

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FOUND IN “25” ALBUM OF ADELE LAURIE
BLUE ADKINS**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FOUND IN “25” ALBUM OF
ADELE LAURIE BLUE ADKINS**

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2020

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Idiomatic Expression Found in “25” Album of Adele Laurie Blue Adkins**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 30/11/2022

The researcher



M. Imam Prayoga

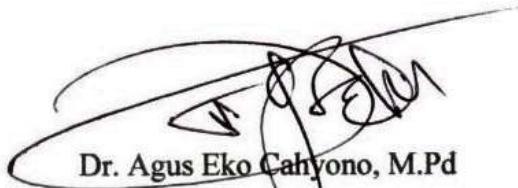
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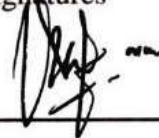
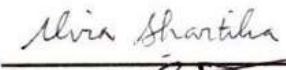
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MOTTO

“I get it, I remember it, I use it”

Insyah Allah

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated especially for;

- My beloved father and mother
Thanks for all love, supports, sacrifice, pray and all of that you are given to me and I'll try to make your dream come true
- My beloved little brother and little sister
Thanks for the affections, attentions, happiness, and laugh which colored my days.
- My beloved uncle and aunt
Thanks for your motivation and your help
- My friends
Thanks for your attentions and motivation

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The great peace and love always be upon to greatest in Islam, Muhammad SAW, who always inspires me when I close and open my eyes.

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My second home *Forskimal* and *Matur Malang*, thank you for being my second home in Malang.

The last, hopefully, this research will give many advantages to all of people who much concern in English language.

Malang, 19 June 2020

M. Imam Prayoga

ABSTRACT

M.Imam Prayoga. 2020, Idiomatic Expression Found in “25” Album of Adele Laure Blue Adikins. Undergraduate thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Key Words: Idiomatic Expression

This study aims to determine the idiomatic expressions in the Adele Lauren Blue Adikins album entitled "25". In this study, researcher only focused on the types and uses of idiomatic expressions in the album "25" by Adele Lauren Blue Adikins. There are two problem statements that will be analysed in this study. The first is 1) what types of idiomatic expressions are in the "25" album of Adele Laure Blue Adikins and 2) how to use idiomatic expression in the "25" album of Adele Laure Blue Adikins.

Therefore, to get a deeper understanding of this research, researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach because the data was analysed and presented in the form of sentence words. Data is taken from the song Adele Lauren Blue Adikins on the album "25". Then the data in the Analysis uses the theory put forward by Makai, in this study the writer went through several processes to collect the first data: the writer listens to a song and seeks to contain idiomatic expressions in each word in the song. Second: researchers analyse the types and functions of idiomatic expressions using Makai theory. Finally, researchers take the essence of the study.

Based on this conclusion, the researcher found two idiomatic expressions used by Adele in the lyrics of the song. Researchers found the type of idiomatic expression used by Adelle in the album "25" which contains seven songs. They are phrasal verbs. (Phrasal verbs contain verbal verbs + phrasal verbs and verbs and prepositions) and tournament idioms. Researchers found 30 sentences used by songwriters that contain idiomatic expressions. The data consists of twenty sentences of phrasal verbs and ten sentences of tournament idioms. The idiom verb phrase is the most dominant used by Adele in song lyrics. It suggested to the further researcher, particularly those who have the same problem and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Besides that, the further researchers can analyses using the other theory of idiomatic expressions.

ABSTRAK

M.Imam Prayoga. 2020, Idiomatic Expression Found in “25” Album of Adele Laure Blue Adikins. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Kata kunci: Ekpresi Idiomatik

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Ekspresi Idiomatik yang ada di album Adele Lauren Blue Adikins yang berjudul “25”. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti hanya memfokuskan kepada tipe dan penggunaan Ekspresi Idiomatik di dalam album “25” dari Adele Lauren Blue Adikins. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah yang akan di Analisa dalam penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah 1) apa tipe dari Ekspresi Idiomatik yang ada di dalam album “25” dari Adele Laure Blue Adikins dan 2) bagaimana penggunaan Ekspresi Idiomatik di dalam album “25” dari Adele Laure Blue Adikins.

Maka dari itu, untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih dari penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena data di Analisa dan dipaparkan dalam bentuk kata kalimat. Data diambil dari lagu lagunya Adele Lauren Blue Adikins yang di album “25”. Kemudian data di Analisa menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Makai, di dalam penelitian ini penulis menempuh bebrapa proses untuk mengumpulkan data yang pertama: penulis mendengarkan lagu dan mencari yang mengandung Ekspresi Idiomatik di setiap kata di dalam lagu tersebut. Kedua: peneliti menganalisis tipe dan fungsi ekspresi idiomatik dengan menggunakan teori Makai. Yang terakhir: peneliti mengambil intisari dalam penelitian tersebut.

Berdasarkan kesimpulan ini, peneliti menemukan dua ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan oleh Adele di dalam lirik lagunya. Peneliti menemukan jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan oleh Adelle di album "25" yang berisi tujuh lagu. Mereka adalah kata kerja phrasal. (Kata kerja phrasal mengandung kata kerja verbal + kata kerja phrasal dan kata kerja dan kata depan) dan idiom turnamen. Peneliti menemukan 30 kalimat yang digunakan oleh penulis lagu yang berisi ekspresi idiomatik. Data tersebut terdiri dari dua puluh kalimat dari kata kerja phrasal dan sepuluh kalimat idiom turnamen. Idi kata kerja frase adalah yang paling dominan digunakan oleh Adele dalam lirik lagu. Disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya, khususnya yang memiliki permasalahan yang sama dan tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian, disarankan agar penelitian ini dapat menjadi

referensi. Selain itu, peneliti selanjutnya dapat menganalisis menggunakan teori ekspresi idiomatik lainnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain the important points in this chapter such as the background of study, the problem of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, and the significances of the study.

