

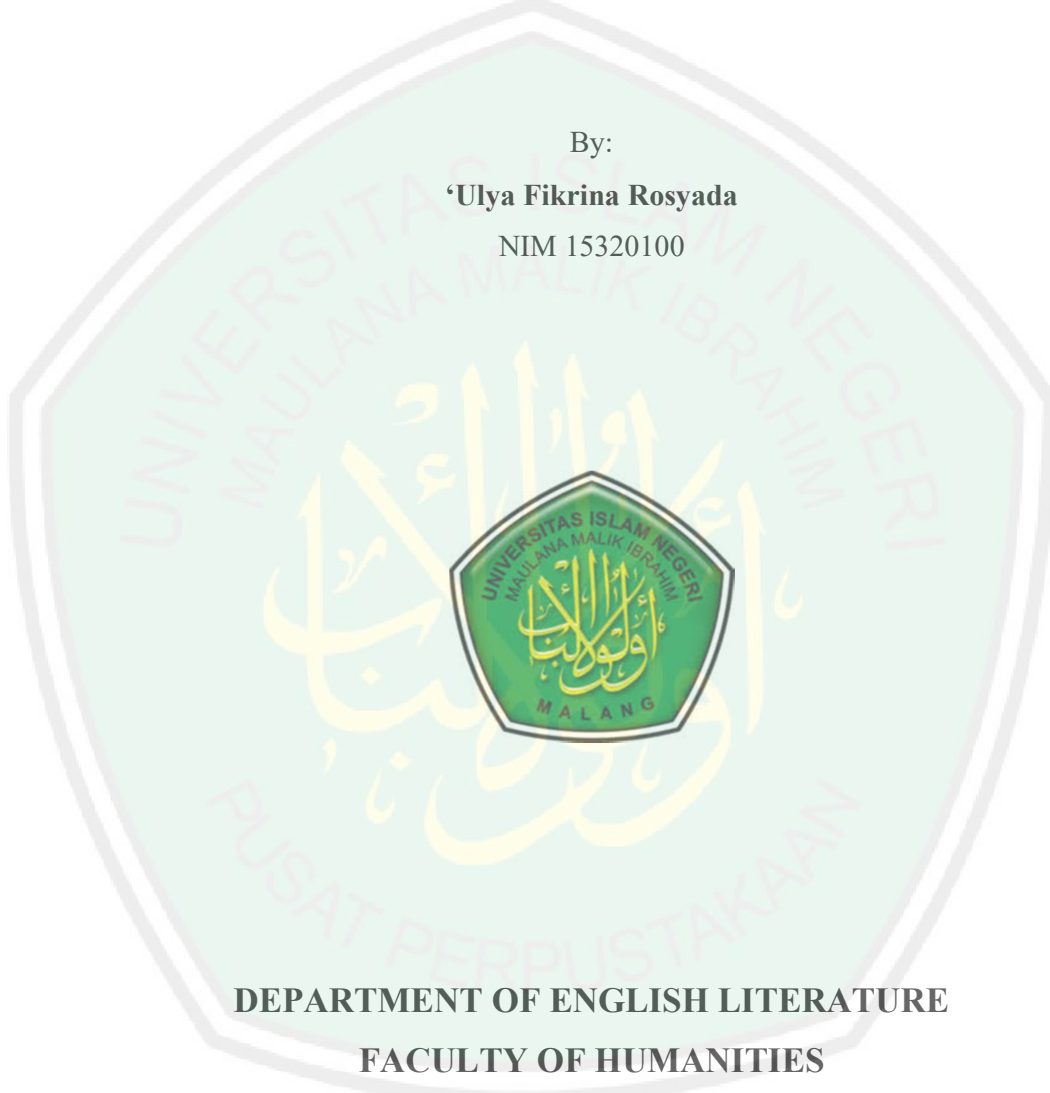
**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GREEN DAY'S
SONGS LYRIC SEVENTH ALBUM "AMERICAN IDIOT"**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2019

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SONGS LYRIC SEVENTH ALBUM "AMERICAN IDIOT"**

THESIS

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2019

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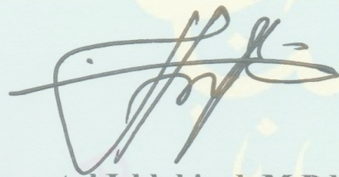
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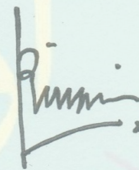
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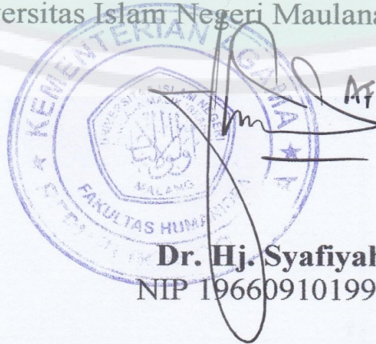
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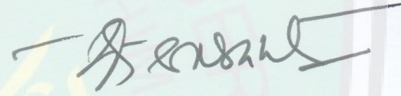
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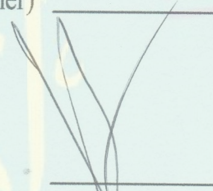
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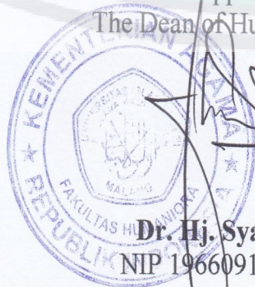


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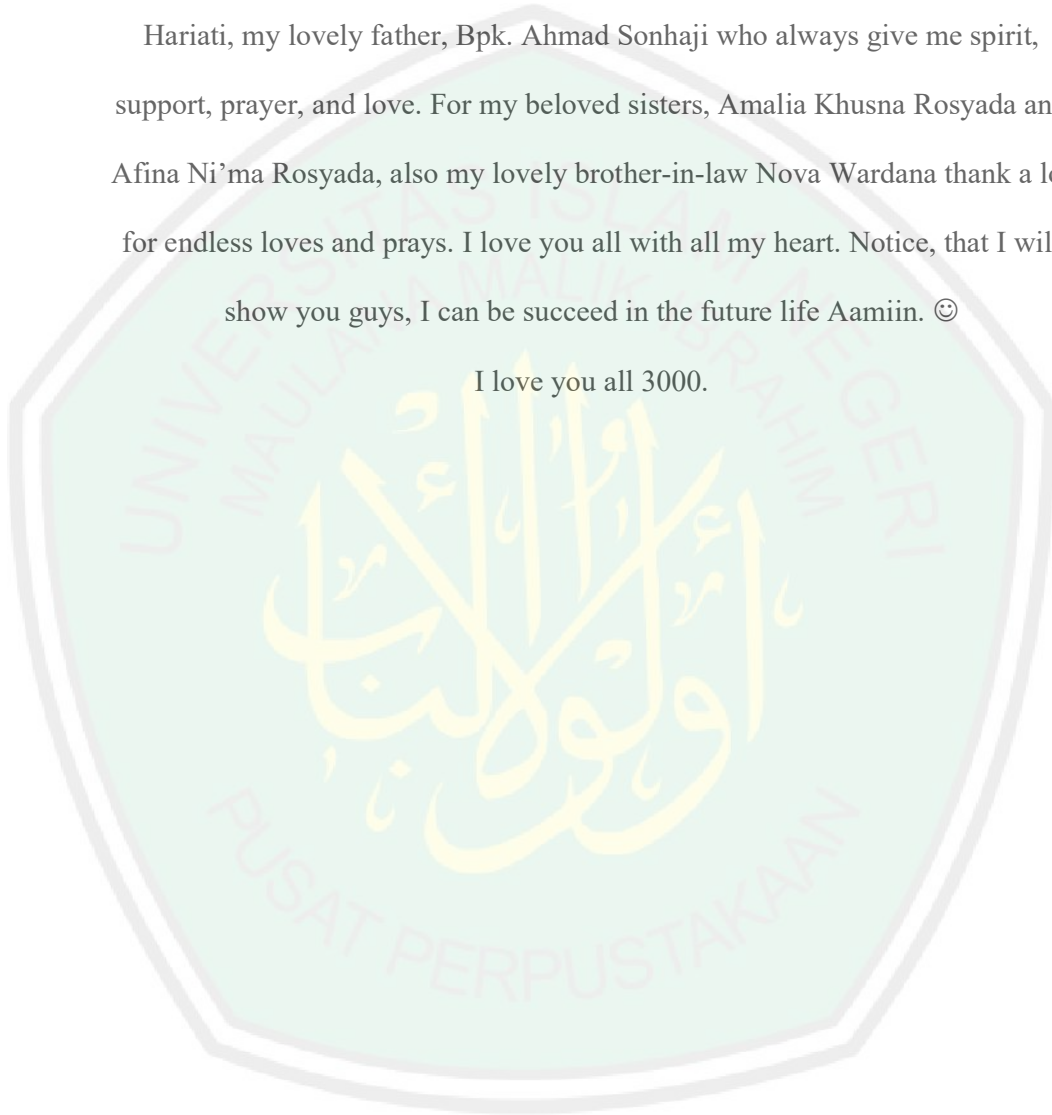
“If you can start what you started, then you can
also finish that. Do not stop in the middle”



DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to My beloved mother, Bu. Nur Sulamah Hariati, my lovely father, Bpk. Ahmad Sonhaji who always give me spirit, support, prayer, and love. For my beloved sisters, Amalia Khusna Rosyada and Afina Ni'ma Rosyada, also my lovely brother-in-law Nova Wardana thank a lot for endless loves and prays. I love you all with all my heart. Notice, that I will show you guys, I can be succeed in the future life Aamiin. ☺

I love you all 3000.



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Alhamdulillahirobbil 'Alamiin...

Malang, August2019

The researcher



ABSTRACT

Rosyada, ‘Ulya Fikrina. 2019. Idiomatic Expressions Found in Green Day’s Song Lyrics Seventh Album “American Idiot”. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Mazroatul Ishlahiyah M.Pd

Keywords : American idiot, Contextual meaning, Green Day, Idiomatic expressions, Lexical meaning

The meaning of idiomatic expressions can be inferred from the meaning of individual words in it, it takes several steps in interpreting an idiomatic expression, including in its classification. Therefore, almost every idiomatic expression has an unexpected meaning. Idiomatic expressions are usually expressed in literary works, one of which is the song lyrics. The song is one of the literary works commonly used by second language students to understand foreign languages. But here, the second student still has obstacles in identifying and understanding about the meaning or idiomatic type contained in the lyrics of the song. For that reason, the researcher wants to raise the topic for deeper analysis.

The formulation of the problem from this research is, 1) what kind of idiomatic expressions are found in the lyrics of the song Green Day on their seventh album "American Idiot"? 2). How do the lyrics convey the lexical and contextual meaning of the idiomatic expressions found in the lyrics of the song Green Day on their seventh album "American Idiot"? This study aims to determine the types of idiomatic expressions and lexical meanings as well as the meaning of the context in the seventh song lyrics of Green Day's album "American idiots". To find out the type of idiomatic expressions in song lyrics the researcher applies the theory from Makkai (1994), whereas to convey the lexical meaning and contextual meaning that exists in each idiomatic expression, the researcher uses the theory from Lyons (1984).

This research uses descriptive qualitative method, where the results applied from this study are a brief analysis of the description of the types of idiomatic expressions and the delivery of lexical and contextual meanings in the Green Day band song lyrics on their seventh album "American Idiot".

In the results of the findings and analysis, it can be concluded that there are 46 types of idiomatic expressions, including 13 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 10 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 14 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, 4 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idioms. While for the delivery of meaning, the results of the study indicate that the difference in meaning between lexical meaning and contextual meaning is more dominant than the similarities between the two. There are 20 data found where lexical meanings and contextual meanings are the same, and 34 data are different meanings between lexical and contextual meanings.

ABSTRAK

Rosyada, ‘Ulya Fikrina. 2019. Ungkapan Idiomatik Ditemukan di Lirik Lagu Green Day Album Ketujuh “Amerika Idiot”. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Mazroatul Ishlahiyah M.Pd
Kata Kunci : Amerika Idiot, Arti Kontekstual, Arti Leksikal, Ekspresi Idiomaik, Green Day

Arti dari ekspresi idiomatik dapat disimpulkan dari makna kata-kata individual yang ada di dalamnya. Untuk itu, dibutuhkan beberapa langkah dalam mengartikan sebuah ekspresi idiomatik, termasuk dalam pengklasifikasikannya. Maka dari itu hampir setiap ungkapan idiomatik memiliki makna yang tidak terduga. Ekspresi Idiomatik biasanya dituangkan didalam karya sastra, salah satunya yaitu pada lirik lagu. Lagu merupakan salah satu karya sastra yang biasa di gunakan oleh pelajar bahasa kedua untuk memahami bahasa asing. Namun disini, pelajar kedua masih memiliki kendala dalam mengidentifikasi dan memahami tentang makna ataupun tipe idiomatic yang terdapat dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Maka dari itu, peneliti ingin mengangkat topik tersebut untuk dianalisis lebih dalam lagi.

Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah, 1) apa jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu Green Day di album ketujuh mereka "American Idiot"? 2). Bagaimana lirik menyampaikan makna leksikal dan kontekstual dari ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu Green Day di album ketujuh mereka "American Idiot"?. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe idiomatic expressions dengan teori dari Makkai (1994) dan makna leksikal serta makna kontekstual yang berada pada lirik lagu dari Green Day seventh album “American idiot” dengan teori dri Lyons (1984).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif descriptive, yang mana hasil yang diterapkan dari penelitian ini adalah analisis singkat deskripsi tipe dari idiomatic expressions dan penyampaian makna leksikal dan kontekstual yang ada pada lirik lagu Green Day band di album ke tujuh mereka “American Idiot”.

Pada hasil temuan dann analisis, hal tersebut dapat dihasilkan bahwa terdapat 46 tipe Idiomatic Expression, diantaranya adalah 13 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 10 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 14 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, 4 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idiom. Sementara untuk makna, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa makna perbedaan makna antara makna leksikal dan makna kontekstual lebih dominan daripada kesamaan antara keduanya. Terdapat 20 data ditemukan di mana makna leksikal dan makna kontekstual adalah sama, dan 34 data adalah makna yang berbeda antara makna leksikal dan kontekstual.

مستخلص البحث

رشاد، علي ا. ف. 2019. (*Idiomatic Expressions Found in Green Day's Song Lyrics Seventh Album*).
 "American Idiot". البحث العلمي. مالانج: قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.
 المشرف: مزرعة الإصلاحية الماجستير.
 الكلمات المفتاحات: (American Idiot, Contextual meaning, Green Day, Idiomatic expressions, Lexical meaning).

الإستنتاج معنى التعبيرات الاصطلاحية من معاني الكلمات الفردية فيها. فبذلك ، يستغرق الأمر عدة خطوات في تفسير التعبير الاصطلاحي ، إما في تصنيفه. لذلك كل تعبير اصطلاحي له معنى غير محتسب. عادة ما يتم التعبير عن التعبيرات الاصطلاحية بسبب في الأعمال الأدبية ، وأحدها في كلمات الأغاني. الأغنية هي واحدة من الأعمال الأدبية التي يشيع استخدامها طلاب اللغة الثانية لفهم اللغات الأجنبية. ولكن ربما لا يزال لدى الطالب الثاني القيود في تحديد وفهم المعنى أو النوع الاصطلاحي الوارد في كلمات الأغنية. لذلك ، يريد الباحث إثارة الموضوع للتحليل الأعمق.

