and other thing. For example: “cool as a cat”
3. Idiomatic expressions with adjective phrase is the type of idiomatic expression that using an adjective phrase as the idiom. For example: “at least”, “black out”
4. Idiomatic expression with preposition is the type of idiomatic expression that formed by preposition as the idiom. For example: “up and down”
5. Idiomatic expression with two words verb is the type of idiomatic expressions that formed by two kinds of verb that used together as the idiom. For example: “cut and run”

The type of idiomatic expressions found in three Swift’s Songs are classified and discussed in the table below:

Table 3.1 Type of idiomatic expressions in three Swift's song

DATA	TYPE OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS	EXPRESSIONS
1	Idiomatic Expressions with Verb and Preposition	1. I <i>stay out</i> too late 2. I <i>go on</i> to many dates 3. <i>Shake it Off</i> 4. I'm <i>Lighting up</i> my feet 5. Just think while you been <i>getting down</i> 6. Won't you <i>come on</i> over 7. He said let's <i>get out</i> of this town 8. Drive out the city 9. But this gonna <i>take me</i> <i>down</i> 10. <i>Tangled up</i> with you all night 11. <i>Burnin' it down</i> 12. I bet these memories <i>follow you around</i> 13. <i>Brought you in</i> 14. And this love <i>came back</i> to me

		15. You <i>showed up</i> just in time 16. And I could <i>go on</i> and on
2	idiomatic expressions in Comparison	17. <i>I make the moves as I go</i> 18. He is so tall and <i>handsome as hell</i>
3	idiomatic expressions with Adjective phrase	19. And his voice is a familiar sound, <i>nothing lasts forever</i> 20. <i>I fell tom y knees</i>
4	idiomatic expressions with Preposition	21. This love is <i>alive back</i> from dead
5	idiomatic expressions with Two words verb	22. These hands had to <i>let it go</i> free

Based on the data in the table above it can concluded that there are 22 Idiomatic Expressions found by researcher in three Swift's Songs, there are 16 Idiomatic Expressions with Verb and Preposition, 2 idiomatic Expressions in Comparison, 2 Idiomatic Expressions with Adjective phrase, 1 Idiomatic Expressions with Preposition, and 1 Idiomatic expressions with Two words verb.

a. 1st Data

Based on the data in the table 3.1 the sentences “I *stay out* too late”, “I *go on* to many dates”, “*Shake it Off*”, “I’m *Lighting up* my feet”, “Just think while you been *getting down*” “Won’t you *come on* over”, “He said let’s *get out* of this town”, “*Drive out* the city”, “But this gonna take me down”, “*Tangled up* with you all night”, “*Burnin’ it down*”, “I bet these memories *follow you around*”, “*Brought you in*”, “And this love *came back* to me”, “You *showed up* just in time”, “And I could *go on* and on” are the types of idiomatic expressions with verb and preposition because they are formed by verb and preposition as the element.

b. 2nd Data

Based on the data in table 3.1 the sentences “I *make the moves as I go*”, and “He is so tall and *handsome as hell*” are the types of Idiomatic expressions in comparison because the sentences use word “as” that is the word or short phrase that used to compare something with other thing.

c. 3rd Data

Based on the data in table 3.1 the sentences “And his voice is a familiar sound, *nothing lasts forever*”, and “I *fell tom y knees*” are the types of idiomatic expressions with adjective phrase because they are phrases which are formed by adjective.

d. 4th Data

Based on the data in table 3.1 the sentence “This love is *alive back* from dead” is the type of idiomatic expressions with preposition because this sentence is formed by preposition as an idiom.

e. 5th Data

Based on the data in table 3.1 the sentence “These hands had to *let it go* free” is the type of idiomatic expression with two words verb because this sentence is formed by two kinds of verbs that use together.

Based on the data that have been discussed above it can conclude that the mostly idiomatic expressions used in three Swift’s songs is the type of idiomatic expression with verb and preposition, it means the most element used in this album is verb+Preposition which are means activities that she did in the song. The songs have love story meaning and all of the songs are telling about her activities while falling in love.

B. What are the Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions in Three Swifts Songs

Idiomatic expression has the different meaning from the original meaning. It has a special meaning that can not be translated into the original one. Because of that we have to understand and memorize the idiomatic expression so that we know what truly the meaning. To interpret the meaning of idiomatic expressions, the researcher have to know the form of idiomatic expressions and look up the dictionary to

get accurate meaning then understand the idiomatic expressions contextually.