A. Background of The Study

An idiom is one of the unique phenomena of language and it can be found in every language on this planet, the idiom cannot be understood literally but contextually. Each language has its idioms when people are communicating with their interlocutors using idioms might stimulate confusion because of the lack of understanding between each other. Currently, the idiom is not only used in daily conversation but also used massively in the music industry. Based on the explanation above, idiom is the number of words that it goes to gather. So, what forms it is something different from the meanings of separate words. In general, idiom can be classified into phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, and partial idioms (Larson, 1984).

As we know that, idiom is a part of semantics. Moreover, semantics is the study of language. Which is analysing the meaning of the sentence and the meaning of the words. After that to know the semantics, it must be analysed the context of its use or descriptive subject. Therefore, semantics is the science for people to know about the character of a meaning in their language that people have from language knowledge. Akmajian, Demers and Harnish, (1981, p. 225) in their book “Linguistics and Introduction to Language and Communication”

generally assert that semantics is learning the meaning of each language, whereas in semantic logic it is considered as a reference in linguistics. In addition, this research focuses on the use of idiomatic expressions on Adele's songs, especially on the "25" album from Adele.

Nowadays, on this planet we often see people communicating with songs with other people and also many people express their expressions through songs because inside the song has its message depending on what song they listen to. They feel they are in love they can hear songs that smell romantic and so on. A lot of people found difficulty when they listen to the music used a lot of idioms in the lyrics, particularly in English songs. Besides, there are many lyrics of songs contained with an expression where meaning is not easy to be interpreted. Although, they are understanding in every single word. But it is still difficult to understand the sentence meaning. Idioms are expressions of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a semantics.

A song is a combination of sound and expression performed with singing accompanied by a musical instrument. In every culture, there have different musical instruments and played for different purposes. According to Sharndama & Suleiman as cited in Akporobaro (2006) songs have a variety of characters, songs have a rich imaginative and are elaborated in play words, melodies and rhythms. Besides that, songs have various themes that are commonly used by people to express their feelings such as religion, social, sadness, love, and so on. The most important thing in a song is the lyrics. A lyric is a word written by a writer in the form of a short, short poem which is a very strong expression or

feeling of the thought of the writer or the perception of the writer in a meditative way. But there are many people also difficult to understand the expression from the lyric although they understand every single word. And then, from lyric of the song they are many contain idiomatic expression in the lyric of the song that make it important to know idiom or understand about idiomatic expression.

Furthermore, the writer is interested in examining the Idiomatic expression in the last album “25” of Adele’s songs because Adele has many popular songs and his songs contained many idioms, such as: hello, send my love, I miss you, when we were young, remedy, water under the bridge, river lea and others. Besides that, the researcher examines the lyrics of Adele’s song as a subject because Adele is a famed singer in the world; a lot of people use Adele's song to express their feelings. Not only that, Adele's songs are also very pleasing to hear and easy to understand by the listeners of the song. In every title of Adele’s song have moral values and life message which are very useful for the listener everywhere. And also, Adele has many purposes and ideas on her song to transfer it to the listener. Every song has a music sound, rhythm, and lyrics. Adele’s song as well as a lot of the messages and beautiful lyrics. Besides that, in the lyrics of Adele’s song, especially in song lyrics of “25” last album. There are many idiomatic expressions that people do not know about it, whereas the idiomatic expression is part of semantics in the field of linguistics.

There are some previous studies related to the same field but have different subjects and theories. The first is Khairunisa (2016), she analyses of Translation strategies of Idiomatic expression used in Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”

movie. The result of her analysis leads to the following conclusion; from this study, she used two theories. The first, Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig theory's to analyses idiomatic expression. Then to analyze the translation strategy it used Baker's theory. This study also. Focus on translation strategy. Second previous studies are Winarto and Tanjung (2015), the analysis of English idiomatic expression in Transformers III-Dark of the moon: from the study, from this study they used Fernando and Hocket theory. This study focus to explain the translation strategies used to translate the idiomatic expression and to evaluate the degrees of the meaning equivalence of the translated idiom. The third previous study is Saputro (2012), the analyses idiom and strategies of translation and the deathly hallows. This study described the translation of idioms expression found in the novel harry potter and the deathly hallows published by Bloomsburry and strategies in translation idioms applied based on Baker's theory. However, this research is an idiomatic expression found in Adele Laurie Blue Adkins's song. This research has the same subject and unfamiliar object with the previous study. However, this research focus in the Adele's song as specially "25" albums of Adele. And then this research used Makai theory to analyze the idiomatic expression.

This study deals with an analysis idiomatic expression that found Adele's song. It is very important to know especially for people who always listen to the music, because in the part of single words on the song's lyrics there are many idiomatic expressions that use by musicians. Listening song is a pleasure, but we cannot enjoy the song without knowing what the lyric's meaning. It is impossible

when we sing a song without knowing what the meaning of the song itself. But, sometimes, we have done it; we have been singing that song and would not realize that we don't know what the meaning of the song itself. So, people should know about the idiomatic expressions deeply. While, the researcher applies Makai's theory of idiom for doing this study. Makai's theory of idiom has five types of idiom can be elaborated on as follows: (1) phrasal verb idiom: which the constituent is verb + adverb or preposition. These adverb or prepositions are used after verb are sometimes called adverbial particle. (2) Tournure idiom: a verb phrase idiom which contains at least three lexicons or words and containing the definite article or indefinite article. The tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning. (3) Irreversible Binomial Idiom: Idiom is a kind of idioms consist of two words separated by a conjunction. (4) Phrasal compound idiom: a common form of idiom. Some words are combined into one. but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. This kind contains primary nominal which pattern can be Adjective + noun, noun + noun, and verb + noun. (5) Incorporating verb idiom: a kind of idiom in which the first element is either a noun or an adjective which is attached to a verb. The resercher really state the topic is proper to be conducted because this study uses new theory, different aspect and different subject of study.