صياغة المشكلة من هذا البحث هي ، (1) أي نوع من التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في كلمات الأغنية Green Day في ألبومها السابع "American Idiot" ؟ (2). كيف تنقل كلمات المعنى المعجمية والسياقية للتعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في كلمات الأغنية (Green Day) في ألبومها السابع "American Idiot" ؟ تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية مع نظريات (1994) Makkai والمعاني المعجمية والمعاني السياقية الموجودة في كلمات الأغاني من ألبوم Green Day السابع "أحمق أمريكي" مع نظرية Dri Lyons (1984).

يستخدم هذا البحث الطريقة الوصفية النوعية ، والتي يتم تطبيق نتائجها من هذا البحث على تحليل موجز للنوع من أشكال التعبيرات الاصطلاحية وتقديم المعاني المعجمية والسياقية في كلمات الأغاني الفرقة الخضراء Green Day يوم على ألبومهم السابع "American Idiot". من النتائج والتحليلات ، نستنتج أن فيها 46 نوعًا من التعبيرات الاصطلاحية ، بما في ذلك 13 تعبيرات اصطلاحية مركب ، 10 اصطلاحات فعل جمالية ، 14 اصطلاحات ذات حدين لا رجعة عنها ، 4 تعابير اصطلاحية متداخلة ، 4 تعابير اصطلاحية مدمجة ، وعبارات اصطلاحية مزيفة 1. أما بالنسبة للمعاني ، فإن نتائج الدراسة تظهر أن معنى الفرق في المعنى بين المعجم المعجمي والمعنى السياقي هو المهيمن أكثر من التشابه بين الاثنين. تم العثور على 20 بيانات عندما تكون المعاني المعجمية والمعاني السياقية هي نفسها ، و 34 البيانات هي معاني مختلفة بين المعاني المعجمية والمعاني السياقية.

TABLE OF CONTENT

| | |
|---|-------------|
| STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP | iii |
| APPROVAL SHEET | iv |
| LEGITIMATION SHEET | v |
| MOTTO | vi |
| DEDICATION | vii |
| ACKNOWLEDGMENTS | viii |
| ABSTRACT | xi |
| ABSTRAK..... | xii |
| CHAPTER I..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Background of the Study | 1 |
| 1.2 The problems of the study | 8 |
| 1.3 Objectives of the study | 9 |
| 1.4 The Significance of the Study..... | 9 |
| 1.5 Scope and Limitation | 10 |
| 1.6 Definition of key terms..... | 10 |
| 1.7 Previous Studies..... | 11 |
| 1.8 Research Method..... | 15 |
| 1.8.1 Research Design | 15 |
| 1.8.2 Data and Data Source | 16 |
| 1.8.3 Data Collection..... | 16 |
| 1.8.4 Data Analysis | 17 |
| CHAPTER II | 18 |
| 2.1 Definition of Idiomatic Expression..... | 18 |
| 2.2 Types of Idiomatic Expression | 20 |
| 2.2.1 Phrasal Verb Idiom..... | 20 |
| 2.2.2 Tournure Idiom | 21 |
| 2.2.3 Irreversible Binomial Idiom..... | 22 |
| 2.2.4 Phrasal Compound Idiom | 22 |
| 2.2.5 Incorporating Verbs Idiom..... | 23 |
| 2.2.6 Pseudo Idiom..... | 23 |
| 2.3 Definition of Meaning | 24 |
| 2.4 Kinds of Meaning..... | 24 |
| 2.4.1 Lexical meaning | 25 |
| 2.4.2 Contextual meaning..... | 26 |
| 2.5 Definition of Song..... | 26 |
| 2.5.1 Music | 27 |
| 2.5.2 Lyrics | 27 |
| 2.6 Biography of Green Day | 28 |
| CHAPTER III..... | 29 |
| 3.1 Research Findings | 29 |
| 3.1.1 Types of idiomatic espressions | 30 |
| 3.1.1.1 The First Song | 30 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.1.1.2 Second Song..... | 31 |
| 3.1.1.3 Third Song..... | 34 |
| 3.1.1.4 Fourth Song..... | 35 |
| 3.1.1.5 Fifth Song..... | 36 |
| 3.1.1.6 Sixth Song..... | 37 |
| 3.1.1.7 Seventh Song..... | 39 |
| 3.1.1.8 Eight Song..... | 40 |
| 3.1.1.9 Ninth Song..... | 41 |
| 3.1.1.10 Tenth Song..... | 42 |
| 3.1.1.11 Eleventh Song..... | 43 |
| 3.1.1.12 Twelfth Song..... | 45 |
| 3.1.2 Meaning of idiomatic expressions..... | 47 |
| 3.1.2.1 The First Song..... | 47 |
| 3.1.2.2 Second Song..... | 48 |
| 3.1.2.3 Third Song..... | 52 |
| 3.1.2.4 Fourth Song..... | 53 |
| 3.1.2.5 Fifth Song..... | 55 |
| 3.1.2.6 Sixth Song..... | 56 |
| 3.1.2.7 Seventh Song..... | 57 |
| 3.1.2.8 Eight Song..... | 59 |
| 3.1.2.9 Ninth Song..... | 59 |
| 3.1.2.10 Tenth Song..... | 61 |
| 3.1.2.11 Eleventh Song..... | 62 |
| 3.1.2.12 Twelfth Song..... | 65 |
| 3.2 Discussions..... | 66 |
| CHAPTER IV..... | 69 |
| 4.1 Conclusions..... | 69 |
| 4.2 Suggestions..... | 70 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY..... | 71 |
| APPENDIX..... | 74 |

LIST OF TABLE

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1 Idiomatic Expression in “ American Idiot ” song | 31 |
| Table 2 Idiomatic Expression in “ Jesus of Suburbia (JOS) ” song..... | 32 |
| Table 3 Idiomatic Expression in “ Holiday ” song..... | 34 |
| Table 4 Idiomatic Expression in “ Boulevard Broken Dream ” song | 35 |
| Table 5 Idiomatic Expression in “ Are We the Waiting ” song | 37 |
| Table 6 Idiomatic Expression in “ St. Jimmy ” song | 38 |
| Table 7 Idiomatic Expression in “ Give Me Novacaine ” song..... | 39 |
| Table 8 Idiomatic Expression in “ Extraordinary Girl ” song | 40 |
| Table 9 Idiomatic Expression in “ Letter Bomb ” song..... | 41 |
| Table 10 Idiomatic Expression in “ Wake Me up When September Ends ” | 42 |
| Table 11 Idiomatic Expression in “ Homecoming ” song | 44 |
| Table 12 Idiomatic Expression in “ Whatsername ” song..... | 46 |

LIST OF APPENDIXES

| | |
|--|-----|
| Appendix 1 “AMERICAN IDIOT” | 74 |
| Appendix 2 “JESUS OF SUBURBIA (JOS)” | 75 |
| Appendix 3 “HOLIDAY” | 81 |
| Appendix 4 “BOULEVARD OF BROKEN DREAMS” | 83 |
| Appendix 5 “ARE WE THE WAITING” | 85 |
| Appendix 6 “ST. JIMMY” | 86 |
| Appendix 7 “GIVE ME NOVACAINE” | 88 |
| Appendix 8 “SHE’S A REBEL” | 89 |
| Appendix 9 “EXTRA ORDINARY GIRL” | 90 |
| Appendix 10 “LATTERBOMB” | 92 |
| Appendix 11 “WAKE ME UP WHEN SEPTEMBER ENDS” | 94 |
| Appendix 12 “HOMECOMING” | 96 |
| Appendix 13 “WHATSERNAME” | 101 |

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background of this study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the scope and limitation, significances of the study, and the key terms of the study. On the other hand, this chapter also provides about the research method with detail information. This method consists of the research design, data and data source, data collection, and the last is data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Meanings are expressions that used in our social life activities, and meanings that are usually used by native speakers which are called idioms. Idioms are phrases or sentences which cannot be interpreted directly. According to Fromkin and Rodman (2007), idioms can be inferred from the meanings of the individual words in it. For examples, (1) *“See eye to eye”*, means that people feel agreeing with someone, (2) *“Speak of the devil”* means that the person you just talked about actually appeared at that time, (3) *“To feel under the weather”* means that you are not to feel well or not feel good it also same with sick. The other hand, according to Hooper (1980) cited in Harefa (2015) stated that idioms, which are taken together, mean something different from the meanings of the words when they stand alone. It adds that it is the most challenging part of English

for a foreign student to master. Harefa (2015) also stated that there are several reasons why second learners (L2) should learn English idioms.

First is idioms are a form of expression in the form of words or sentences that cannot be interpreted directly. An example of one idiom sentence is "*rain cats and dogs*" which means "*heavy rain.*" This cannot be interpreted word by word which if interpreted one by one becomes "*rain of cats and dogs.*" The second is because in every country has a language where idioms and means have a difference from one another. For example, in the Indonesian language, an idiom "*Gampang dilakukan*" can be found but cannot be interpreted in English with "*it is easy to do.*" It is because English has a certain term for that, known as "*A piece of cake.*" Therefore, those are the reason why knowledge of idiomatic expressions is essential to give to second language students.

Cited from Zimmerman (2015) explained about how second learner (L2) process idiomatic expression in different ways from native English speakers in reading and listening, meanwhile based on Cieslicka (2004) stated that, L2 at the first uses the word for word through literal translations of an idiom before turning to non-literal or figurative interpretations. For this other reason, it can be concluded that it is essential to study idiomatic expression for L2. This is because there are some L2 learners who are still confused and don't know what idiomatic expressions are and how to use that.

Besides, because L2 had learned vocabulary in their elementary school, it was possible for them to gain knowledge about idiomatic expressions. Therefore, the main problem for understanding idiomatic expressions that L2 still does not

recognize the idiomatic existence of English expression itself. This is because, most L2 have memorized vocabulary about English songs, but do not understand the meaning thoroughly, so the researcher wants to use song lyrics to analyse the idiomatic expressions. And even because the song is very familiar in L2, and sometimes L2 also knows the history of the song or the history of the singer. Therefore, the researcher wants to use song lyrics as the object of this research.

According to Roberts and Jacobs (1989) cited from Puspasari, and Saputra, (2006) a song means a lyric from the poem or a history of poetry. So, one of the characteristics of music is that it is created from several sets of poems, formal in meters, and rhyme, and concerned with personal feelings rather than stories or ideas. There is much famous music with unique word selection with very deep meaning. One of them is music from Green Day on their seventh album which entitled "American Idiot." This is due to the fact that this rock band is one of the bands has lyrics that attract interest in their seventh album. In addition, in the seventh album of Green Day is from the first song to the end the story relates to one another, for this reason the researcher chose the seventh album from Green Day because not all albums from other bands or from other singers were in one album from one song with another song are related.

In addition, on the seventh album of Green Day, there are many pros and cons of American society. This is because the contents of the seventh green day album lyrics are called related to politics. At that time American politics was experiencing chaos and instability, so many of which caused a statement that the

seventh album belonged to this green day was a song that was very popular in its time.

Green Day is a rock band from America. From some their albums, there is one exciting album to study about idiomatic expression. Besides being interesting, the lyrics of the song also bring a perception of people, especially Americans about political issues in America that are not stable in their time. This is because there are song lyrics that contain idiomatic expressions. For that reason, the lyrics of the song are interesting to be examined by the researcher. "American Idiot" is the seventh album of Green Day there are 13 songs which of the songs tell about "Jesus of Suburbia." To the deep understanding, the song lyric used by the singer to express their expressions, the researcher interested in analysing the idiomatic expressions. The use of idioms is applied in idiomatic expressions. Which idiomatic expression can be interpreted as a type of complex lexical item and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts. In other words, idiomatic expressions are special expressions which consist of a series of words or phrases in English which have different meanings in literary or word-by-word. In the other hand, idiomatic expression, it can be said in sharing some views or ideas through speech, facial features, and even with the use of body language.

For this present study the researcher use theory from Makkai (1994) to analyze types of idiomatic expression. Makkai (1994) classifies types of idiomatic expression into two kinds; sememic and lexemic. The researcher focuses on lexemic. It is because lexemic consists of more than one nominal free form, which that nominal free form could make a wrong impression to the non-native speakers

or to the innocent listener. Besides, sememic expressions include proverbs and almost same with structure of sentences length, and that is less interesting for this context. Therefore, because the researcher examines idioms, where some of the idioms have more than one nominal free format, thus the researcher only focuses on lexemic.

In lexemic idioms, Makkai (1994) divided into six types. They are; 1). Phrasal Verbs Idiom is a compound verb consisting of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). Sometimes it is formed by two or sometimes three parts which contain the verb and an adverb or proposition. 2). Tournure Idioms is a more significant size level than a phrasal verb. 3). Irreversible Binomial Idiom consists of two words, and they are separated by a conjunction. 4). Phrasal Compound Idiom is an idiom that contains especially nominal consisting of "adjectives plus nouns," "nouns plus nouns," "verbs plus nouns," or "verbs plus prepositions." 5). Incorporating Verbs what is formed is Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, Noun-Noun, and Adjective-Noun. Usually, including verb is separated by (-) and usually used as a verb. 6). Pseudo Idioms are also being able to mislead or in other words an unwary listener.

Meanwhile, to describe how the lyric convey the meaning of the idiomatic expression, the researcher uses theory from Lyons (1984). Lyons stated that there are several types of meaning, such as lexical meaning, contextual meaning, grammatical meaning, descriptive meaning, expressive meaning, and social meaning. In this study has differentiated from the previous study that will explain in the next paragraph. All of those previous studies, only found contextual

meaning only, thus in this present study the researcher wants to analyze lexical and contextual meaning based on Lyons (1984).

The perspective of lexical meaning is that the meaning of idiomatic expressions is a meaning that is conventionally assigned to the commonly used dictionary. For example: kicking a bucket means reaching the end of one's life, in other words means dead. However, if you try to understand idiomatic expressions lexically, in many cases it will make a lot of sense because most idioms are meaningless expressions as stated lexically. Therefore, in part of the meanings are often very different from dictionaries or even from words to words, but not all mean different from the dictionary but there are indeed some idioms that are the same meaning as the dictionary. On the other hand, the meaning of idiomatic expressions can be understood because some idioms have variations in meaning in the context. Thus, in contextual meaning, idiomatic expressions are more inclined to meanings that can be interpreted according to conditions rather than a sentence.

In another sense, lexical meaning is part of linguistic knowledge and because it is part of grammar. The lexical meaning, used in semantics, is interpreted as meaning or whether it is the word lexeme or paraphrasing lexeme. Meanwhile, for contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situation in which they are used by Lyons (1984).

Furthermore, studies on idiomatic expression have been carried out by several previous studies. Such as from Puspasari & Saputra (2007), Harefa (2015), Daulay, et.al (2015) they examined idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics. Those previous studies only found the types of idiomatic expression and

the contextual meaning found in the song lyrics. The next one is from Erviana & Sumartini (2011), and Winarto & Tanjung (2015), both examined types of idioms found in the film script. Ervina & Sumartini (2011) discussed the types of idiomatic expressions and analyzed the contextual and narrative meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the dialogue of Frozen film script. There is no explained about the lexical meaning on this previous study, thus this present study conducts types of idiomatic expression, lexical and contextual meaning. Meanwhile, for Winarto & Tanjung (2015) examined types and strategies used to translate the movie's idiomatic expression into the Indonesian Language. Those previous studies are analysis types, contextual meaning, narrative meaning, and the strategy of idiomatic expressions. There is no one examined the lexical meaning of the idiomatic expression.