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used.² Different situations give different meaning. In short, it can be said that contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. For example: “*Bill is an old hand in the store*”. This means that Bill has a lot of experience in the store. An ‘*old hand*’ refers to a person with experience. On the other hand, in particular situations the sentences will equal in meaning. Therefore, before analyzing the meaning of the idiom contextually, the researcher must know what the song is about

1. Swift’s Song Entitled “Shake it Off”

This song tells about the feeling of Taylor Swift who wants to dance and sway even though her life is filled with sadness, in 2014 when this song was released, Taylor Swift is indeed experiencing the endless trials of life, she has to be hurt by her love story that ran aground, and most deeply she also has to lose her mother. In the midst of the sadness of life, she just wants to entertain herself and the only thing that she can do is dance, through this song she also tries to explain her listeners that we should not too down in sadness.

2. Swift’s Song Entitled “Wildest Dreams”

² Lyons, John. *Language and Linguistic*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984), 143.

This song tells about Taylor Swift heartache because her lover just left her, so she is continued to hold a grudge against the story, then swift tried her best to be perfect woman, so that one day her lover regretted having left Swift.

3. Swift’s Song Entitled “This Love”

This song tells about Taylor Swift’s view of love, which is sometimes good, sometimes bad, sometimes romantic, sometimes painful, sometimes lasts forever, sometimes not eternal, that’s love. Actually this love is a poem written by Taylor Swift, but Swift eventually turned the poem into a song.³

In this research the researcher focused to analyze the meaning of idiomatic expressions that found in three Swift’s Songs lexically and contextually based on the theory in Chapter I, the description of the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in three Swift’s Songs as below:

Table 3.2 Meaning of idiomatic expressions in three Swift’s Songs

DATA	TYPE	EXPRESSION	MEANING
1.	Idiomatic Expression with verb and preposition	1. I stay out too late	I going to bed late than usual
		2. I go on too many dates	I am doing so many dates
		3. shake it off	Let it go

³ Accessed from internet <https://www.iterpretasilirik.com/2022/07/Taylor-swift-this-love-terjemahan-arti-makna-lirik-lagu.html> on Monday 24 october 2022, 10:43

		4. I'm lighting up my feet	I am leading my step
		5. Just think while you been getting down	Just think when you are in your down moment
		6. won't you come on over	I want you come closer to me
		7. He said let's go out of this town	He say let us go out from the city
		8. drive out the city	Driving out the city
		9. But he's gonna take me down	It will make me forget for a while
		10. Tangled up with you all night	Fight with me every night
		11. Burnin' it down	Burning it till nothing left
		12. I bet these memories follow you around	The memory will always follow him wherever he go
		13. Brought you in	Let you come in
		14. and this love came back to me	And it come to me again

		15. you showed up just in time	You just ashamed me in the time
		16. And I could go on and on	I have to continue it
2.	Idiomatic Expression in comparison	1. <i>I make the moves as I go</i>	Aku membuat gerakan layaknya aku pergi
		2. He is so tall and <i>handsome as hell</i>	He is very handsome
3.	Idiomatic Expression with Adjective Phrase	And his voice is a familiar sound, <i>nothing lasts forever</i>	She know his sound, nothing everlasting or stay forever
		2. <i>I fell tom y knees</i>	I begging you
4.	Idiomatic Expression with preposition	1. This love is <i>alive back</i> from dead	Love is come back from the dead
5.	Idiomatic Expression with two words verb	1. These hands had to <i>let it go</i> free	I have let you go

Based on the table 3.2 above, the discussion of the data as below:

a. 1st Data

1) *I stay out too late*

The sentence “*I stay out too late*” lexically the meaning of the sentence is “*aku tetap diluar sangat telat*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*aku tetap terjaga terlalu larut*” its mean that the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in this sentence: she is going to bed late than usual.

2) *I go on too many dates*

The sentence “*I go on too many dates*” lexically the meaning of he sentence is “*aku pergi ke banyak kencan*” but contextually the meaning of the sentence is “*aku terlalu sering berkencan*” it means that the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in this sentence: she is doing so many dates.

3) *Shake it Off*

The sentence “*Shake it Off*” lexically the meaning of the sentence is “*goyang itu mati*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*menari lepas*” it means that the meaning of the idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she want that everyone let it go to dance free.