B. Research Questions

From the explanation above, they are two questions that formulated in this research questions;

1. What are the types of idiomatic expression used in Adela's songs?
2. How are the idiomatic expressions used in Adele's songs?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on research question, the objectives lead to something that should be found out, this research tries to find out the answer of those research questions, they are:

1. To examine the type of idiomatic expressions found in Adela's songs.
2. To examine idiomatic expressions are used in Adele's songs

D. The significance of the Study

This research has significance in this research among theoretical and practical.

First, in theory, this research has contributed to English students who want to learn the meaning of idioms and this research can also be a reference to English students who want to conduct research with the same concerns, especially regarding semantic and idiomatic expressions.

Second, about practicality, contributes to English students who have difficulty interpreting songs or who have anomalies in interpreting a song because so many people can sing but it is very difficult to interpret what he sings because in the song there are elements of idiomatic expression.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on linguistics especially examining Adele's songs in the "25" album. It focuses on the types of idiomatic expression in every single of the lyric of Adele's songs which contain an idiomatic expression. Then the researcher limits to investigate the sentence but the researcher will analyze in

every words which contained the idiomatic. Then, here the researcher only took some of song's lyrics in 25th Album.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this research there are key terms where these key terms need to be defined to avoid miscommunication. Among are:

1. Semantic is branding of linguistic which focus with the meaning; it deals with words, sentences, and phrase. And also, it usually uses code in the structure of language.
2. Contextual meaning is the meaning of a word or combination of words or an utterance in the context of its use. The context here can be in the context of sentences, contextual contexts or contexts of usage.
3. Idiomatic expressions are typical constructs in a language in which one of its retreats cannot be removed or replaced. Also, it is words that have idiomatic characteristics that are not exposed to the economic rules of language
4. Song lyrics are arrangement / series of words that are pitched. In my opinion, song lyrics are a person's expression of something that has been seen, heard or experienced. in expressing their experiences, the poet or songwriter permits the words and language to create an appeal and distinctiveness to the lyrics or poetry. a lyric is a technique written using literary works containing advertising, politics, obeying, and prayer messages.

G. Research Methodology

This part about discussion about the method research applied in the present research. It contains of Research design, research subject, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

In this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach to explain the data in detail, because the data are from the lyrics of Adelle's songs. Besides that, the purpose of this study is to describe the idiomatic that songs writer uses in her song's lyrics. So, it can make sure and clear about the data that need more explanation on the process of analyzing

2. Data and Data Source

In this study the data is in the form of words because in it using a qualitative approach. The source data of this study were taken from Adelle official website on Youtube (<https://www.youtube.com/user/adelelondon>). It is very valid to uses because it is the official account of the songwriter itself in YouTube, which we may not find the lyrics error. Besides that, we can easily find the new album especially in English album, video, song lyrics, and all about Maher Zain.

3. Data Collection

The researcher collected the data from the official YouTube account of Adele because in the official Adele account the author can easily get the last

album Adele entitled "25" not only that by opening our official account we can also get original videos and lyrics from Adele Laura Blue Adikins. after that the researchers listened to Adele's songs one by one in the last album, the album "25", there are eleven songs, such as the hello, Send My love, I miss you, When We Were Young, Remedy, water Under The Bridge, River Lea, Love In The dark, Million Years Ago, All I Ask and Sweetest Devotion.

In the last album, Adele or the album "25" has eleven songs but the author only analyzes seven songs because in those seven songs there are a lot of vocabulary blocks and many contain idiomatic expressions. After listening to the album "25" one by Adele, researchers tried to analyze each paragraph of the song lyrics from Adele which contained an idiomatic expression.

Then, after that, researchers marked the lyrics of Adele that included idiomatic types of expression. While, with this step, it can be easier for researchers to clarify data that contain idiomatic expressions. Then, the researcher identifies them in each type of idiomatic expression like phrasal verb idiom, Tournure idiom, Irreversible Binomial Idiom, Phrasal compound idiom, and Incorporating verb idiom. Finally, the researcher examines the data that contains idiomatic expressions and the researcher analyzed it

4. Data Analysis

This study analyses the idiomatic expression found in Adele's song. There several steps used in this research. First, he will listen to the song and look for containing idiom in every single word. Second, the researcher analysed the types of idiomatic expressions used by Makai's theory of idiom. Data will be classified

into five types of Idiomatic expression. Third, after finding and analyze the idiomatic expression in the lyrics of Adele's songs, the researcher analyzed the contextual meaning in Adele's songs and looking for the idiomatic expression from the song. The last step is the researcher made a conclusion. The conclusion must obtain from the result of the data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses the review of related literature which consists of definition of Semantic, Idiomatic Expression and previous related studies.

A. Semantics

The term Semantic is derived from Greek verb *Semantio* that mean to mean to signify the word. The word Semantic has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, in particular of linguistic meaning. Semantic is a study of how a person responds to words and other symbols. Beside, the term Semantic is part of Linguistic branches, which is an important part of overall Linguistic competence. This statement is crucial to the Chomskyan goal of describing for linguistic competence, that people will speak and understand easily a language if they have linguistic competence. Kreidler, (1998, p. 3) said that semantics is an arrangement of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the way language arranges and expresses meaning. From the above explanation, semantics is the study of the meaning and semantics of the linguistics part. (Portner, 2005). Besides Semantic involves the meaning of word, phrase, sentence, and text. Furthermore, semantic is one of the important things to study linguistic. It is because semantic is related to two important aspects of language encompassing language in teaching and language in communication.