The last is from Septikawati (2011), and Sugiarti & Andini (2015) inspects to check the procedures utilized in interpreting figures of speech in the novel and its interpretation and to depict the precision of the interpretation. Those studies also there are no one who analyzed the lexical meaning of an idiomatic expression. Thus, in this present study, the researcher examined the structure, types and the lexical and contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions that found in Green Day's song lyric.

Therefore, because researcher uses song lyrics as the object of research in this study, thus the researcher chose the theory from Makkai (1994) to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions. With the reason, it is because method of Makkai (1994) is one of a complete method to analyze idiomatic expressions found in

song lyrics. In this study, the researcher analyzes song lyrics from Green Day in their seventh album, "American Idiot." The researcher examines the idioms contained in the words, phrases, or even sentences of each song lyrics. To better understand an idiom that has been found by the researcher, the researcher shows the lexical and contextual meaning of an idiom in itself. To make difference from all of the previous studies outlined above, the researcher shows the lexical and contextual meaning of idiomatic expression based on Lyons (1984) theory. The difference between lexical and contextual meaning is that lexical is a meaning that includes in the grammar section and has been defined in you while contextual is a meaning that has not been set in the dictionary and must look at the sentence in a whole. In addition, the advantage of analyzing idiomatic expression, along with lexical and contextual meaning, is to understanding about idiomatic expression and their meaning (lexical and contextual) deeper than before.

1.2 The problems of the study

Considering the background of the study above, the researcher formulates some research question, as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are found in Green Day's song lyric in their seventh album "American Idiot"?
2. How does the lyric show the lexical and the contextual meaning of idiomatic expression that found in Green Day's song lyric in their seventh album "American Idiot"?

1.3 Objectives of the study

Concerning the research question above, this study is intended to present the description of:

1. To identify the types of idiomatic expressions are found in Green Day's song lyric in their seventh album "American Idiot."
2. To show how the lyric convey lexical and contextual meanings of idiomatic expressions that found in Green Day's song lyric in their seventh album "American Idiot."

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This study has at least two of significance. Not only theoretical only but also has practical. Theoretically, this study is expected to show the structure, types and the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics by Green Day in their seventh album "American Idiot", and how the theories applied in those songs lyrics.

Practically, some suggestions are addressed to the readers and the next researcher. For the readers, this study can help to add knowledge about types of idiomatic expressions and the lexical and contextual meaning of idioms, and for further researchers, they can make this research as a reference to analyze idiomatic expression with different objects and theories.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is semantic field through songs lyric. To make it more detail and focus, the researcher only limits this research on song lyrics of Green Day in their seventh album "American Idiot." Besides, the researcher also defines this study on words, sentences and phrases that contain idiomatic expression. Then, the researcher identifies the types of idiomatic expressions. Moreover, the researcher only looks for the meaning of idiom based on the lexical purpose and contextual meaning.

1.6 Definition of key terms

a) American Idiot

Is the seventh album of green day, which this album tells the story of "Jesus of Suburbia", an anti-hero fictional character made by Billie Joe Armstrong.

b) Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is a meaning contained in a context. So contextual meaning is, meaning that can be translated after knowing the whole rather than a series of words.

c) Green Day

Green Day is one of a rock band from American country which has unique song lyric in their seventh album, "American Idiot."

d) Idiomatic Expression

An idiomatic expression is a series of words that do not adhere to the existence of a grammatical structure but contain meaning in it which is often used by native speakers in everyday life

e) Lexical Meaning

Meaning which the meaning from a dictionary is refers to Lexical meaning. So, the lexical meaning is the meaning of some words contain in a dictionary or the same as according to what is in the dictionary.

1.7 Previous Studies

The first previous study is from Harefa (2015) examined about idioms found in t One album of Aerosmith's song lyrics. This study, focus on understanding the types of idioms and structural variations of English idioms that found in Aerosmith's song lyric. There are twelve songs as the data that the researcher used in this study. This study used theory from Cowie (1985) to classify the types of idioms and Baker (1992) to analyze idioms structural variations. Descriptive qualitative was the method used by the researcher in this study. The result showed that there are three main classifications of the types of idioms found in Aerosmith's song lyrics, there are a phrasal verb, verbal idiom, and sentential idiom. And there are five kinds of variation of an idiom found in Aerosmith's song lyrics that showed in this previous study. After analyzing the researcher found that there are 66 idioms in the twelve songs of Aerosmith. Those idioms are fulfilling the types and variations based on the theories. The difference with the present

study is that the theory that use in present study is different, besides the present study examine the lexical and contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression.

The second is from Daulay, et al. (2015) examined about idiomatic expression found in Avril Lavigne's song lyrics in the album "*Let Go 2002*". This study, focus on types of idiomatic expressions and their meaning of idiomatic expressions that found by the researcher. This research used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. And to examine the types of idiomatic expressions, this study used theory from Palmer (1976). The result showed that the researcher found fifty-six of idiomatic expressions and all of the meanings of idiomatic expression are contextual meaning. It is because the context cannot be seen word by word; thus the researcher concludes that idiomatic expression is contextual meaning. Besides has a similarity to find out type of idiomatic expression, but in the present study using a different theory. In addition, the present study analysis focuses on lexical and contextual meaning.

The third is by Erviana & Sumartini (2011) examined types of idiomatic expressions and describe the meaning of those idiomatic expressions found in the film. The frozen film script is the data taken for this study. The researcher used Makkai (1994) theory to analyze narratives and dialogues were used in the Frozen movie. And the researcher used theory from Copper (1998) theory to examine the meaning of an idiomatic expression. A qualitative method was used in analyzing the data. The result showed that this study found 57 times for phrasal verb idioms, four times for tornoure idioms, three times for irreversible binomial idioms, for phrasal compound idioms was seven times, and the last is incorporating verb

idioms was ten times while the meaning of those idiomatic expressions was based contextual of the dialogues and the narrative that found in the Frozen film script. From the data and the theory already have the difference between the previous study and the present study, besides the object of the previous study also has a difference.

The fourth part is from Winarto & Tanjung (2015) examined about the idiomatic expression that found in the movie. Data of this study was taken from Transformer III-Dark of the Moon movie script. The aims of this study are describing the types of idiomatic expressions that found in the movie, explaining the translation strategies used to translate movie's idiom into the Indonesian language, and the last is for evaluating the degree of meaning equivalence of the translated idioms. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with a complementary quantitative method to analyze the data. The researcher used theory from Fernando (1996) and Hocket (1979) to examine types of idiomatic expression. The result showed that the phrasal verb type of idiomatic expression in this study was the most common type that the researcher found in that movie. There were 123 idioms the researcher found that translating with paraphrase was the most frequently used, that is, about 170 types of data that use this strategy. And related to the degree of equality of meaning of the translated idiomatic expressions, 185 units of data are considered equivalent. In previous studies only explained types of idiomatic expressions. So it is distinguishes the present study except theory and data, is that the aims of the present study. The aims of the

present study are to identify the types of idiomatic expressions and examine the lexical and contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions.

Last is from Sugiarti & Andini (2015) examined about the strategies in translating idiomatic expressions found by the researcher in the novel "*A Child called 'it'*". In this previous study, the researcher used the translation from Danan Priatmoko. Danan Priatmoko translated that novel from the English language into the Indonesian Language which covers some idiomatic expressions to describe the story. Theory of this study was from Baker, and the researcher in this study used descriptive qualitative with content analysis method. The result of this study was that the researcher found there were 90 idioms; meanwhile, in the Indonesian version, there are 12 idiomatic expressions. Although a case of translation is not covered by the above strategy, it can be assumed that the five translation strategies suggested by Baker are applied in the process of translating idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian. This study only explained about the strategies in translating the novel with and only found the idiomatic expression that found in the novel without classify those idiomatic expression. Thus, differentiate of the present study is that in the present study analyze the type of idiomatic expression and the lexical and contextual meaning of idiomatic expression that found by the researcher.

From all the previous study, the researcher has the conclusion that there is no one of the previous study explained about lexical meaning that found in the song lyrics. Thus, in this present study, the researcher analyze the words, phrases or sentences that found in song lyric which contain about idiomatic expression. Then

the researcher analyzes the types of idiomatic expressions. Moreover, the researcher explains those idiomatic expressions into lexical and contextual meaning.

1.8 Research Method

This chapter explains about designs of the study, what the designs of the study that focus to complete this research study. Defining what data and data source to fulfill this study, showing the steps on how to collect the data and analyze it.

1.8.1 Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the data sources that have been selected by the researcher, since, the aims of this study to classify types and meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Green Day's song lyrics. Qualitative methods describe the language's phenomenon descriptively by focusing on qualitative study stability. This study uses qualitative methods because it uses qualitative data in the form of words and sentences, not in the way of tables or numbers.

According to Crotty (1998) cited in Creswell (2003) qualitative researchers try to understand the context or arrangement of participants through visiting this context and collect information personally, they also interpret what they found. Ritchie (2003) Related to qualitative research is discussing naturalistic, interpretative relating to meaning, people who approve phenomena (actions,

decisions, beliefs, values, etc.). Thus, because the researcher wants to investigate song lyrics where song lyrics sometimes contain hidden meanings, for that reason the researcher uses qualitative descriptive research and deep understanding.

1.8.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this study is song lyric, which consist of idiomatic expressions. While the data source of this study is Green Day's song lyrics seventh album "American Idiot". The data in this study is secondary data. It is because the researcher take the data from internet with the website is <https://genius.com/albums/Green-day/American-idiot>. In Green Day's song lyrics seventh album "American Idiot", there are 13 songs lyric, those songs lyric will analyze by the researcher in this present study.

1.8.3 Data Collection

To collect data, the researcher takes several steps. For the first step is the researcher goes to the Google and searches the lyrics of Green Day in their seventh album <https://genius.com/albums/Green-day/American-idiot>. And the second one is the researcher copies the whole of song lyrics and paste into the Microsoft word. The third is the researcher prints out the text of song lyrics, and the last but not least is to finds out types of idiomatic expression that found in the song lyrics with underline it. The last is the researcher has to screaming the data. Miles and Hubermen (1984) state that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the post has been narrative text.

1.8.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzes song by song. After the researcher collects the data, then the first thing to do by researcher is those are:

- a) Classifying the structure and types of the idiomatic expression with the table

Table: the structure and types of idiomatic expressions

| Idiomatic expressions | Word | Phrase | Sentences | Types Of Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----------------------|------|--------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | ✓ | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |

- b) Explaining the lexical and contextual meaning

- ✓ Lexical meaning: the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences that already exist in the dictionary, and have been set.
- ✓ Meanwhile, the contextual meaning: the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences which is based on the context.

So, here the researcher explains the lexical and contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions that have been found by the researcher.

- c) Taking a conclusion from the whole analysis that the researcher has done.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about the theory that related with this study. They are the definition of Idiomatic Expressions, the types of Idiomatic Expressions, the definition of meaning, kinds of meaning, definition of song, biography of Green Day, and the last is previous study.

2.1 Definition of Idiomatic Expression

In this world there are many languages which have several different words, phrases, even sentences. Moreover, those cannot be understood directly by non-native speakers. This is because some countries have idioms different structures. Idiom is a form of expression in the form of words or sentences that cannot be interpreted directly and cannot be understood by non-native speaker directly too. Conduced from Rizq (2015) cited in Thyab (2016) states that idiomatic expressions are found based on culture. It is mean, idiomatic expressions carry in the history, heritage, culture and habits of the original user. Therefore, it is necessary to add a few new words to capture what is meant by an expression contained in words, phrases and sentences into the language of non-native speakers

Idioms are often used in a variety of situations both formal and informal. Any other hand, from the definition of idiom state that idiom is often used consistently. Laflin (1996) cited in Thyab (2016) claims that English idiomatic

expressions are used in both formal and informal communications. This happens because idioms have been formed from ancient times with differences from one another between each country, and the difference is not only the language but also the form.

Idioms are more often found in various literatures, including in texts, magazines, newspapers, advertisements, even in the film dialogue and also in song lyrics, this is because idioms can also be found in various things that are spoken. Looking for an understanding of the word "idiom" can be started from the initial step through a dictionary. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary explains "idiom" is "A group of words in a fixed sequence that has a certain meaning that is different from the meaning of each word itself". Another example from Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary explains that idioms are a group of words in a fixed order that has a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word understood by its own.

Another definition is from Strakšiene (2009) states that the meaning of idiomatic expressions is often unpredictable; they are not necessarily literal meanings of the constituent parts. This is because indeed the meaning of idioms should be a phrase not word by word. Moreover, from some of these idioms it is always unpredictable because each country has its different structure of idioms.

Last definition is from Moreno (2003) states that the general argument for idioms is that idiomatic expressions do not form a homogeneous non-composition class but rather a very heterogeneous community that lie on the continuum of compositionality. This means that a meaning of idioms can be found in a context

and not in word by word. However, in every country they have the form about idioms, and it could be found with words, phrases or sentences form.

In the conclusion, it can be concluded that idioms are a word, phrases and even sentences that have several meanings and that meanings cannot be interpreted literally. For this reason, it can be said that idioms can be understood to mean through a context although it is not always structured, fixed and meaningless.

2.2 Types of Idiomatic Expression

In the book "Idiomatic Structures in English" from Makkai (1994) there are two types of idiomatic expressions. Makkai is divided into lexemic idioms and sememic idioms. Sememic expressions include proverbs and almost same with structure of sentences length, and therefore that is less interesting in this context. Meanwhile lexemic idioms consist of more than one nominal free form. They must also be able to give the wrong impression about innocent listeners. For this study, the researcher use lexemic idioms instead of sememic idioms. The researcher explains the types of lexemic idioms, namely:

2.2.1 Phrasal Verb Idiom

Phrasal Verb idiom consists of verb and particle (Adverb or Preposition). Most of phrasal verb idioms are made up of a few small combinations of Verb → (go, come, get, etc.) and are added with a small number of particle → (down, up, off, etc.) Example: *Get Up, Come Out, Get Down*

2.2.2 Tournure Idiom

This type is broader than phrasal verb idioms, and is the largest lexemic idiom among the others. Contains at least three words, and most are verbs. This type occurs in a sentence. In this type it can be divided into 6 parts:

- a) The form contains the compulsory “it”. There are two kinds of compulsory “it” in the middle and in the last. Example:
 - *To break it up* (stop fighting)
 - *To step on it* (speed up)
- b) The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite. Example:
 - *To give somebody a blank check* (to blow somebody to do anything he wishes)
 - *To hit the books* (to study hard)
- c) The form contains binomial that cannot be changed Example:
 - *To rains cats and dogs* (heavy rains)
 - *To be at sixes and sevens* (to be at state confusion, at odds.)
- d) There is a direct object in a context and the next modifier that might follow is the primary verb
 Example: *to build castle in the air* (to make realistic plans)
- e) Form the verb as a leader. The point is that beginning with a verb is not followed by a direct object but with a preposition added with a noun or sometimes none. Example: *to dance on air* (to get hanged)
- f) The lead is "Be". Example: *To be well off* (to be prosperous wealthy)

2.2.3 Irreversible Binomial Idiom

This type consists of two words in which there are conjunctions between the two words. The role words in this structure are fixed and unchanging. Example:

- *High and dry* (without resource)
- *Romeo and Juliet* (institutional symbol of ideal love)

But, there are several principles for defining this binomial idiom irreversible form, namely;

- a) A and B be in the same word (e.g. *class against class*)
- b) B embodies some variation upon A (e.g. *bag and baggage*)
- c) A and B are near-synonyms (e.g. *death and destruction*)
- d) A & B are mutually complementary (e.g. *brush and palette*)
- e) B is the opposite of A (e.g. *sink or swim, assets and liabilities*)
- f) A is a sub division of B or vice versa (e.g. *months and years*)
- g) B functions as a consequence of A (e.g. *to shoot and kill*)

2.2.4 Phrasal Compound Idiom

This type is an idiom containing several nominal. But there are some nominal special in this type, namely:

- a) Adjective + Noun
- b) Noun + Noun
- c) Verb + Noun
- d) Adverb + Preposition

Example:

- *blackmail* (any payment force by intimidation)
- *hotdog* (food)
- *bookworm* (a person committed to reading or studying)
- *whitehouse* (the Official Resident of the President of the United States)

2.2.5 Incorporating Verbs Idiom

In this type corporate or formal terms can be found. Usually incorporating verb separated by (-) and usually used as verb. Incorporating verb idioms follows the patterns as follows:

- a) Noun-Verb (e.g. *sight-see*)
- b) Adjective-Noun (e.g. *black-mail*)
- c) Noun-Noun (e.g. *boot-leg*)
- d) Adjective-verb (e.g. *white-wash*)

2.2.6 Pseudo Idiom

Sometimes this type of trapping and it can be misleading or misinformed to listeners or readers who are not alert. Example: *Cranberry* (which means the red Berry which has a bright colour produced by the genus *oxycoccus*) in the phrase "make a cranberry face" means that the face becomes red.