4) *I'm Lighting up my feet*

The sentence “*I'm Lighting up my feet*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*aku menyinari kaki ku*”, but

contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*kuringankan langkahku*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she is leading her step in dance.

5) *just think while you been getting down*

The sentence “*just think while you been getting down*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*pikirkan saja ketika kamu turun*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*berpikirlah saat kau sudah tak berdaya*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: just think when you are in your down moment.

6) *won't you come on over*

The sentence “*won't you come on over*” lexically the meaning from this sentence is “*tak mau kah kamu datang*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*maukah kamu datang kesini*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she want someone come closer to her.

7) *He said Let's get out of this town*

The sentence “*He said Let's get out of this town*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*dia berkata mari kita pergi dari kota ini*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*dia berkata mari keluar dari kota ini*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: He say let us go out from the city.

8) *Drive out of the city*

The sentence “*Drive out of the city*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*berkendara keluar kota*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*Tinggalkan kota*” it means that the meaning of Idiomatic Expressions from this sentence: Driving out from the city and go away from the crowds.

9) *but this gonna take me down*

The sentence “*but this gonna take me down*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*tapi ini akan membawa ku jatuh*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*tapi ini akan menjatuhkan ku*” it means the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: it wil make me forget for a while.

10) *Tangled up with you all night*

The sentence “*Tangled up with you all night*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*terjerat denganmu sepanjang malam*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*lalu menjeratmu sepanjang malam*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: fight with me every night

11) *Burnin' it down*

The sentence “*Burnin' it down*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*Membakarnya*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*Hancurkanlah*” it means that the meaning of

idiomatic expressions from this sentence: burning it till nothing left.

12) *I bet these memories follow you around*

The sentence “*I bet these memories follow you around*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*aku yakin kenangan ini memburumu*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*kuberani bertaruh, kenangan ini akan menghantuimu*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions in this sentence: the memory will always follow him wherever he go.

13) *Brought you in*

The sentence “*Brought you in*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*Membawamu masuk*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*menghadirkanmu*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she let him come in

14) *and this love come back to me*

The sentence “*and this love come back to me*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*dan cinta ini datang kembali padaku*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*dan cinta ini kembali kepadaku*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: and it come to her again.

15) *you showed up just in time*

The sentence “*you showed up just in time*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*kamu muncul pada waktunya*”, but

contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*kau pun muncul tepat waktu*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: he just ashamed her in the time.

16) *and I could go on and on*

The sentence “*and I could go on and on*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*dan saya bisa terus dan terus*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*dan bisa terus kulanjutkan*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she has to continue it.

b. 2nd Data

1) *I make the moves as I go*

The sentence “*I make the moves as I go*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*aku membuat gerakan seperti aku pergi*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*kubergoyang saat aku bergerak*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: when she is dancing she make the moves as she is go.

2) *He is so tall and Handsome as hell*

The sentence “*He is so tall and Handsome as hell*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*dia sangat tinggi dan tampan seperti neraka*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*dia begitu tinggi dan tampan sekali*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: he has a tall body and he is very handsome.

c. 3rd Data

1) *and his voice is a familiar sound, nothing lasts forever*

The sentence “*and his voice is a familiar sound, nothing lasts forever*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*dan suaranya adalah bunyi yang familiar, tidak ada yang bertahan selamanya*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*dan suaranya terdengar akrab, tak ada yang abadi*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she knows his sounds, nothing everlasting or stay forever.

2) *I fell to my knees*

The sentence “*I fell to my knees*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*aku jatuh pada lututku*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*aku bersimpuh berlutut*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she is begging him.

d. 4th Data

The sentence “*This love is alive back from the dead*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*cinta ini hidup kembali dari mati*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*cinta ini adalah kehidupan yang kembali dari kematian*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: The dead love is come back from the death.

e. 5th Data

The sentence “*these hands had to let it go free*” lexically the meaning of this sentence is “*tangan ini harus mengizinkan dia pergi bebas*”, but contextually the meaning of this sentence is “*tangan-tangan ini harus membiarkannya bebas*” it means that the meaning of idiomatic expressions from this sentence: she has let him go.

Based on the discussion above, the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in three Swift’s Songs can be predicted by the situations of each songs, it means the meaning of idiomatic expressions in three Swift’s Songs are using contextual meaning.