Akmajian, Demers, and Harnish (1981, p. 255) in their book “Linguistics and introduction to Language and Communication” states that semantics is generally considered a linguistic study of meaning, whereas in semantic logic is linguistics as a study of references. In Longman Dictionary (1987, p. 1011) Semantic is the study of meanings of words and another part of the language, the general study of signs or symbols, and what they stand for. On another hand, Goddard (1998, p. 1) also stated that semantics is the science of linguistics that studies a meaning to analyze the characters of language used by humans. it is clear that semantics here has a very important role in understanding a language, especially in English, because semantics also learns between language and culture as Goddard (1998, p. 1) also states:

“Another concern of semantic is to shed light on the relationship between languages and cultures. Much of the vocabulary of any language and even part of the grammar will reflect the culture of its speakers indeed, the culture specific concepts and way of understanding embedded in language, are an important part of what constitutes a culture.”

like Lyons, who said that semantics is the study of meaning. it can be described here that the meaning in semantic theory is the mind of the speaker to the mind of the bearer by manifesting it, in one language to another. (Lyons, 1984, p. 139). But lately, there have been several philosophers who debated the term meaning in Semantic resolution. according to them, the meaning of the word will not be answered, if asked in a question like this. What is meaning? because in English the meaning of the word actually has existence.(reality presuppositions), and everything called meaning is similar, if it does not deal with nature (presupposition of homogeneity) moreover, Griffiths (2006, p. 15) say that

semantics attempt to describe and understand the nature of knowledge about meaning in language.

Meaning can not inseparable from language, therefore, Semantic become part of linguistic. Language experts have classified meaning in different ways based on their deliberation. According to Verhaar (1983, p. 124) meaning is divided into two part, they are gramatical meaning and lexical meaning. Gramatical meaning is the meaning of a word that depends on its role in a sentenc: varies within flectional form. Lexical meaning is the meaning is the meaning of a content word that depends on linguistic concepts and it is used express.

Besides that, according to Leech (1974) meaning is divided into 7 type. They are denotative meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, thematic meaning, and social meaning. Donotative or conceptual meaning is the literal meaning of the word indicating the ideas or concept to which it refers. Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. Affective meaning is anything that convey about the feeling and atitude of the speaker through use of language. Reflective meaning is aries when a word has more than one conceptual meaning which a word acquired in the company of certain word. Thematic meaning is refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasize. Social meaning is the

meaning that conveyed by piece of language about social context of its use. The decoding of the text is dependent on our stylistics knowledge.

B. Idiomatic Expressions

To get to know English, you must know the meaning of simple words and also recognize morphemes. but besides that there is a phrase in which it consists of more than one word that cannot be. These kinds of word expression are called idioms (Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams, 2013, p. 177). Idiomatic expression is a sequence of words that operates as a single semantic unit, and like many multi word verbs of meaning of the whole cannot be deduced from an understanding of the parts. It can be said as a group of words with a meaning of its own that is different from the meanings of each individual word in the group

Furthermore, idiomatic expressions are words that are combined and these words have different meanings. this can be an idiomatic meaning or a literal meaning that has a different (Cooper, 1998). Peaty in his book “Working with English Idiom” (1983, p. 4), stated that an idiom is an expression, which can not be understood from literal meaning of words of which is composed. Some idioms have various meaning dependi ng on the context.

For example:

- “*To sit on the fence*”, can literally meaning that one is sitting on a fence.
- “*I sat on the fence and watch the game*”. In this sentence “I sat on the fence” means that one is not making a clear choice regarding some issues.

- “*The politician sat on the fence*” means that they would not give their opinion about the tax issues.

Idioms are also defined as one kind of lexical meaning that is different from the meaning of individual item. An idiomatic expression usually occurs in formal style and slang. It comes from an essential part of general vocabulary of English (Cooper, 1998).

Idiomatic expressions sometimes are also in the form of phrase. Some idiomatic expressions are made with a phrasal verb plus some other words. Hornby (1987, p. 421) stated that idiomatic expression is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words but must be learnt as a whole. It is sometimes also referred to the practice of using certain prepositions following some verbs, noun adjective. For example:

- *To run around like a chicken with its head cut off*”.

The sentence above means that “ to run around with what seems to be purpose.

- “ *I run around like a chicken with its head cut off*”

This sentence means that I tried to prepare (my holidays, etc).

Most idiomatic expressions are unique and fixed in their grammatical structure. For instance, the expression “*to sit on the fence*” cannot become “*to sit on a fence*” or “*to sit on the fences*”. Other example, the idiomatic expression “*It’s raining geese and goats*” which has meaning “ raining heavily” cannot be

changed by “ *I'ts raining cats and dog*”. However, there are many changes that can be made to an idiom.

For example:

- “To be broken” lexical means that some thing broken.
- “The lamp is broken” means that I cannot easily read my book. “To be broke”, I am broke and I cannot go to the movie”.

Another way that idioms can show variability from a frozen form is through modification, which idioms can accept to various degrees. Let's start with two examples showing fairly straightforward adverbial modification(in this examples in this section, words in italics represent modification of idiomatic phrases):

C. Types of Idioms

Makkai (1972) classified idiom into two types that are lexemic and semantic idiom is minimal free form is that smallest meaningful form of spoken or a written language which can occur in isolation, thus constituting an utterance by itself. It mean that the lexemic idiom are idiom which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective and preposition) and they are composed of a monolexemic lexeme. The lexemic idioms are divided into six types. While semantic idiom is a polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derive from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as realization of unpredictable semantic network.

As a language form, idiom has its own characteristic and patterns and some of it has no semantic structure or grammatical rules. An idiom also used in high

frequency whether in written language or oral language because idiom has convey a host of language and culture information when people chat to each other.

In some senses, idioms are the reflection of the of the environment, life, historical culture of native speakers or someone who are closely associated with their inner most spirit and feelings of its language. They are commonly used in all type of languages, informal and formal.

Makkai (1972), in his book, divided lexemic idiom into six:

a. Phrase Verbs Idiom

A phrase verbs idiom is a compound verbs consisting of verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). Sometimes it formed by two or sometime three parts which is contain of verb and an adverb of preposition. Most of phrasal verb are formed from a combination of small number of verb (go, get, sit, come, etc.) and small number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc.).