2.3 Definition of Meaning

According to Lyons (1984) cited in Maimunah (2008) the term meaning in semantic theory can be explained from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind by making it happen, in the form of one language or another. Based on that definition, semantics is very appropriate to investigate and analyse the contextual meanings of idiomatic expressions found in green day song lyrics, because semantics deal with the meaning of idiomatic expressions to convey the intended idiom meaning.

Grice in Dale (1996) states that meaning describes in terms of propositional attitudes and the conditions of acting that are needed and sufficient for sentences means some special things among members of the population. So, meaning is the intention or idea of the speaker or writer about the meaning given in the form of language.

2.4 Kinds of Meaning

Semantic pays attention to meaning in language; works in semantic meaning and sentential meaning. There are several types of meanings in language. According to Lyons (1984) there are many types of meanings, there are lexical meanings, philosophical meanings, contextual meanings, grammatical meanings, sentence meanings, descriptive meanings, expressive meanings, and social meanings. In this study, researcher only focused on the types of meanings associated with this study, lexical and contextual meanings.

2.4.1 Lexical meaning

Based on Maimunah (2008) lexical meaning is a sub division of linguistic knowledge and it is a part of grammar. In the semantic, the term of lexical meaning is interpreted as the meaning of lexeme whether it is word lexeme or paraphrase lexeme.

Lexical meaning is usually considered as being the meaning of word. Samsuri (1987) cited in Maimunah (2008) states that lexical meaning is the meaning of the word itself outside the composition of the sentence. So, the meaning of words will change when the words are contained in the sentence.

In other hand, lexical meaning is the noun "lexeme" related to the lexical word and lexicon (the lexicon has the same meaning as the vocabulary or dictionary). Chaer in Fauziah (2006) states that lexical meaning is the real meaning, meanings that are in accordance with the results of observing sensory meaning, or dictionary.

According to Lyons (1984) lexical meaning is a meaning are the meaning of a word or sentence which upon the meaning of its constituent lexeme. From all of the above explanation, lexical meanings are dictionary definitions or real meanings obtained from the dictionary.

2.4.2 Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situations in which they are used quoted from Lyons (1984). Different situation will give different meaning. On the other hand, in the particular situation the sentences will be equal in meaning.

In addition, based on Crystal (1991) cited in Maimunah (2008) contextual meaning also defined as the information signalled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has its social context. Besides, Ullman in Eliza (2011), contextual meaning can be said as the meaning of words found in certain situations. Chaer in Fauziah (2006) states that contextual meaning is the meaning of lexeme or words that are in a context. So, contextual meaning is a meaning that fits the context such as: place, time, and situation.

2.5 Definition of Song

Horrison (1997) cited in Qurotul'ain (2003) said that the song may be used culturally to tell a story and to point out aspects of the target culture. In addition, based on Salcedo (2002) cited in Qurotul'ain (2003) songs mirror the normal daily activities of the society that it helps, when music is a strong part of one's own culture. According to Cambridge Advance Learners Dictionary songs are usually interpreted by a collection of a short piece of music with the words sung by the people. In the other hand, there is not much difference opinion from the Oxford Advance's Learners Dictionary which states that the meaning of a song is short of

music that contains the words in it that are sung by someone. The song has 2 parts, namely:

2.5.1 Music

According to Hornby dictionary music in Latin also called with "Music" and this has been set into the English dictionary. In Hornby also mentioned that if you want to get the beauty of the form of music, harmony, or expression of emotion, there must be a combination of vocals or instruments. It is because vocal and instrument both of these can represent music. On the other hand Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary states that music is also interpreted as a pleasure for those who hear it through the incorporation of several sound patterns from musical instruments, computers, songs, or even a combination of all of these things.

2.5.2 Lyrics

According to Douglas in Dinata (2012) states that the words contained in a song are called lyrics, and the lyrics are divided into several parts including intro, verse, voice guidance, bridge and coda. Based on Hornby Oxford the meaning of "Lyrics" is an expression, a thought, and also a personal feeling that is felt by someone which is related to songs or poetry. Lyric is very important in a song, because of without lyrics, a song cannot be called a song and without song lyrics is just music or just an instrument.

2.6 Biography of Green Day

Green Day is a band group from Berkeley, California, United States. The types of genres played by this band group are punk rock, pop punk, and alternative rock. This group was established in 1987 and works until now. They have 3 members, Billie Joe Armstrong, Mike Dirnt, and Tré Cool. Before the three members gathered, there were former members who had been in this band they were; Raj Punjabi, Jason Relva, Sean Hughes, Al Sobrante, Aaron Cometbus, Dave Henwood, and Jason White. To promote their song, they collaborate with label *Lookout!* and *Surprise!*.

In addition, they also collaborated with several other musicians who were same in the world of music. They are The Lookouts, Pinhead Gunpowder, The Frustrators, The Network, Foxboro Hot Tubs, Rude Queens, and Isocracy. Besides they collaborate with other musicians, they have their own web account to promote more of their songs, www.greenday.com. Green Day was highly acclaimed for their success in making the punk rock genre to back famous, together with other group music; Sublime, The Offspring, and Rancid.

In 1994 they won the diamond status of the RIAA (The Recording Industry Association of America) on their album *Dookie*, but after that, on the next album, they did not win any awards on their album which titled *Insomniac*, *Nimrod*, and *Warning*. Shortly awaiting success again, the group gained popularity again in 2004th on their album, *American Idiot*. Their eighth album, *21st Century Breakdown*, was released in 2009 and managed to get the best chart performance throughout Green Day's career.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains the findings of the data and discussions based on the explanation from the previous chapter. Importantly, the findings are discussed to answer the research question. Therefore, these findings are based on the results of data analysis from this thesis that shows type of idiomatic expressions and their lexical meaning and contextual meaning. Furthermore, the discussion basically explores the analysis of research findings.

3.1 Research Findings

This chapter shows the analysis of the data presentation from the thirteen song lyrics by Green Day. The data presentation, in this case, the idiomatic expressions found in Green Day's song lyrics in their seventh album, are analyzed by using the theory of types of idiomatic expressions, and the theory of meaning especially lexical and contextual meaning.

Data presentations consist of thirteen data, in accordance number of the song lyrics by Green Day, used as the sources of the data in this study. The data presentation analyzes by the researcher song by song, and if there are repeat words, phrases or sentences, they analyze in one time only.

3.1.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions

This study analyzes the types of idiomatic expression that found in Green Day's song lyrics seventh album. The idiomatic expressions that used in Green Day's song lyrics after the researcher analyzed there are six types of idiomatic expressions; Phrasal Compound idiom, Incorporating Verb Idiom, Tournure Idiom, Pseudo Idiom, Irreversible Binomial and Phrasal Verb Idiom.

3.1.1.1 The First Song

The title of this song is "*American Idiot*" which this song lyric are in appendix 1. This song has eighteen lines. A brief history of the song "American Idiot" is about the introduction of American punk rock band namely Green Day. This album was released as the first single from their album of the same name. This song strongly criticized the state of the United States around 2004 (during the presidential campaign in which George W. Bush was re-elected), with lines referring to the dangers of "biased new media". This marks an introduction to rock opera concepts from the album of the same name. In this song found five Idiomatic Expressions, which situated in the 1st, 4th, 12th and 15th lines. The types of idiomatic expressions that found in this song are Tournure idiom, Incorporating Verb Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idiom, and Pseudo Idiom. Those data will present in the table below;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types idiomatic expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | American idiot | | ✓ | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |
| 2. | Mind-Fuck | | ✓ | | Incorporating Verb Idioms |
| 3. | Redneck | ✓ | | | Tournoure Idiom |
| 4. | Paranoia | ✓ | | | Pseudo Idiom |

Table 1 Idiomatic Expression in “*American Idiot*” song

In the 1st line (see appendix1, pg.74), the researcher found Phrasal Compound Idiom expression. The phrase of *American idiot* can be classified as Phrasal Compound Idiom, because it contains of Adjective + Noun. While in the 4th (see appendix1, pg.74), line the researcher found Incorporating Verb Idioms. This is because in *mind-fuck (2)* phrases consist of Noun + Verb. Besides, for the word of *redneck (3)* in the 12th line (see appendix1, pg.74), this word found by the researcher includes Tournure Idioms. It is because this word contains of Adjective + Noun. The last for the word *paranoia (4)* in the 15th (see appendix1, pg.74) for this word is categories as Pseudo idiom because this can make confuse the listener when they start to translate this word.

So, for this type of idiomatic expressions in the first analysis, there is no dominated idiomatic expressions type.

3.1.2.2 Second Song

The history of this song introduces the concept of the album *American Idiot*. Besides, in this song also illustrates that what is meant by Idiot is Jesus Suburbia. Jesus (or JOS) is a young man who is dissatisfied with economic problems and

wartime policies. He diverts his dissatisfaction by taking drugs. During this song, he has fun in his life and slowly begin to hate himself and his friends. This song lyric has five parts, which is merged in one song. In every part, they have their own title, but the big title of this song is Jesus of Suburbia. This song lyric under title “*Jesus of Suburbia (JOS)*” selected as the second data which this song lyric are in appendix 2. The researcher found eleven idiomatic expressions in this song. These idiomatic expressions are found on all part of this song, from the first part until the fifth part. The description as followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Rage And Love | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idiom |
| 2. | Moms And Brads | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Alcohol And Cigarettes | | ✓ | | |
| 4. | Born And Raised | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | War And Peace | | ✓ | | |
| 6. | Insane And Insecure | | ✓ | | |
| 7. | Highway | ✓ | | | Phrasal Compound idiom |
| 8. | Bathroom | ✓ | | | |
| 9. | Fucking Lies | | ✓ | | Phrasal verb idiom |
| 10. | Got Away | | ✓ | | |
| 11. | Run Away | | ✓ | | |

Table 2 Idiomatic Expression in “*Jesus of Suburbia (JOS)*” song

For this, the researcher has found six Irreversible Binomial idioms. Especially in the 1st part, there are *Rage and love (1)* (see appendix2, pg.75), and *moms and brads (2)* (see appendix2, pg.75), for those phrases are concludes as Irreversible Binomial, because A and B are mutually complementary. While in the 2nd part there is *alcohol and cigarettes (3)* (see appendix2, pg.76), because B

embodies some variation upon A thus this phrases also conclude as Irreversible Binomial idiom. The next one is in the 3rd part there are phrases *born and raised (4)* (see appendix2, pg.78) and *war and peace (5)* (see appendix2, pg.78). Those phrases are concludes as Irreversible Binomial idiom because B is the opposite of A. For the last is from 4th part there is *insane and insecure (6)* (see appendix2, pg.79), because B embodies some variation upon A.

For the next, the researcher also found Phrasal Compound Idiom in the 2nd part (*highway, bathroom*), and the 5th part (see appendix2, pg.78) (*fucking lies*). Those idiomatic expressions include phrasal compound idiom because they fulfill the criteria to be phrasal compound. For the word *highway (7)* (see appendix2, pg.77), this word contains of adjective + noun. Meanwhile for the word *bathroom (8)* contains of noun + noun. The last is *fucking lies (9)* (see appendix2, pg.80), this phrase is contains of verb + noun.

For the last is, the researcher found two are Phrasal Verb Idioms. It is because these two phrases are consists of Verb + Particle (adverb/Preposition). For the first phrase is, *got away (10)* (see appendix2, pg.75) that found in the first part of this song, and the second phrase is *run away (11)* (see appendix2, pg.79) that found in the fifth part of this song.

So, for types of idiomatic expressions in this second analysis, this is dominates by Binomial Irreversible Idioms. This is because there are many six phrases analyze them as Binomial Irreversible idioms.

3.1.2.3 Third Song

This song contain of thirteen five lines. In here the researcher found two idiomatic expressions, which situated in the 5th and 25th lines. This third data song lyrics entitled "*Holiday*" which this song lyric are in appendix 3. A brief history of this song is like the rest of the album, this song tells the story of Jesus from Suburbia. But for this song, this more relates to the band itself, and there is no need to talk too often from a JOS perspective. The data is selected and the analysis of idiomatic expressions and the lexical and contextual meaning in it stated bellow;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expression |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | "Faith and Misery" | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idioms |
| 2. | Outlaws | ✓ | | | Incorporating Verb Idioms |

Table 3 Idiomatic Expression in "*Holiday*" song

In this song, the researcher found phrase in the 6th line (see appendix3, pg.81), which include as Irreversible Binomial Idiom. This is because that phrase is fulfills the criteria. For the phrase *Faith and misery (1)* it is because B functions as a consequence of A, that's why this phrase including Irreversible Binomial Idiom.

In other hand, the researcher also found Incorporating Verb Idiom in the 29th line (see appendix3, pg.82). That is the word *outlaws (2)*. This word include Incorporating Verb Idiom because this word is contains of Adverb + Noun.

So from this third analysis, only found two types of idiomatic expressions, namely Irreversible Binomial Idiom and Incorporating Verb Idiom. There are nothing to dominate, because each type has only one word and phrase.

3.1.2.4 Fourth Song

This song has twenty eight lines. The song lyrics with entitled “*Boulevard of Broken Dream*” are in appendix 4. A brief history of this song is about the main character of the story on Green Day’s seventh album, Jesus of Suburbia. Here, he is alone on cold roads, nothing can be done and no purpose. In this sad, Jesus struggled with depression when he feels alone. Here, the researcher found five idiomatic expressions, which situate in the 5th, 7th, 11th, 19th, and 20th lines. The data analyzes as followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic expression |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Empty Street | | ✓ | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |
| 2. | City sleeps | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Walks beside | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 4. | Fucked up | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | Read between the lines | | ✓ | | Tournure Idioms |

Table 4 Idiomatic Expression in “*Boulevard of Broken Dream*” song

Here, the researcher found two idiomatic expressions in the 5th (see appendix4, pg.83) and 7th line (see appendix4, pg.83). Those two are including Phrasal Compound Idiom. For the first is the phrase *empty street (1)* this phrase contains of adjective + noun, and the second phrase is *city sleeps (2)* contains of noun + noun.

In addition, in this song there are two Phrasal Verb idioms that found by the researcher in the 11th (see appendix4, pg.83), and 19th lines (see appendix4, pg.84). Those two phrases are contains of verb + preposition which means that is including as Phrasal Verb Idiom. Those phrases are *walk beside (3)* and *fucked up (4)*.

For the last, there is also one idiomatic expression that found by the researcher, especially in the 20th line (see appendix4, pg.84). That is *read between the lines (5)*. This phrase is including as Tournure Idiom because this phrase proceed by a verb and followed by a preposition. This phrase has the lexical and contextual meaning.

So, from the fourth analysis, type of idiomatic expressions dominates with types of Phrasal Compound Idioms and Phrasal Verb idioms. This is because each one has two phrases that indicate each type.

3.1.2.5 Fifth Song

The next data of song lyrics is entitled "*Are We the Waiting*" which this song lyric are in appendix 5. This song has twenty two lines. This song comes from the bleak "Boulevard of Broken Dreams"; "Are We the Waiting" is a soliloquy in which Jesus of Suburbia ponders his current situation. This is a slow-moving song that shows how the main character (JOS) starts to lose his senses. This follows the same theme of solitude as the previous song and shows how Jesus feels lost in the city he had visited. The types of Idiomatic Expressions that found in this song are Irreversible Binomial idioms and Phrasal Compound Idiom.

Those idiomatic Expressions are situated in the 2nd, 5th and 10th lines. This data become to be the fifth data and the description as followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Lost and found | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idioms |
| 2. | Fairytales | ✓ | | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |

Table 5 Idiomatic Expression in “*Are We the Waiting*” song

In this song lyric, the researcher found one of Irreversible Binomial idioms especially in the 5th lines (see appendix5, pg.85). For the phrase *lost and found (1)* is contains of B is the opposite of A.

For the next, the researcher only found one kind Phrasal Compound Idiom in this song, especially in the 10th line. That is the word *fairytales (2)*. That word including of Phrasal Compound Idiom, it is because this word contains of noun + noun.

So, for the type of idiomatic expressions in this song there are no one dominated. It is because the researcher only found two phrases which include idiomatic expressions with different type.

3.1.2.6 Sixth Song

The short story of this song is about "St. Jimmy" suddenly cutting the previous song to show how Jesus of Suburbia lost his way and how he officially go to the deep end. In his loneliness, Jesus of Suburbia now manifests his anger

into a new identity; he has now creates an alter ego, in fact, this is closer to multiple personalities. The previous two songs are slow and wise to reflect Jesus' introspective mental state, but this song takes away that melancholy feeling. This next data of Green Day's song lyrics is entitled "*St. Jimmy*" which this song lyric are in appendix 6. This data as the sixth data which has twenty nine lines inside. There are three types of Idiomatic Expressions that found in this song, there are Phrasal Compound Idiom, Phrasal Verb Idiom, and Irreversible Binomial idiom. Those Idiomatic Expressions situated in the 2nd, 5th and in the 26th lines. The data as the followed below;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Zip gun | | ✓ | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |
| 2. | Wear it out | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 3. | Comedy and tragedy | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idioms |

Table 6 Idiomatic Expression in "*St. Jimmy*" song

The phrase of *zip gun (1)* found in the 2nd line (see appendix6, pg.86). This phrase is contains of noun + noun, thus this phrase is including Phrasal Compound Idiom. For the next is, the researcher has Phrasal Verb Idiom in the 5th line (see appendix6, pg.86), which found in phrase *wear it out (2)*. This phrase including Phrasal Verb idiom is because contains of verb + particle. The researcher also found one phrase which include in Irreversible Binomial Idiom. That is *comedy and tragedy (3)* (see appendix6, pg.87), contains of B is the opposite of A.

So, in the sixth analysis there is no type of idiomatic expression which dominated. It is because all of types in this song each have only one phrase.

3.1.2.7 Seventh Song

The next data of song lyrics is entitled "*Give Me Novacaine*" which contains of sixteen lines and this song lyric are in appendix 7. The story of "Give Me Novacaine" song is about Jesus of Suburbia who wants to use drugs to relieve stress from his life and asks for guarantees from St. Jimmy's alter ego. Instrumentality runs slowly throughout the song with music exploding in the choir. The lyrics tell us that the lonely Jesus from Suburbia asked for help and then went on a rampage with 'St. Jimmy 'who finally turned to novacaine for pain relief. If viewed from the perspective of St. Jimmy as a figment of the imagination of Jesus Suburbia, this song can be about Jesus trying to suppress his own personality so he can become St. Jimmy, which is the personality he wants. In this song the researcher found three types of Idiomatic Expressions, which situated in the 1st, 7th, and in the 6th lines. This song is selected as the seventh data and the analysis of idiomatic expression and their meaning stated bellow;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Take away | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 2. | Overwhelming | ✓ | | | Incorporating Verb Idioms |
| 3. | Long kiss | | ✓ | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |

Table 7 Idiomatic Expression in "*Give Me Novacaine*" song

Here, the researcher found phrase *take away (1)* in the 1st line (see appendix7, pg.88). That phrase is including Phrasal Verb Idiom, because it contains of verb + particle. The researcher also got one Incorporating Verb Idioms in the 7th line (see appendix7, pg.88). The word *overwhelming (2)* including Incorporating Verb Idiom because it contains of adverb + noun. The next one is the phrase *long kiss (3)* in the line 6th line (see appendix7, pg.88) which is that phrase including Phrasal Compound Idiom. It is because that phrase contains of adjective + noun.

So, in the seventh analysis, there are three types of idiomatic expressions. There are phrasal verb idioms, incorporating verb idioms, and phrasal compound idioms. Nothing dominates, because each type has only one phrase and one word.

3.1.2.8 Eight Song

The ninth data of song lyric with title "*Extraordinary Girl*" contains of twenty six lines and this song lyric are in appendix 9. The brief history of this song is about St. Jimmy having fallen in love with the rebellion and the punk attitude of the woman he had met, Whatsername. However, their relationship began to hit the stone. In this song, there is one type of idiomatic that found by the researcher, that is Phrasal Verb idiom. That type of Idiomatic Expression is situated in the 3rd line and the data will analyze as followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Get away | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |

Table 8 Idiomatic Expression in "*Extraordinary Girl*" song

The researcher only found one type of idiomatic expressions. That is the phrase of *get away (1)* which is listed in the 3rd line (see appendix9, pg.90). That phrase is including in Phrasal Verb Idiom because contain of Verb + Article. So, in this analysis, the researcher only found one idiomatic expression.

3.1.2.9 Ninth Song

A brief history of this song is about the romance of Jesus and Whatsername has ended. He left, believing that he was too melodramatic and self-destructive. "Letterbomb" seems to be presented from a Whastername perspective. This is seen in the Broadway adaptation, also in the middle of the song entitled "*She's A Rebel*". The tenth song presented with title "*Letter Bomb*" which this song lyric is in appendix 10, with forty lines. In this song the researcher found one type of idiomatic Expressions that is Phrasal Compound Idiom. This type of Idiomatic Expressions situated in the 14th, 18th, and 19th lines. This song as the next data was followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Fucking match | | ✓ | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |
| 2. | Fucking life | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Underground | ✓ | | | |

Table 9 Idiomatic Expression in "*Letter Bomb*" song

The researcher found three idiomatic expressions in the line 14th (see appendix10, pg.92), 18th (see appendix10, pg.92) and 19th (see appendix10, pg.93). Those idiomatic expressions are including Phrasal Compound Idiom, it is

because those phrases contain of adjective + noun. The first is the phrase of *fucking match (1)*. For the next, is the phrase is *fucking life (2)*, and the last one is the word *underground (3)*. So, the one who dominated in the tenth analysis was Phrasal Compound Idiom.

3.1.2.10 Tenth Song

This song is probably the only song in this album that is not directly related to the story of American Idiot in a clear manner. This song wrote by Green Day vocalist, Billie Joe Armstrong. It is about Armstrong's father who died of cancer on September 1, 1982. At his father's funeral, Billie cried, ran home and locked himself in his room. When her mother got home and knocked on Billie's door, Billie just said, "Wake me up when September is over," because that's what the title song is going to be. The title of this song lyric is "*Wake Me up When September Ends*" which has twenty two lines and this song lyric are in appendix 11. There are three types of idiomatic Expressions that found by the researcher in this song, there are Phrasal Verb Idiom, Irreversible Binomial Idioms, and Tournure Idiom. Those types of idiomatic Expressions are situated in the 1st, 3rd, and 8th lines. The data as the eleventh data will present in the table below;

| No | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types idiomatic Expressions |
|----|---------------------------|-----------|--------|----------|------------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Come and passed | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idioms |
| 2. | Come to pass | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 3. | Drenched in my pain again | | ✓ | | Tournure Idioms |

Table 10 Idiomatic Expression in "*Wake Me up When September Ends*"

The researcher found the Irreversible Binomial Idiom in the 1st line (see appendix11, pg.94). The researcher found one phrase that including Irreversible Binomial Idiom. That phrase is *come and passed (1)*. This phrase contains of B is the opposite of A. For the next one is Phrasal verb Idiom in the 3rd line (see appendix11, pg.94). That is found in the phrase *come to pass (2)*. That phrase is including Phrasal Verb Idiom because that phrase contains of verb + particle. The next is the idiomatic expression that found in the phrase *drenched in my pain (3)* in the 8th line (see appendix11, pg.94). This phrase including Tournure Idiom because it is contains of verb + preposition.

So, in this analysis we found three types of idiomatic expressions. There is nothing to dominate, because of the three types of idiomatic expressions, each one is only found in one phrase.

3.1.2.11 Eleventh Song

The title of song lyric "*Homecoming*" which is has five parts and this song lyric are in appendix 12. The short story of this song is the climax of opera rock. Jesus decided to return home. This song has all parts written by each of the current band members: Billie Joe Armstrong ("Death of St. Jimmy", "East 12th St", "We Coming Home Again") Mike Dirnt ("Nobody Likes You!") Tre Cool ("Rock And Roll Girlfriend"). These songs are the product of a single hour session where each member tries to beat the other in a friendly competition. In this song, there are ten Idiomatic Expressions found by the researcher, which divided into five types of Idiomatic Expressions. Those Idiomatic Expressions are Phrasal

Verb idiom, Irreversible Binomial Idiom, Tornoure Idiom, Incorporating Verb idiom, and Phrasal Compound idiom. Those types of Idiomatic Expressions are situated in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th part. This data as the twelfth data will analyze was followed;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Fucked up | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 2. | Get off | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Stems and seeds | | ✓ | | Irreversible Binomial Idiom |
| 4. | Gifts and trust | | ✓ | | |
| 5. | Mom and Dad | | ✓ | | |
| 6. | Cigarettes and coffee | | ✓ | | |
| 7. | Rock and roll | | ✓ | | Tornoure Idiom |
| 8. | Paperwork | ✓ | | | Incorporating Verb idioms |
| 9. | Letterbomb | ✓ | | | Phrasal Compound Idiom |

Table 11 Idiomatic Expression in “*Homecoming*” song

Here, the researcher found two Phrasal Verb Idioms. Those idiomatic expressions are including phrase form. All of those phrases contain of verb + particle. For the phrase *fucked up* (1) (see appendix12, pg.97), and *get off* (2) (see appendix12, pg.99).

For the next, the researcher also found four idiomatic expressions. Those idiomatic expressions are including Irreversible Binomial Idiom because they are fulfilling the criteria. The first phrase is *stems and seeds* (3) (see appendix12, pg.96) that phrase contains of A is subdivision B. second phrase is the phrase of *gifts and trust* (4) (see appendix12, pg.96) contains of B functions as a

consequence of A. Third, the phrase of *mom and dad (5)* (see appendix12, pg.97). contains of A and B is mutually complementary. The last but not least, phrase of *cigarettes and coffee (6)* (see appendix12, pg.98) contains of B embodies some variation upon A.

The next is, there found one Tournure Idiom in the phrase *rock and roll (7)* (see appendix12, pg.99), it is because the form of this phrase contains of binomial that cannot be changed. Besides, there is word of *paperwork (8)* (see appendix12, pg.97), which including as Incorporating Verb Idioms, it is because that word contains of noun + verb. The last, the researcher found one Phrasal Compound Idiom, which this phrase including Phrasal Compound Idiom, because it fulfills the criteria. The phrase *letterbomb (9)* (see appendix12, pg.100) contains of noun + noun.

So, in the eleventh analysis, there are idiomatic expressions which are dominated by the Irreversible Binomial Idiom type. In this song, there are four phrases which include that type.

3.1.2.12 Twelfth Song

This is the last data that is presented with song lyric under tittle “*Whatserame*”. This song lyric has thirteen lines and placed in appendix 13. In this song there is a short story about JOS. After returning home and living normally, JOS still regrets losing Whatsername. For so long, he can't even remember his name. He wondered what had happened to him. All he had is the memory of that woman. The album ends with him still trying to forget it. For this

song, the type of Idiomatic Expression only one type that found by the researcher, that type is Phrasal verb idiom. That type situated in the 1st line of this song, was stated bellow;

| No. | Idiomatic expression | Structure | | | Types Idiomatic Expressions |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|
| | | Word | Phrase | Sentence | |
| 1. | Ran into | | ✓ | | Phrasal Verb Idiom |
| 2. | Turned out | | ✓ | | |
| 3. | Went away | | ✓ | | |

Table 12 Idiomatic Expression in “*Whatsername*” song

These phrases *run into*, *turned out*, and *went away* are including Phrasal Verb Idiom, because those phrases contain of verb + particle. Those phrases are *ran into (1)* that found in the 1st line (see appendix13, pg.101), the phrase in the 2nd line (see appendix13, pg.101) *turned out (2)*, and in the 4th line (see appendix13, pg.101) the phrase *went away (3)*.

For this last analysis, there is only one type of idiomatic expressions, namely Phrasal Verb idioms. While for meaning, contextual meaning dominates more. For this last analysis, there is only one type of idiomatic expressions, namely Phrasal Verb idioms.

Overall, from those analyzes, the Irreversible Binomial Idiom is the type of Idiomatic expressions which dominated in Green Day’s song lyrics seventh album. There are fifteen Irreversible Binomial Idioms were found on this seventh Green Day album.

3.1.2 The meaning of Idiomatic Expressions (Lexical meaning and Contextual meaning)

This study analyzes the meaning of idiomatic expression that found in Green Day's song lyrics seventh album. Especially is lexical meaning and contextual meaning, in which lexical meaning based on dictionary, while the contextual meaning based on the condition of text.

3.1.2.1 The First Song

In the 1st line (see appendix1, pg.74), the researcher found the phrase is "*American idiot*" (1), the **lexical meaning** of this phrase contains of *American* is a native or citizen of the United States while *idiot* is a stupid person. While, for the **contextual meaning** is that Green Day wants to convey to the American community not to be an American that fooled by the media. Here, the lexical and contextual meanings are different, because the meaning between lexical and contextual is there is no equation.