Phrasal verb occurs in many idiomatic expression. Phrasal verb has a meaning that easy to guess (for example *sit down* or *get up*). But in any other cases, phrasal verbs can be quite different from it components which fomed it. *Hold up*, for example, has really different meaning from the literal meaning of hold (*to hold something in your hands*) no longer used.

b. Tournure Idioms

Tournure Idiom s is a polylexonic lexeme of a larger size level than a pharasal verb. This kind of idiom are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and are mosetly verbs. A tournure idiom mostly falls into sentences. Based on its structure, tournure idioms are devided into:

1. The form contains the compulsory “it”. It has two kinds. The first kind is “it” that stands in the last. For example: *to break it up* (to stop fighting) and *to step on it* (to speed up)
2. The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article. For example: to give somebody A blank check 33 (to blow somebody to do anything he wishes), to hit THE books 34 (to study hard)
3. The form contains irreversible binomial. For example: to rain cats and dogs 35 (to rain profusely), to be at sixes and sevens 36 (to be at state confusion, at odds), without rhyme or reason 37 (unmotivated)
4. Direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. Example: to build castle in the air 38 (to make unrealistic plans)
5. Leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing. Example to dance on air 39 (to get hanged)
6. The leading is “BE”. For example: to be well off 40 (to be prosperous wealthy)

c. Irreversible Binominal Idioms

Irreversible Binomial Idioms consist of two words, which are separated by conjunction. The words orders in this structure are fixed.

Example: high and dry (without resources), Romeo and Juliet (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love), upside down (to upset someone or something; to thoroughly confuse someone or something)

The principles of defining this kind of idiom are as follows:

1. A and B may be the same word (class against class)

2. B embodies some variation upon A (bag and baggage)
3. A and B are near-synonyms (death and destruction)
4. A and B are Mutually complementary (Brush and Palette)
5. B is the opposite of A (sink or swim, assets and liabilities)
6. A is a sub division of B or Vice versa (months and years)
7. B functions as a consequence of A (to shoot and kill)

d. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is idiom that contains primarily nominal made up of “adjective plus noun”, “noun plus noun”, “verb plus noun”, or “adverb plus preposition”.

Example: blackmail (any payment force by intimidation), bookworm (a person committed to reading or studying), hot dog (food), white house (the Official Residents of the Presidents of the United States)

e. Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Incorporating verbs idiom has actually spread in all out daily activities even we do not realize it. This kind of idiom mostly used in corporation or formal term. Incorporating Verbs Idioms have the forms are Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, Noun-Noun, and Adjective-Noun. Usually incorporating verb separated by (-) and usually used as verb. Incorporating verbs idiom follows the pattern as follows

a. Noun-Verb

Example: “to sight-see” means visit the famous places in a city, country, etc. Even a person looking out of his windows also sees sight, but it is not to sight-see. Another example is word wife-hunt which means to seek for a wife. It doesn’t result in the killing of fugitive since hunt literally is systematically to search for capture without killing.

b. Noun-noun

Example: Bootleg means Made and sold illegally. Another example is to Money-Laundry which means the concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money.

c. Adjective-Noun

Example: to Blackmail means “The crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them.”

d. Adjective-Verb

Example: to Whitewash means “An attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something.”

a. Pseudo Idioms

Pseudo-Idioms are also being able to mislead or misinform an unwary listener. Example: Cranberry (bright red acid berry produced by any plant of the genus oxycoccus), In the sentence “make a cranberry face”. It means the face become red. Another example is tic-tac-toe (special game), hocus pocus (magic).

b. Idiom Variation

In addition, although idioms are usually described as “fixed phrases” but most of them exhibit some type of variation. Some Idioms allows four kinds of variation, as represented by optional elements, variable elements, movable elements, and grammatical variation.

1. Optional Element

Optional element is element that can either be added or omitted in an idiom.

An example of an optional element is the word “two” in the following entry:

“alike as (two) peas in a pod.”

This idiom is actually two variant forms:

“alike as peas in a pod”

“alike as two peas in a pod”

The omitted word here doesn’t change the meaning at all. It means that the use of the two sentence above is accepted which is not arguable by native speaker.

2. Variable Element

Variable elements stand for the classes or lists of the possible words or phrases that can occur in entry heads. They are sort of wild cards. The most common variable elements used here are: so = someone; sth = something; so/sth = someone or something; one = the same person as the agent of the utterance, some place = a location. There are others that are more specific, such as an amount of money; some quality; some time; doing sth; etc.

Two of the variable elements discussed above, so and one, are quite distinct from one another and need further explanation. The use of the word one in a sentence seems very stilted, and many people would feel uncomfortable using it in the company of their peers. Used as a variable element here, it refers to the same human being that is named as the agent or subject of the sentence in which the variable element one is found. The variable element oneself works the same way.

For examples, look at the following idiom:

Able to do sth standing on one's head Here are some sentences containing this idiom:

“He is able to bake cookies standing on his head”

“Those guys are able to bake cookies standing on their heads”

Now look at this incorrect representation of the idiom:

“Able to do sth standing on so's head”

Here are some sentences containing this incorrect representation:

“He is able to bake cookies standing on her head.”

“She is able to bake cookies standing on Tom's friends' head.”

3. Movable Element

Some movable element belongs to phrasal verbs:

Form: “Verb + Object + Particle”

Example:

“Put your hat on.”

“Take the trash out.”

Some idioms indicate that the particle can also

occur before the object. This means that there is an

alternate form of the idiom:

Form: “Verb + Particle + Object”

Example:

“Put on your hat.”

“Take out the trash.”