While in the 4th line (see appendix1, pg.74) the researcher found the phrase *mind-fuck* (2). **Lexically**, this phrase has a non-sense. Whereas in the **contextual meaning** in the sentence "*the subliminal mind-fuck America*" is based information, tends to discredit certain people, whose truth is not clear but has been led that it must be true. For this second data, it seen from the lexical meaning and the context is same.

Besides, the word *redneck* (3) this word found by the researcher in 12th line (see appendix1, pg.74). **Lexically** is a person who lives in a country area of the US has a little education, while **contextually** in the sentence "*I'm not part of a*

redneck agenda" is an affirmation by the Green Day band or people who are in line with them, that they are not including the redneck agenda, which the meaning is a term pinned to a group from South America that considers identical with a conservative lifestyle for people other than their people. Look from the above between lexical and contextual definition are not same, so in this data between lexical and contextual meaning is are different.

For the word *paranoia* (4) in the 15th (see appendix1, pg.74), this word in the sentence "*And sing along to the age of paranoia*" the **lexical meaning** of this word is a mental illness. While the **contextual meaning** of this word is that Americans began to feel insecure in that era. Meanwhile, for this data between the lexical and contextual meaning are different.

So, for the meaning, here there are many data between lexical and contextual meanings are different meaning.

3.1.2.2 Second Song

For this, the researcher has found six Irreversible Binomial idioms especially in the 1st part there are (*Rage and love*, and *moms and brads*), 2nd part there is (*alcohol and cigarettes*), 3rd part (*born and raised*, *war and peace*), and 4th part there is (*insane and insecure*). Those idiomatic expressions include in Irreversible Binomial Idioms because for the first is that A and B are mutually complementary (*born and raised*, *moms and brads*), B is the opposite of A (*war and peace*, *rage and love*), B embodies some variation upon A (*alcohol and cigarettes*, *insane and insecure*).

In the first part there is *Rage and love (1)* (see appendix2, pg.75) which is the **lexical meaning** of that phrase, *rage* is feeling of violent anger that is difficult to control, and *love* is a strong feeling of deep affection for family. Meanwhile, according to **contextual meaning** in the sentence “*I'm the son of rage and love*”, means that the introduction of the main character in this album, namely JOS. JOS describes as a male figure (lead singer Billie Joe of Green Day) in which he is a child that born from a complicated situation. For lexical and contextual meaning in this data, they are two different, there is no connection.

The next in the first parts but not least is *Mom and Brads (2)* (see appendix2, pg.76). This phrase has a **lexical meaning** that is *mother* and *brother*. Brother says here when look at the context, it interprets as *father*. So, the **contextual meaning** in the phrase “*While the moms and Brads are away*” means JOS’ mother and father left his alone with sad sorrow. Here, in this analysis there is same meaning between lexical and contextual meaning.

In the second part there is *alcohol and cigarettes (3)* (see appendix2, pg.76) in the **lexical meaning** of this phrase the *alcohol* is drinks such a beer, wine, etc. while *cigarettes* is a thin tube of paper filled with tobacco. While the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*to alcohol and cigarettes*” means that JOS decides those two things disrupt and ruin their lives. In this data, the researcher found an equation between the lexical and the contextual meaning.

Besides, in the third part there is a phrase *born and raised (4)* (see appendix2, pg.78) which the **lexical meaning** *born* is out of your mom’s body at the beginning your life, while *raised* elevates to a higher position or level. While,

contextually in this phrase which in sentence “*Everyone's so full of shit born and raised by hypocrites*” means that if no one care about JOS, then there is no reason for JOS to care about others. There is difference between lexical and contextual meaning in this data.

Here in after in the third part is *war and peace* (5) (see appendix2, pg.78) in the **lexical meaning** *war* means situation group of people fight against each other over a period of time, while word *peace* means period that there is no war. Hence, in the sentence “*we are the kids of war and peace*” **contextually** means that the pretender people pretend that they are like a peace but also like a war. Between lexical and contextual, in this data researcher found similarities in it.

And for the last part is *insane and insecure* (6) (see appendix2, pg.79) **lexical** meaning of *insane* means seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal society, while *insecure* means not confident with your relationship. There are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning in this data. The meanings of both are different. For the **contextual meaning** in the sentence “*The space that's in between insane and insecure*” means that JOS has confusion about himself with what he feels at that time.

For the next, the researcher also found Phrasal Compound Idiom in the 2nd part (*highway, bathroom*), and the 5th part (*fucking lies*). Those idiomatic expressions include phrasal compound idiom because they fulfill the criteria to be phrasal compound. For the word *highway* (7) (see appendix2, pg.77) contains of adjective + noun. In the other hand, lexical meaning of the word *highway* is almost same with the contextual meaning. The **lexical meaning** of *highway* is the

main road. While the **contextual meaning** of the word *highway* in the sentence “*at the end of another lost highway*” means that JOS has lost concern with its surrounding. There is similarity between lexical and contextual meaning in this data.

Next is the word *bathroom* the lexical and contextual meaning are almost same. The word ***bathroom (8)*** (see appendix2, pg.77) contains of noun + noun. In **lexical meaning** *bathroom* is a toilet, while **contextually** the *bathroom* in the sentence “*I read the graffiti in the bathroom stall*” that JOS reads a graffiti that is likened to a holy book in the small place. For this data, there is no equation between lexical and contextual meaning that have been found by researcher.

For ***fucking lies (9)*** (see appendix2, pg.80) this phrase, the lexical and contextual meaning are almost same too. According to **lexical meaning**, *fucking* means angry statement and *lies* means an intentionally false statement, while *fucking lies* mean angry about a lie. Meanwhile, for the **contextual meaning** of this phrase in the sentence “*This hurricane of fucking lies*” means that JOS is really angry with a lie. There is no difference between lexical and contextual meaning from this data.

For the last is, the researcher found two are Phrasal Verb Idiom. It is because these two phrases are consists of Verb + Particle (adverb/Preposition). For the first phrase, ***got away (10)*** (see appendix2, pg.75). The lexical meaning of *got away* is almost same with the contextual meaning. **Lexical meaning** of *got away* is gone. While **contextual meaning** in the sentence “*At least the ones I got away with*” is that JOS (Jesus of Suburbia) once go with the person he love, even

though he was born of rage and love. This, at least JOS has a wonderful time with the people he loves. In this data, there is a similarity between lexical and contextual meaning.

The second phrase is *run away (11)* (see appendix2, pg.79) that found in the fifth part of this song. The **lexical meaning** of *run away* in the phrase “*To run, to run away*” almost same with contextual meaning that is person having left without telling anyone. Meanwhile **the contextual meaning** is that JOS decides to go and try to find something to live in. He decides that he doesn't want to walk under the same line again, doesn't want to stay alive without trust anymore. The researcher found the similarities between lexical and contextual meaning in them.

So, for the meaning in this second song, it dominates by the equation between lexical and contextual meanings rather than the differences meaning between lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

3.1.2.3 Third Song

In this song, the researcher found phrase in the 6th line (see appendix3, pg.81) that phrase is *Faith and misery (1)*. The **lexical meaning** of that phrase contains of *faith* which means strong belief in God or in the doctrines of a religion, based on spiritual apprehension rather than proof, while *misery* means a state or feeling of great distress or discomfort of mind or body.

Besides, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*To a hymn called "Faith and Misery"*” is that green day shows a song that leads to a war. Green Day wants to show that they were in a war, because at that time Bush, the

president of America began to cause damage that could not be repaired to the world. For this reason, so that they do not always get suffering, they must also pray for good things. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data.

In other hand, the researcher also found in the 29th line (see appendix3, pg.82) that is the word *outlaws* (2). The **lexical meaning** of this word is a person who has done something illegal. While the **contextual meaning** of *outlaws* in the sentence “*Because we're outlaws, yeah!*” means an allusion to the bad guy, Josh Bush the president of America. The researcher found the similarities between lexical and contextual meaning in them.

So from this third analysis, for meaning, in this song has one of similarities meaning and one are different meaning between lexical and contextual meaning, thus there is no dominated for meaning.

3.1.2.4 Fourth Song

Here, the researcher found two idiomatic expressions in the 5th and 7th line. For the first is the phrase *empty street* (1) (see appendix4, pg.83). The lexical and the contextual meaning of the phrase *empty street* are almost same. The **lexical meaning** of that phrase contains of *empty* means with no people or things inside and *street* means public road in the city. While the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*I walk this empty street*” means JOS walks down a quiet street where there is no one passing by. For him the road is like a road of dreams

that are not accomplished. There is no difference between lexical and contextual meaning from this data.

And the second phrase is *city sleeps (2)* (see appendix4, pg.83). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase is *city* which means large and important town and word *sleeps* means that natural states of rest in which your eyes are closed. While, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*Where the city sleeps*” means that there are no signs of life around JOS who are walking the streets. In this data, the researcher did not find an equation between the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning.

In addition, in this song there are two idiomatic expressions that found by the researcher in the 11th lines *walk beside* and 19th lines *fucked up*. For the first **the lexical meaning** of phrase *walk beside (3)* (see appendix4, pg.83) contains of word walk and beside. The meaning of *walk* is to move or go somewhere by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground, while *beside* means that next to or at the side of somebody. In the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*My shadow's the only one that walks beside me*” means only the shadow of JOS always accompanies him. There is even no other noise except his shallow heart beating. Even though he feels like it is fun, sometimes he hopes someone would find it when he walks alone. In this data, there is similarity between lexical and contextual meaning.

Meanwhile, for the phrase *fucked up (4)* (see appendix4, pg.84) in **lexical meaning** this phrase means from the word fucked is to do something badly or make a worst mistake with express anger and up is to or in a higher position

somewhere. If we combine between the two words can be interpreted with the word fail. For the **contextual meaning** that phrase in the sentence “*what's fucked up, and everything's all right*” is that JOS tries to understand something that is not clear whether it is annoying or good. There are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning in this data. The meaning of both is different.

For the last, there is also one idiomatic expression that found by the researcher, especially in the 20th line (see appendix4, pg.84). That is ***read between the lines (5)***. This phrase has the lexical and contextual meaning. The **lexical meaning** of this phrase means to look for or discover a meaning in something that is not openly stated. Meanwhile the **contextual meaning** of that phrase is JOS tries to understand the implication of what is annoying and everything that is fine. There is similarity between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data.

So, from the fourth analysis, for the meaning, in this fourth song the researcher found that the difference between lexical and contextual meaning are more dominant than the similarity of meaning between the two.

3.1.2.5 Fifth Song

In this song lyric, the researcher found idiomatic expressions especially in the 5th lines (see appendix5, pg.85). For the phrase ***lost and found (1)*** the **lexical meaning** of that phrase is contains of *lost* means unable to find your way and *found* means to get back that was lost after searching for it. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase is JOS was first "lost" at his old home, but now

"discovered" when he dreamed of a better life. Here, the researcher does not find an equation between the lexical and the contextual meaning in it.

For the next, the researcher also found idiomatic expressions in the 10th line (see appendix5, pg.85). That is the word *fairytale* (2). The **lexical meaning** of the word *fairytale* is a story about magic or fairies usually for children. Meanwhile, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the context "*heads or tails and fairytales in my mind*" means that JOS still can't accept the fact that is confusing his mind, but he is "waiting" for something else. In this part, there is no similarity between lexical and contextual meaning in this data.

So, for meaning, the researcher found that all data obtained by researcher does not have similarities between lexical and contextual meaning.

3.1.2.6 Sixth Song

The phrase of *zip gun* (1) found in the 2nd line (see appendix6, pg.86). For this phrase, the **lexical meaning** contains of word *zip* means a thing that you use to fasten clothes, bags, etc. and *gun* means a weapon that is used for firing bullets. In the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence "*up on the boulevard like a zip gun on parade*" means shows that St. Jimmy is in the city where the city is also visited by JOS. At first JOS thought that St. Jimmy could save him, but that wasn't true. Which is actually, St. Jimmy is himself. There are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning in this data. The meaning of both is different.

For the next is the researcher idiomatic expressions in the 5th line (see appendix6, pg.86), which found in phrase *wear it out (2)*. This phrase has the **lexical meaning** that is from word *wear* means something to have on your body as piece of clothing and *out* means not at home or at one's place of work. While, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase is finally, at St. Jimmy, he sings more than once that his name is Jimmy "and you shouldn't wear it!" This is Jimmy's cry. In this data, the researcher does not find an equation between the lexical and contextual meaning in it.

The researcher also found one phrase in the 26th lines (see appendix6, pg.87). That is *comedy and tragedy (3)*. For this phrase the **lexically** contains of *comedy* which mean play or film that is intends to be funny and *tragedy* means very sad situation. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*it's comedy and tragedy*” mean JOS starts thinking that this is not true. Which JOS began to change, he begins to fall apart caused by St. Jimmy who comes from the bad effect of the city that he visits. In this data, the researcher does not found an equation between the lexical and the contextual meaning.

So, in the sixth analysis for the meaning, here is same with the previous analysis that in this analysis the researcher found that all of those data in this song are in different meaning between lexical and the contextual meaning.

3.1.2.7 Seventh Song

Idiomatic Expressions, which situated in the 1st, 7th, and in the 6th lines.

Here, the researcher found phrase *take away (1)* in the 1st line (see appendix7, pg.88). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase means to carry or move something from one place to another and away means to or at a distance from a particular place, person, or thing. While, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase, in the context “*take away the sensation inside*” means that JOS can no longer bear the pain, he must be open to the situation he feels, he must be able to eliminate the feeling that makes him tormented. In this data, the researchers did not find an equation between the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning.

The researcher also got one idiomatic expressions in the 7th line (see appendix7, pg.88). The word *overwhelming (2)* has **lexical meaning**, which means of this word is more than usual, too much, very great, very strong. Meanwhile, the **contextual** of that phrase in the sentence meaning of this word is JOS’s feeling about sedatives. It is something that is very fantastic for him. In this data, researchers find similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in them.

The next one is the phrase *long kiss (3)* found by researcher in the line 6th line (see appendix7, pg.88). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase contains of *long* means measuring or covering a great length or distance, while, *kiss* means touch with your lips as a sign of love. Actually here, JOS first met again with Whatsername, a woman that JOS had once known. Whatsername behaves the same as JOS, which often consumes liquor, and sedatives. For the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*give me a long kiss goodnight*” means that JOS intended to be given something that could calm himself and his mind,

namely a sedative. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data.

So, in the seventh analysis, for the meaning, in this case, the researcher found that the differences between lexical meaning and contextual meaning are more dominant than the similarity.

3.1.2.8 Eight Song

The researcher only found one idiomatic expressions. That is the phrase of *get away (1)* which is listed in the 3rd line (see appendix9, pg.90). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase means an escape from difficult situation. Meanwhile, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the context “*and she can't seem to get away*” means that in fact this song tells about the previous girl, an amazing Whatsername. JOS thought that this woman namely Whatsername is a carrier of liberation and a pioneer of revolution for his people. For this reason, JOS thought that she couldn't leave her people. The researcher found the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

So, in this analysis, for the meaning, the lexical meaning and the contextual meaning are same. There is no differentiates between the two.

3.1.2.9 Ninth Song

The researcher found three idiomatic expressions in the line 14th, 18th and 19th. The first is the phrase of *fucking match (1)* (see appendix10, pg.92). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase from the word *fucking* means angry statement, and

match means a small stick made of wood or cardboard that is used for lighting a fire. When combined, these two words become an unsuccessful competition. Meanwhile, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*So strike the fucking match to light this fuse!*” is Whatsername starts to reveal her true feelings, that she doesn't like JOS anymore. In this data, there is no similarity between lexical and contextual meaning.

For the next, is the phrase of *fucking life (2)* (see appendix10, pg.92), **the lexical** meaning of this phrase contains of *fucking* means angry statement while *life* means the ability to breath, grow, etc. When those two words combined, it becomes useless life. Meanwhile the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*you better run for your fucking life*” is JOS began to get worse, considering the fact that he left by a woman he loved, whatshername. He told by Whatsername not to bother her anymore. The researcher found the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

The next one is the word *underground (3)* (see appendix10, pg.93). The **lexical meaning** of this word is under the surface of the ground. Whereas the **contextual meaning** of that word in the sentence “*it's not over 'till you're underground*” means here, Whatsername still wants to confirm that she doesn't want JOS to interfere with Whatsername, even she ends her life. There is a similarity between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data. The meaning of both is different.

So, for meaning, researcher found that between lexical meanings and contextual meanings here have similarity meaning which is more dominant.

3.1.2.10 Tenth Song

The researcher found the idiomatic expression in the 1st line (see appendix11, pg.94). That phrase is *come and passed (1)*. The **lexical meaning** of that phrase is *come* means move or towards a person or place and *passed* means to move past or to the other side of something. The researcher did not find the equation between lexical and contextual in this data. Meanwhile the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*summer has come and passed*” is that for JOS, Whatsername is someone who just wants to stop by for a while in his life, without wanting to stay beside him.

For the next one is in the 3rd line (see appendix11, pg.94). That is found in the phrase *come to pass (2)*. The **lexical meaning** of *come to pass* is to happen. While, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the context “*Like my father's come to pass*” means that JOS still doesn't believe that the person he loves leaves him so fast. According to JOS, Whatsername came to life only briefly. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data. The meaning of both is different.

The next is the idiomatic expression that found in the phrase *drenched in my pain (3)* in the 8th line (see appendix11, pg.94). The **lexical meaning** of this phrase is deep hurt. Meanwhile the **contextual meaning** of that phrase is JOS felt very painful because of Whatsername left him alone. The researcher found the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

So, in this analysis for meaning, in this data found different meanings of lexical meanings and contextual meanings that are more dominant than the similarity.

3.1.2.11 Eleventh Song

Here, the researcher found some idiomatic expressions which are situated in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th part. For the first phrase is *fucked up (1)* (see appendix12, pg.97). Which, this phrase has the **lexical meaning**, that is from *fucked* means to have sex with something and *up* means toward the sky or a higher position. When those two words combined, it is meaning become a word *fail*. Whereas the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*He says we're fucked up, but we're not the same*” means St. Jimmy began to realize that he was different from JOS. While for the meaning, here there are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data.

Besides, the phrase of *get off (2)* (see appendix12, pg.99) for the **lexical meaning** of the phrase *get off* is to leave a place or start to journey. The **contextual meaning** in the sentence “*so, get off my case, off of my case*” means that JOS is threatened by Tunny and wants to be released from the temptation of Tunny. In this data, there are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning.

The next, the phrase *stems and seeds (3)* (see appendix12, pg.96), the **lexical meaning** of that phrase contains of *stems* means the main long thin part of a plant and *seeds* means a small hard part produced by a plant, from which a new

plant can grow. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*the stems and seeds of the last of the dope*” is show that St. Jimmy who is in JOS's body is a different people. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data.

In other hand, the phrase of *gifts and trust (4)* (see appendix12, pg.96), the **lexical meaning** of that phrase is appreciation. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*bearing gifts and trust*” means that JOS thinks that St. Jimmy is a better person than him. In this data, there are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning.

The phrase of *mom and dad (5)* (see appendix12, pg.97) has **lexical meaning**. Lexically of that phrase is one's mother and dad. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*and Mom and Dad are the ones you can blame*” means St. Jimmy wanted to explain to JOS that what was wrong about all the chaos that had happened to them was not what he did. The researcher didn't find the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

Phrase of *cigarettes and coffee (6)* (see appendix12, pg.98), which the **lexical meaning** of this phrase contains of word *cigarettes* means a thin tube of paper filled with tobacco and *coffee* means a roasted seed. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data. Meanwhile, the **contextual meaning** of this phrase in the sentence “*like cigarettes and coffee with the underbelly*” means JOS was at its weakest point, because he realized his mistake, and he wanted to enjoy his own life on East 12th Street.

The other phrase is ***rock and roll*** (7) (see appendix12, pg.99). The **lexical meaning** of this phrase is a type of music popular in the 1950's with a strong beat and simple tunes. While the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence "*I got a rock and girlfriend*" means that JOS has started his normal life. However, on the other hand here JOS is tempted by Tunny (one of the underbelly people) to return to the rebellious side. In this data, there are no similarities between lexical and contextual meaning.

Besides, there is word ***paperwork*** (8) (see appendix12, pg.97). **Lexically meaning** of that word is the written work that is a part of a job. The **contextual meaning** of the word *paperwork* in the sentence "*Jesus is filling out paperwork, now*" means that JOS was aware that he had made a mistake, so he wanted to punish himself for the mistakes he made himself. There are no similarities between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in this data. The meaning of both is different.

The last, the researcher found phrase ***letterbomb*** (9) (see appendix12, pg.100). The **lexical meaning** of that phrase is small bomb sent to somebody in an envelope. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence "*so send my love a letterbomb*" means that JOS has begun to want to go home. He wanted good news to come when he arrived at home. The researcher did not find the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

So, in the eleventh analysis, for meaning, from the whole analysis in this analysis, shows that the between lexical meaning and contextual meaning are different.

3.1.2.12 Twelfth Song

In the starting, the researcher found the phrase *ran into (1)* in the 1st line (see appendix13, pg.101), the **lexical meaning** that phrase contains of *run* means move fast on foot and *into* means to a position in or inside. The **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*thought I ran into you down on the street*” means JOS was imagining when he first met with Whatsername, the woman he loved. The researcher found the equation between lexical and contextual in this data.

Besides, there is a phrase in the 2nd line (see appendix13, pg.101), which the **lexical meaning** for phrase *turned out (2)* is to force somebody to leave a place. While, the **contextual meaning** of that phrase in the sentence “*then it turned out to only be a dream*” is finally JOS realized that all of it was only a memory for him. He could no longer replay a beautiful time with Whatsername. In this data, researchers find similarity between lexical meanings and contextual meanings.

While, the phrase of *went away (3)* in the 4th line (see appendix13, pg.101), **lexical meaning** of that phrase contains of the word *went* means go (past) and word *way* means distant. When those two words combined, it becomes the word gone. The **contextual meaning** of this phrase in the sentence “*she went away and then I took a different path*” means Whatsername has left JOS, and they have finally separated by choosing a different path. For this last analysis, there is only one type of idiomatic expressions, namely Phrasal Verb idioms. While for meaning, contextual meaning dominates more. For this last analysis, there is only one type of idiomatic expressions, namely Phrasal Verb idioms. Meanwhile for

meaning in this data, there are similarities between lexical and contextual meaning.

Overall, from those analyzes, the Irreversible Binomial Idiom is the type of Idiomatic expressions which dominated in Green Day's song lyrics seventh album. There are fifteen Irreversible Binomial Idioms were found on this seventh Green Day album. Meanwhile, meanings are more dominated with differentiate between lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

3.2 Discussions

In the thirteen data above, by using the theory from Makkai (1994), the researcher found several types of idiomatic expressions. Among them are; 11 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 13 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 15 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 3 Tournure Idioms, 4 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idiom. In this present study, with the songs lyric as the data presentation, the researcher found the types of idiomatic expressions which Irreversible Binomial Idiom type is the dominant type.

This is because the song lyrics are a literary work, where the words of the song lyrics are free and not force. The point is when writers want to write song lyrics, they are free to express all their feelings in which all feelings are poured into words, phrases and sentences. Cited from Jamalus (1988) explained that music is a work of sound art in the form of songs or musical compositions, which express the thoughts and feelings of its creators which are not binding through the elements of music. For this reason, the type of idiomatic expressions that

dominates in this research is Irreversible Binomial idioms. This is because Irreversible Binomial Idiom has a combination of an imagery containing of two words or more which between the two words there is a conjunction.

With previous studies, which used the same object but with different theories, it was found that Harefa (2015) used the theory from Cowie (1985) for idiomatic expressions. In this study found type; phrasal idioms, verbal idioms and sentential idioms. In addition, from Daulay et al. (2015), which uses the theory from Palmer (1976) for idiomatic expressions, in this study it does not indicate what type is the most dominant, because indeed in this study idiomatic expression was found only identified using McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American idioms (2005).

For this reason, in terms of the types of idiomatic expressions between previous studies and present study, both have the similarity that is the findings of the types of idiomatic expressions are uncertain. This is because in all song lyrics are based on songwriters, where they are free to express their feelings emotion and pour into words, phrases or sentences. Semi (1988) cited in Soemanang (2013) said that lyrics are very short poems that express emotions.

Different from the previous study from Ervina & Sumartini (2011) and Winarto & Tanjung (2015), which the data presentation was a film and the movie script, the researcher found that the most dominant type was Phrasal Verb Idiom. This is due to the fact that in a film it is something that is arranged. According Suryaman (2010) cited from Kartika (2012) states that drama script writing techniques or drama scripts have specificity when compared with poetry or prose

writing techniques. Because it has the possibility to be staged, the drama script has side text and dialogue. Therefore the dominating type is Phrasal verb idiom, which is Phrasal Verb idiom is an idiom that is mostly formed from the combination of a small number of verbs and also a small number of particles.

Not only that in the present study, the researcher also found the differences and similarities meaning between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in idiomatic expressions that found by the researcher. In finding differences and similarities between lexical and contextual meanings, researcher used the theory from Lyons (1984). The results show that in terms of the meaning, there are differences between lexical meaning and contextual meaning which dominated in this present study. It is because indeed some idiomatic expressions have a special meaning, for that there are many differences between lexical and contextual meaning. According to Harefa (2015) stated idioms are a form of expression in the form of words or sentences that cannot be interpreted directly.

But even though there are many differences, many researchers also find similarities between lexical and contextual meaning. It is known that the idiom cannot be predicted. From Strakšiene (2009) states that the meaning of idiomatic expressions is often unpredictable, they do not always mean the literal of the constituent parts. Thus, the researcher want to see what differences in meaning exist in lexical and contextual meaning in idiomatic expressions. Unlike the previous study, in the previous study no one has examined the existence of similarities or differences in meaning between lexical meanings and contextual meanings in idiomatic expressions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGESTIONS

This chapter presents about conclusions of the data that has been analysed in the previous study and suggestions dealing with songs as a means of improving the second learners' vocabulary especially in idiomatic expressions with hopefully could be useful for them.

4.1. Conclusions

From the above analysis it can be concluded that researcher found all idiomatic expression types based on the theory of Makkai (1994) in Green Day's seventh lyric songs album "American Idiot". There are forty seven idiomatic expressions. Of the 13 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 10 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 14 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 4 Tournure Idioms, 4 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idiom. In the findings of this present study, the dominant type is Binomial Idiom Irreversible with 15 idiomatic expressions.

Whereas for meaning, here researcher find that between lexical meaning and contextual meaning is different is more dominant. Not all lexical meaning is the same as contextual meaning, and not all are also different. This is evidenced that in this study, researcher found several similarities between lexical meaning and contextual meaning, as well as the differences between the two. From all the data above, there are 18 data found in which the meanings of lexical and contextual meanings are the same, and 29 data are different meanings between lexical and contextual meaning. It is because in interpreting the idiomatic expression between

lexically and contextually it is not always the same for the meaning. Thus, the researcher want to see what differences in meaning exist in lexical and contextual meaning in idiomatic expressions.

4.2. Suggestions

After finishing this thesis, in this part stated several points that could be used as recommendations, as followed;

- a) For readers who are interested in idiomatic expressions, especially those who like literary work, for example, music and song lyrics, reading this thesis can help to add a little knowledge about idiomatic expressions. Especially in the type of idiomatic expressions and meanings lexically and contextually. The meaning of idiomatic expressions is not only lexically but there is contextually. By reading this thesis, it is hoped that it can add a little insight into contextual and lexical meanings.
- b) Meanwhile, for students, especially for second language students who want to learn about vocabulary in depth, this study can provide information about idiomatic expressions.
- c) In addition, this study also useful for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researchers in the same topic, that is idiomatic expressions and their lexical and contextual meaning. With theory from Makkai and Lyons, the next researchers can use with different data, such as poetry, novels, drama dialogues, or script films, speech events from the famous human.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Appendix 1 “AMERICAN IDIOT”

SONG 1: “AMERICAN IDIOT”

[Verse 1]

Don't wanna be an **American idiot (1)**

Don't want a nation under the new media

And can you hear the sound of hysteria?

The subliminal **mind-fuck (2)** America

[Chorus]

Welcome to a new kind of tension

All across the alienation

Where everything isn't meant to be okay

Television dreams of tomorrow

We're not the ones who're meant to follow

For that's enough to argue

[Verse 2]

Well, maybe I'm the faggot, America

I'm not a part of a **redneck (3)** agenda

Now everybody do the propaganda

And sing along to the age of **paranoia (4)**

[Back to Chorus]

[Guitar Solo]

[Verse 3]

Don't wanna be an American idiot

One nation controlled by the media

Information age of hysteria

It's calling out to idiot America

[Back to Chorus]

Appendix 2 "JESUS OF SUBURBIA (JOS)"

SONG 2: "JESUS OF SUBURBIA (JOS)"

Jesus of Suburbia

[Verse 1]

I'm the son of **rage and love (1)**

The Jesus of Suburbia

The bible of "None of the above"

On a steady diet of soda pop and Ritalin

No one ever died for my sins in Hell as far as I can tell

At least the ones I **got away (10)** with

[Chorus]

And there's nothing wrong with me

This is how I'm supposed to be

In the land of make believe

That don't believe in me

[Verse 2]

Get my television fix

Sitting on my crucifix

The living room on my private womb

While the **moms and Brads (2)** away

To fall in love and fall in debt

To **alcohol and cigarettes (3)**

And Mary Jane to keep me insane

Doing someone else's cocaine

[Chorus]

And there's nothing wrong with me

This is how I'm supposed to be

In the land of make believe

That don't believe in me

City of the Damned

[Verse 1]

At the center of the Earth in the parking lot

Of the 7-11 where I was taught

The motto was just a lie

It says "home is where your heart is" but what a shame

'Cause everyone's heart doesn't beat the same

It's beating out of time

[Chorus]

City of the dead

At the end of another lost **highway (7)**

Signs misleading to nowhere

City of the damned

Lost children with dirty faces today

No one really seems to care...

[Verse 2]

I read the graffiti in the **bathroom (8)** stall

Like the holy scriptures of the shopping mall

And so it seemed to confess

It didn't say much, but it only confirmed

That the center of the earth is the end of the world

And I could really care less

[Back to Chorus]

I Don't Care

[Chorus]

I don't care if you don't, I don't care if you don't

I don't care if you don't care!

I don't care if you don't, I don't care if you don't

I don't care if you don't care!

I don't care if you don't, I don't care if you don't

I don't care if you don't care!

I don't care if you don't, I don't care if you don't

I don't care if you don't care!

I don't care!