4. Grammatical Variation

Grammatical variation—as with differences in tense, aspect, voice, irregular forms, number, and pronoun case and gender—can cause some confusion in identifying the dictionary form of the idiom. A knowledge of basic English grammar must be a means to be able to reduce nouns to their singular form, verbs to their infinitive or bare form, and passive voice to active.

For example:

“She gave up to easy”

“Please don’t give up!”

D. Song's Lyric

The word "lyric" was actually derived from the Greek, specifically from word "lyrikós", meaning "singing to the lyre," 8 as a form of poem and today, the meaning of lyrics is also rooted in the idea of music since the reference to a song's words as lyrics that appeared in 1876. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines song as the words of a song, especially a pop song. But now lyrics not only for pop song, but also for another genre of sing. Oxford Advanced Learning Dictionary also defines lyric as expressing person's personal feeling and thoughts connected with a poem or a song. 10 A song without lyric cannot be called as song but only music or instrumental music. Based on the definition above, we can conclude that lyric is a personal feeling that written in for poem or song that express one's emotion.

E. 25th Adele's Album

This 25th album Reflects Adele's life as she was 25 at the time, 25 is a "recovery record". In an interview with Rolling Stone, the album's lyrics contain "Adele's desire to return to herself and a sense of nostalgia", as well as "melancholia about the passage of time". In contrast to Adele's earlier work, the creation of 25 combines the use of electronic elements and rhythmic patterns with 1980s R&B and organ elements. In Adel's 25th album, there are also many idiom expressions used then other albums.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The finding includes the data description and result of analysis. The analysis has purposes to answer the research question in chapter one, which is about the idiomatic expression that used in Adelle song's lyric. Then, the discussion has purpose to discuss the result of analysis. In addition, in this chapter the writer analyses the idiomatic expression based on makai's theory in "25" albums of Adele's songs.

A. Findings

In this study, the researcher found thirty data which are related to research questions of this study. The researcher analysed the data using the Makka's theory. Based on this theory, idiomatic expression has five types, among those types the writer finds the thirty sentences in Adele's song it specially in the last albums. While from thirty data phrasal verb and ten sentences of tournure idioms. It presents the analyses of the data depending on each type of idiomatic expression.

1. Data Presentation

Data presentation comprises ten data, under the number of songs by Adele Laurie Blue Adkins, used as the sources of data in this study. While, the data in the song lyrics that are included in idioms will be marked with bold and italic lines to make it easier to classify them. But researcher only find sixs idioms in the song's lyrics. The data presentations presented as follows:

1) Hello

The song “*Hello*” as presented as the first data. The data description as followed:

“Hello”

Hello, it's me

I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet

To go over everything

They say that time's supposed to heal ya

But I ain't done much healing

Hello, can you hear me?

I'm in California dreaming about who we used to be

When we were younger and free

I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet

There's such a difference between us

And a million miles

Hello from the other side

I must've *called a thousand times*

To tell you I'm sorry

For everything that I've done

But when I call you never
 Seem to be home

 Hello from the outside
 At least I can say that I've tried
 To tell you I'm sorry
 For *breaking your heart*
 But it don't matter, it clearly
 Doesn't *tear you apart* anymore

 Hello, how are you?
 It's so typical of me to talk about...

Analysis:

In first song, the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions. Those are a Phrasal verb and Tournure Idioms. Based on Makkai's theory, a Phrasal verbs idiom is a compound verb consisting of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). While, based on Grammer's book A phrasal verb is a combination of words (a verb + a preposition or verb +adverb) that when used together, usually takes on a different meaning to that of the original verb. Then, A Tournure Idiom is a polylexonic lexeme of a larger size-level than a phrasal verb. These kinds of the idiom are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and are mostly verbs. In the first songs, the researcher finds one idiom that includes of a phrasal verb. "*Tear You Apart*" is phrasal verbs because the words "tear" is a verb and "apart" is an adverb, while songs lyrics are formed with the formula "verb + adverb"

In the first song, the researcher finds one idiom that contains a phrasal verb (adverb+ preposition). The lyric "*To go Over*, is phrasal verbs that formed with the formula "verbs + preposition". The word "to" is a preposition and the word "go over" is an adverb. "Go over" means to examine or look at something in a careful or detailed way.

In the first song, the lyric's *Called a thousand Times* can be included as Tournure idiom because it contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article "a". While it shows that there is regret that was said by the girl to her lover for what she had done. Whereas *Break your heart* can be included as Tournure idiom because it has form "direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. According to the context of the data finding above, the meaning of words "*break your heart*" cannot be understood if it is translated word by word. So, it is an idiom because the expression *breaks your heart* cannot be translated literally. In other words, such an expression can be a comment about her feeling. It means that someone who does not feel anything else to his lover, so she makes her boyfriend disappointed and heartbroken.

2) **I Miss You**

The second song under the title "*I Miss You*" selected as the second data. The description as followed;

I Miss You

I want every single piece of you

I want your heaven and your ocean's too

Treat me soft but touch me cool

I wanna teach you things you never knew, baby

Bring the floor up to my knees

Let me *fall into* your gravity

And kiss me back to life to see

Your body *standing over* me

Baby don't let the lights go down

Baby don't let the lights go down

Baby don't let the lights go down

Lights go down, lights go down

Lights go down, lights go down

Down, down, down, down

I miss you when the lights go out

It illuminates all of my doubts

Pull me in, hold me tight

Don't let go, baby give me light

I miss you when the lights go out

It illuminates all of my doubts

Pull me in, hold me tight

Don't let go, baby give me light

I love the way your body moves

Towards me from across the room

Analysis:

In second songs, the researcher finds two idioms that include of Phrasal verb. The words go down is a Phrasal verb that contains verb+adverb because the word “go” is a verb and the word “down” is an adverb. For the moment, the combining of “verb and adverb” is classified as “phrasal verb (verb + adverb)”. Referring to the meaning, it means “don't let our love go out”.

In second songs, the researcher finds three idioms that classified of phrasal verb contain adverb+ preposition, such as “fall into”, bring up” and stand over” has formed”verb+Preposition”. The word “fall” is a verb and “into” is a preposition. *Fall into* means to start doing something, often without intending to. While the word “bring” is a verb and “up” is a preposition, it means that to bring someone or something to a higher point in space. Whereas the word “stand” is a verb and “over “is a preposition. It means that to watch someone who they are doing something, usually to make sure that they are doing it correctly.

Second, in songs two, the lyric's *Setting the tone* is tournure idiom that contains a definite article “*the*”. In the sentence above, some words cannot be translated one by one. Those words are in the expression *Setting the tone*. So, such expression is included in the idiomatic expression. Moreover, such expression is usually used in a certain situation. Hence, the type of above idiom is “tournure”. Furthermore, if the expression *Setting the tone* is translated literally, the meaning of them cannot be appropriate with the context of the sentence above. Hence, the expression *Setting the tone* has the connotative meaning that means to establish a particular mood or character for something.

Bring your heart I' Bring my soul is a tournure idiom with form “direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb” while *we play in the dark* is a tournure idiom with forms” leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus a noun or nothing”

3) **Send My Love (To Your New Lover)**

The third song under the title “*Send My Love*” selected as the third data. The description as followed;

Send My Love (To Your New Lover)

Just the guitar

This was all you, none of it me

You put your hands all over my body and told me, umm

You told me you were ready

For the big one, for the big jump

I'd be your last love everlasting you and me

That was what you told me

I'm giving you up

I've forgiven it all

You set me free, oh

Send my love to your new lover

Treat her better

We've gotta ***let go of all of our ghosts***

We both know we ain't kids no more

Send my love to your new lover

Treat her better

We've gotta let go of all of our ghosts

We both know we ain't kids no more

I was too strong you were trembling

You couldn't *handle the hot heat rising (rising)*, umm

Baby I'm so rising

I was running, you were walking

You couldn't keep up, you were falling down (down), umm

There's only one way down

Analysis:

In third songs, the researcher finds three idioms that include of a phrasal verb. The lyrics "you set me free" is cannot be translated word by word. So, it is kind of an idiom. Such an idiom is used to avoid a saying word which is considered an unpleasant statement. From this point, it can be mentioned that it is the type of phrasal verb's idiom because the word "you set me" is a verb and the word "free" is an adverb. While the words "give up" is a phrasal verb also because the word "give" includes a verb and "up" is an adverb. Whereas the lyrics "keep up" also includes of a phrasal verb that contains verb+ adverb because the word "keep" is inclusive of a verb and "up" is an adverb.

Third, in songs three, the lyric's *Let go all of our ghosts* is tournure idiom which contains a direct object and further modifier follow the primary verb, while *handle the hot heat rising* is tournure idiom that contains a definite article. Fourth,

in songs fourth, the lyrics Let me photograph you in this light is included in tournure idiom because it has a direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.

4) **All I Ask**

The fourth song under the title “*All I Ask*” selected as the fourth data. The description as followed;

All I Ask

I will leave my heart at the door

I won't say a word

They've all been said before you know

So why don't we just play pretend

Like we're not scared of what's coming next

Or scared of having nothing left

Look, don't get me wrong

I know there is no tomorrow

All I ask is

If this is my last night with you

Hold me like I'm more than just a friend

Give me a memory I can use

Take me back by the hand while we do what lovers do

It matters how this ends
'Cause what if I never love again?

I don't need your honesty
It's already in your eyes
And I'm sure my eyes, they speak for me

No one knows me like you do
And since you're the only one that matters

Tell me who do I run to?

Look, don't get me wrong
I know there is no tomorrow

All I ask is

If this is my last night with you

Hold me...

Analysis:

In the fourth song, the researcher finds one idiom that includes of a phrasal verb. The words “take back” classified in phrasal verb idiom because it has form “verb+adverb”. While the word “take” is a verb and “back” is an adverb. It cannot be translated word by word. This is due to such expression is an idiom. The type of them is “fixed statements” in which the position of its word cannot be changed. Meanwhile, the classification of an idiom is “phrasal verbs”. So that the expression *Take back* is the classification of the idiom “phrasal verbs”. Related to

the context of the data finding above, the expression *Take back* has the meaning it's hard to be able to win her heart and to repeat the story together as before.

5) **When We Were Young**

The fifth song under the title “*When We Were Young*” selected as the fifth data. The description as followed;

When We Were Young

Everybody loves the things you do

From the way you talk

To the way you move

Everybody here is watching you

'Cause you feel like home

You're like a dream come true

But if by chance you're here alone

Can I have a moment

Before I go?

'Cause I've been by myself all night long

Hoping you're someone I used to know

You look like a movie

You sound like a song

My God, this reminds me
Of when we were young
Let me photograph you in this light
In case it is the last time
That we might be exactly like we were
Before we realized
We were sad of getting old
It made us restless
It was just like a movie
It was just like a song
I was so scared to face my fears
Nobody told me that you'd be here
And I swear you moved overseas
That's what you said, when you left me

Analysis:

In the fifth song, the researcher finds two idioms that classified the phrasal verb. *Find a way out*. The words Find a way out means that she wants to be free from the problems that she faces. So, it can be noted that it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned before that such idiomatic expression means giving the warning so that it is the type of idiom “phrasal verb”. Then, *keep you from sleeping* are phrasal verb idiom that following this pattern “verb+adverb”. The

words “*Keep you from sleeping*” show that someone feels when he was faced with problems that make him upset and impact his sleep.

6) **Water Under The Bridge**

The sixth song under the title “*Water Under The Bridge*” selected as the sixth data. The description as followed;

Water under the bridge

If you're not the one for me

Then how come I can bring you to your knees

If you're not the one for me

Why do I hate the idea of being free?