[Verse]

Everyone's so full of shit

Born and raised (4) by hypocrites

Hearts recycled but never saved

From the cradle to the grave

We are the kids of **war and peace (5)**

From Anaheim to the Middle East

We are the stories and disciples of

The Jesus of Suburbia

[Bridge]

Land of make believe

And it don't believe in me

Land of make believe (*It's another lie!*)

And I don't believe

And I don't care

(Woo, woo, woo) I don't care

(Woo, woo, woo) I don't care

(Woo, woo, woo) I don't care

(Woo, woo, woo) I don't care

Dearly Beloved

[Verse 1]

Dearly beloved, are you listening?

I can't remember a word that you were saying

Are we demented or am I disturbed?

The space that's in between **insane and insecure (6)**

[Verse 2]

Oh therapy, can you please fill the void?

Am I retarded or am I just overjoyed?

Nobody's perfect and I stand accused

For lack of a better word, and that's my best excuse

Tales of Another Broken Home

[Verse 1]

To live and not to breathe

Is to die in tragedy

To run, to run away

To find what you believe

[Chorus]

[Verse 2]

I lost my faith to this

This town that don't exist

So I run, I **run away (11)**

The lights of masochists

[Chorus]

And I leave behind

This hurricane of **fucking lies (9)**

And I walked this line

A million and one fucking times

But not this time

[Guitar Solo]

[Outro]

I don't feel any shame, I won't apologize

When there ain't nowhere you can go

Running away from pain when you've been victimized

Tales from another broken home

You're leaving

You're leaving

You're leaving

Ah, you're leaving home

Appendix 3 “HOLIDAY”

SONG 3: “HOLIDAY”

[Intro]

Say hey!

[Verse 1]

Hear the sound of the falling rain

Coming down like an Armageddon flame (Hey!)

The shame, the ones who died without a name

Hear the dogs howling out of key

To a hymn called "**Faith and Misery**"(1) (Hey!)

And bleed, the company lost the war today

[Chorus]

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies

This is the dawning of the rest of our lives

On holiday

[Verse 2]

Hear the drum pounding out of time

Another protester has crossed the line (Hey!)

To find the money's on the other side

Can I get another Amen? (Amen!)

There's a flag wrapped around a score of men (Hey!)

A gag, a plastic bag on a monument

[Back to Chorus]

[Bridge]

"The representative from California has the floor"

Sieg Heil to the president Gasman

Bombs away is your punishment

Pulverize the Eiffel towers

Who criticize your government

Bang bang goes the broken glass

And kill all the fags that don't agree

Trials by fire, setting fire

Is not a way that's meant for me

Just 'cause, just 'cause

Because we're **outlaws (2)**, yeah!

[Chorus]

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies

This is the dawning of the rest of our lives

I beg to dream and differ from the hollow lies

This is the dawning of the rest of our lives

This is our lives on holiday

Appendix 4 “BOULEVARD OF BROKEN DREAMS”

SONG 4: “BOULEVARD OF BROKEN DREAMS”

[Verse 1]

I walk a lonely road

The only one that I have ever known

Don't know where it goes

But it's home to me, and I walk alone

I walk this **empty street (1)**

On the Boulevard of Broken Dreams

Where the **city sleeps (2)**

And I'm the only one, and I walk alone

I walk alone, I walk alone

I walk alone, I walk a-

[Chorus]

My shadow's the only one that **walks beside (3)** me

My shallow heart's the only thing that's beating

Sometimes I wish someone out there will find me

‘Til then I walk alone

[Verse 2]

I'm walking down the line

That divides me somewhere in my mind

On the borderline

Of the edge and where I walk alone

Read between the lines (4)

What's **fucked up**,(5) and everything's all right

Check my vital signs

To know I'm still alive, and I walk alone

I walk alone, I walk alone

I walk alone, I walk a-

[Back to Chorus]

[Guitar Solo]

[Bridge]

I walk this empty street

On the Boulevard of Broken Dreams

Where the city sleeps

And I'm the only one, and I walk a-

[Back to Chorus]

[Instrumental Outro]

Appendix 5 “ARE WE THE WAITING”

SONG 5: “ARE WE THE WAITING”

[Verse 1]

Starry nights, city lights coming down over me

Skyscrapers and stargazers in my head

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting unknown

This dirty town was burning down in my dreams

Lost and found (1), city bound in my dreams

[Chorus 1]

And screaming

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting

And screaming

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting

[Verse 2]

Forget-me-nots and second thoughts live in isolation

Heads or tails and **fairytales (2)** in my mind

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting unknown

The rage and love, the story of my life

The Jesus of Suburbia is a lie

[Chorus 2]

And screaming

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting

And screaming

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting unknown

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting

And screaming

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting unknown

Are we we are, are we we are the waiting unknown

Appendix 6 “ST. JIMMY”

SONG 6: “ST. JIMMY”

[Intro]

St. Jimmy's comin' down across the alleyway

Up on the boulevard like a **zip gun (1)** on parade

Light of a silhouette, he's insubordinate

Coming at you on the count of 1,2- 1,2,3,4!

[Verse 1]

My name is Jimmy and you better not **wear it out (2)**

Suicide commando that your momma talked about

King of the forty thieves, and I'm here to represent

The needle in the vein of the establishment

[Chorus]

I'm the patron saint of the denial

With an angel face and a taste for suicidal

[Verse 2]

Cigarettes and ramen and a little bag of dope

I am the son of a bitch and Edgar Allan Poe

Raised in the city under a halo of lights

The product of war and fear that we've been victimized

[Back to Chorus]

[Post-Chorus]

Are you talking to me?

I'll give you something to cry about

St. Jimmy!

[Brigde]

My name is St. Jimmy, I'm a son of a gun

I'm the one that's from the way outside

I'm a teenage assassin executing some fun

In the cult of the life of crime

I'd really hate to say it but I told you so

So shut your mouth before I shoot you down, ol' boy

Welcome to the club and give me some blood

I'm the resident leader of the lost and found

[Outro]

It's comedy and tragedy (3)

It's St. Jimmy

And that's my name

And don't wear it out!

Appendix 7 “GIVE ME NOVACAINE”

SONG 7: “GIVE ME NOVACAINE”

[Verse 1]

Take away (1) the sensation inside

Bitter sweet migraine in my head

It's like a throbbing tooth ache of the mind

I can't take this feeling anymore

[Chorus]

Drain the pressure from the swelling

This sensation's **overwhelming (2)**Give me a **long kiss (3)** goodnight

And everything will be alright

Tell me that I won't feel a thing

So give me Novacaine

[Verse 2]

Out of body and out of mind

Kiss the demons out of my dreams

I get the funny feeling, that's alright

Jimmy says it's better than here

I'll tell you why

[Back to Chorus]

[Ad Lib]

Oh Novacaine

[Guitar Solo]

[Back to Chorus]

Appendix 8 “SHE’S A REBEL”

SONG 8: “SHE’S A REBEL”

[Chorus]

She's a rebel, she's a saint

She's the salt of the earth and she's dangerous

She's a rebel, vigilante

Missing link on the brink of destruction

[Verse 1]

From Chicago to Toronto

She's the one that they call old “Whatsername”

She's the symbol of resistance

And she's holding on my heart like a hand grenade

[Verse 2]

Is she dreaming what I'm thinking?

Is she the mother of all bombs? Gonna detonate (3.Tournure Idiom)

Is she trouble like I'm trouble?

Make it a double twist of fate or a melody

[Bridge]

She sings the revolution

The dawning of our lives

She brings this liberation

That I just can't define

Nothing comes to mind

[Back to Chorus]

[Outro]

She's a rebel

She's a rebel

She's a rebel

And she's dangerous

Appendix 9 “EXTRA ORDINARY GIRL”

SONG 9: “EXTRA ORDINARY GIRL”

[Instrumental Intro]

[Verse 1]

She's an extraordinary girl

In an ordinary world

And she can't seem to **get away (1)**

He lacks the courage in his mind

Like a child left behind

Like a pet left in the rain

[Chorus]

She's all alone again

Wiping the tears from her eyes

Some days he feels like dying

She gets so sick of crying

[Verse 2]

She sees the mirror of herself

An image she wants to sell

To anyone willing to buy

He steals the image in her kiss

From her heart's apocalypse

From the one called Whatsername

[Back to Chorus]

[Instrumental Break]

[Chorus 2]

She's all alone again

Wiping the tears from her eyes

Some days he feels like dying

Some days it's not worth trying

Now that they both are finding

She gets so sick of crying

[Outro]

She's an extraordinary girl

An extraordinary girl

An extraordinary girl

An extraordinary girl

Appendix 10 “LATTERBOMB”

SONG 10: “LATTERBOMB”

[Intro - Kathleen Hanna]

Nobody likes you

Everyone left you

They're all out without you

Having fun

[Verse 1]

Where have all the bastards gone?

The underbelly stacks up ten high

The dummy failed the crash test

Collecting unemployment checks

Like a flunkie only along for the ride

Where have all the riots gone

As the city's motto gets pulverized?

What's in love is now in debt

On your birth certificate

So strike the **fucking match (1)** to light this fuse!

[Pre-Chorus]

The town bishop's an extortionist

And he don't even know that you exist

Standing still when it's do or die

You better run for your **fucking life (2)**

[Chorus]

It's not over 'till you're **underground (3)**

It's not over before it's too late

This city's burnin'

It's not my burden

It's not over before it's too late

There's nothing left to analyze

[Bridge]

Where will all the martyrs go when the virus cures itself?

And where will we all go when it's too late?

[Ad Lib]

And don't look back

[Middle Eight]

You're not the Jesus of Suburbia

The St. Jimmy is a figment of

Your father's rage and your mother's love

Made me the idiot America

[Chorus 2]

It's not over 'till you're underground

It's not over before it's too late

This city's burnin'

It's not my burden

It's not over before it's too late

[Outro]

She said "I can't take this place

I'm leaving it behind"

Well she said "I can't take this town

I'm leaving you tonight"

Appendix 11 "WAKE ME UP WHEN SEPTEMBER ENDS"

SONG 11: "WAKE ME UP WHEN SEPTEMBER ENDS"

[Verse 1]

Summer has **come and passed (1)**

The innocent can never last

Wake me up when September ends

Like my father's **come to pass (2)**

Seven years has gone so fast

Wake me up when September ends

[Chorus]

Here comes the rain again

Falling from the stars

Drenched in my pain again (3)

Becoming who we are

As my memory rests

But never forgets what I lost

Wake me up when September ends

[Verse 2]

Summer has come and passed

The innocent can never last

Wake me up when September ends

Ring out the bells again

Like we did when Spring began

Wake me up when September ends

[Back to Chorus]

[Verse 3]

Summer has come and passed

The innocent can never last

Wake me up when September ends

Like my father's come to pass

Twenty years has gone so fast

Wake me up when September ends

[Outro]

Wake me up when September ends

Wake me up when September ends

Appendix 12 “HOMECOMING”

SONG 12: “HOMECOMING”

Part 1: The Death of St. Jimmy

[Intro]

My heart is beating from me

I am standing all alone

Please call me only if you are coming home

Waste another year flies by

Waste a night or two

You taught me how to live

[Verse 1]

In the streets of shame

Where you've lost your dreams in the rain

There's no signs of hope

The **stems and seeds (3)** of the last of the dope

[Verse 2]

There's a glow of light

The St. Jimmy is the spark in the night

Bearing **gifts and trust (4)**

The fixture in the city of lust

[Chorus]

What the hell's your name?

What's your pleasure and what is your pain?

Do you dream too much?

Do you think what you need is a crutch?

[Verse 3]

In the crowd of pain

St. Jimmy comes without any shame

He says "We're **fucked up (1)**, but we're not the same

And **Mom and Dad (5)** are the ones you can blame"

[Chorus]

Jimmy died, today

He blew his brains out into the bay

In the state of mind

It's my own private suicide

Part 2: East 12th St. Jimmy

[Intro]

Well nobody cares, well nobody cares

Does anyone care if nobody cares?

Well nobody cares, well nobody cares

Does anyone care if nobody cares?

[Verse]

Jesus is filling out **paperwork (8)**, now

At the facility on East 12th St

He's not listening to a word, now

He's in his own world and he's daydreaming

He'd rather be doing something else, now

Like **cigarettes and coffee (6)** with the underbelly

His life's on the line with anxiety, now

And she had enough and he had plenty

[Interlude]

Somebody get me out of here

Anybody get me out of here

Somebody get me out of here

Get me the fuck right out of here

[Outro]

So far away, I don't want to stay Get me out of here, right now

I just wanna be free, is there a possibility?

Get me out of here, right now

This life like dream ain't for me!

Part 3: Nobody Likes You

[Verse]

I fell asleep while watching Spike TV

After ten cups of coffee, and you're still not here

Dreaming of a song, but something went wrong

And you can't tell anyone, 'cause no one's here

Left me here alone when I should have stayed home

After ten cups of coffee, I'm thinking (*Where'd you go?*)

[Chorus]

(Where'd you go?)

Nobody likes you, everyone left you (*Where'd you go?*)

They're all out without you, havin' fun (*Where'd you go?*)

Everyone left you, nobody likes you (*Where'd you go?*)

They're all out without you, havin' fun

(*Where'd you go... go... go... go...*)

Part 4: Rock and Roll Girlfriend

[Intro]

Geez... Ha...

[Verse]

I got a **rock and roll (7)** band, I got a rock and roll life

I got a rock and roll girlfriend and another ex-wife

I got a rock and roll house, I got a rock and roll car

I play the shit out the drums, and I can play the guitar

I got a kid in New York, I got a kid in the Bay

I haven't drank or smoked nothing in over 22 days

(*Don't want to be an American idiot!*)

So, **get off (2)** my case, off of my case

Off of my case!

Part 5: We're Coming Home Again

[Verse]

Here they come, marching down the street

Like a desperation murmur of a heart beat

Coming back from the edge of town

Underneath their feet

The time has come and it's going nowhere

Nobody ever said that life was fair, now

Go-carts and guns are treasures they will bear

In the summer heat

[Pre-Chorus]

The world is spinning 'round

And 'round, out of control again

From the 7-11

To the fear of breaking down

So send my love a **letterbomb (9)**

And visit me in Hell

We're the ones going...

[Chorus]

Home, we're coming home again

Home, we're coming home again

[Bridge]

I started fuckin' running

Just as soon as my feet touch ground

We're back in the barrio

But to you and me, that's Jingle Town, that's...

[Back to Chorus]

(No! Fuck off! Just go! I don't care! I don't! I don't know! I smashed my phone!

Just go! I don't care! I don't! I don't know! I smashed my phone!

[Outro]

Nobody likes you, everyone left you

They're all out without you, havin' fun...

Appendix 13 “WHATSERNAME”

SONG 13: “WHATSERNAME”

[Verse 1]

Thought I **ran into (1)** you down on the street

Then it **turned out (2)** to only be a dream

[Chorus]

I made a point to burn all of the photographs

She **went away (3)** and then I took a different path

I remember the face but I can't recall the name

Now I wonder how Whatsername has been

[Verse 2]

Seems that she disappeared without a trace

Did she ever marry old Whatshisface?

[Back to Chorus]

[Bridge]

Remember, whatever

It seems like forever ago

Remember, whatever

It seems like forever ago

The regrets are useless in my mind

She's in my head, I must confess

The regrets are useless in my mind

She's in my head from so long ago

(Go, Go, Go, Go..)

[Outro]