And if I'm not the one for you

You've gotta stop holding me the way you do

Oh honey if I'm not the one for you

Why have we been through what we have been through

It's so cold out here in your wilderness

I want you to be my keeper

But not if you are so reckless

If you're gonna *let me down, let me down* gently

Don't pretend that you don't want me

Our love ain't water under the bridge

If you're gonna let me down, let me down gently

Don't pretend that you don't want me

Our love ain't water under the bridge

Say that our love ain't water under the bridge

What are you *waiting for?*

You never seem to make it through the door

And who...

Analysis:

Phrasal verb idiom formed with patten “verb+adverb”. Which are the word “let “ is a verb and “ down” is an adverb. The expression “let me down” cannot be translated literally according to the context of the data finding above. So, it must be translated its connotative meaning because it is an idiom. The expression “*let me down*” is often used in everyday conversation. In this case, such expression includes “phrasal verb”. Here, the word “*let me*” has the part of speech “verb” that is followed by the word *down* as “adverb”. So, the expression *Let me down* is classified as “Phrasal verb”. Based on the connotative meaning, it means “the boy gives more hope to the girl, but when the girl is on the high her expectations, the boy disappoints her and leaves her”. Besides that the word” hide from” is idiom formed with patten “verb+adverb” “ hide” is a verb and “from” is the adverb”. Furthermore, the connotative meaning of idiom *Hide is* “to hide or isolate someone or something from someplace or something”. Moreover the word “wait” is a verb and “for” is an adverb. The expression of *wait for* means someone waiting for the love that has gone.

7) River Lea

The seventh song under the title “*River Lea*” selected as the seventh data.

The description as followed;

River Lea

Everybody tells me it's 'bout time that I moved on
 And I need to learn to lighten up and learn how to be young
 But my heart is a valley, it's so shallow and man made
 I'm scared to death if I *let you in* that you'll see I'm just a fake
 Sometimes I feel lonely in the arms of your touch
 But I know that's just me, 'cause nothing ever is enough
 When I was a child I grew up by the River Lea
 There was something in the water, now that something's in me
 Oh I can't go back, but the reeds are growing out of my fingertips
 I can't go back to the river
 But it's in my roots, it's in my veins
 It's in my blood and I stain every heart that I use to heal the pain
 But it's in my roots, it's in my veins
 It's in my blood and I stain every heart that I use to heal the pain
 So I...

Analysis:

In seven-song, the researcher finds two idioms that classified as phrasal verbs. The lyrics “*Let you in, Grow out* use the form “verb+adverb. Which are the

word “let” is a verb and “in” is an adverb, while the word “grow” is a verb, and “out” is an adverb.

8) **Love In The Dark**

The eighth song under the title “*Love In The Dark*” selected as the eighth data. The description as followed;

Love In The Dark

Take your eyes off of me so I can leave
I'm far too ashamed to do it with you watching me
This is never ending, we have been here before
But I can't stay this time 'cause I don't love you anymore
Please stay where you are
Don't come any closer
Don't try to change my mind
I'm being cruel to be kind
I can't love you in the dark
It feels like we're oceans apart
There is so much space between us
Maybe we're already defeated
Ah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah-yeah everything changed me

You have given me something that I can't live without
You mustn't underestimate that when you are in doubt
But I don't want to carry on like everything is fine
The longer we ignore it all the more that we will fight
Please don't fall apart
I can't face your breaking heart
I'm trying to be...

Analysis:

This song tells of an end to a relationship. But to end it is really difficult. Especially in men have provided many valuable things. But, in reality, the woman could not feel happiness during the relationship. Even feel survive in a love that is really dark.

As explained in chapter one. researchers used the Makai theory in analyzing the data but in the eighth song, the researchers found no idiomatic expressions in the song.

9) Remedy

The ninth song under the title “*Remedy*” selected as the ninth data. The description as followed;

Remedy

I remember all of the things that I thought I wanted to be
So desperate to find a way out of my world and finally breathe
Right before my eyes I saw that my heart it came to life

This ain't easy it's not meant to be

Every story has its scars

But when the pain cuts you deep
When the night keeps you from sleeping

Just look and you will see

That I will be your remedy

When the world seems so cruel

And your heart makes you feel like a fool

I promise you will see

That I will be, I will be your remedy

No river is too wide or too deep for me to swim to you
Come whatever I'll be the shelter that won't let the rain come through

Your love, it is my truth

And I will always love you

Love you

When the pain cuts you deep
When the night keeps you from sleeping

Just look and...

Analysis:

This time Adele takes you to a relationship that is not romance. But more to a deep connection to someone who finally appeared. In this case the child of Adele. But globally this song tells about someone who has felt pain and wants someone they love does not feel it. Same as eight data. In the ninth data which under the title “Remedy” the researcher not found some idiomatic expression also.

10) Million Years Ago

The tenth song under the title “*Million Years Ago*” selected as the tenth data. The description as followed;

Million Years Ago

I only wanted to have fun
 Learning to fly, learning to run
 I let my heart decide the way
 When I was young
 Deep down I must have always known
 That this would be inevitable
 To earn my stripes I'd have to pay
 And bear my soul
 I know I'm not the only one
 Who regrets the things they've done
 Sometimes I just feel it's only me

Who can't stand the reflection that they see

I wish I could live a little more

Look up to the sky, not just the floor

I feel like my life is flashing by

And all I can do is watch and cry

I miss the air, I miss my friends

I miss my mother, I miss it when

Life was a party to be thrown

But that was a million years ago

When I walk around all of the streets

Where I grew up and found my feet

They can't look me in the eye

It's like they're scared of me

Analysis:

This song tells about Adele's childhood. In those days, all we knew was to play and have fun. Everything went plain and pleasant. But the bigger, another awareness grows. Life is not always full of entertainment. We will grow up. Life will be borne by you. In the last song the researcher also did not find the kind idiomatic expression.

B. Discussion

This discussion explains the data that the researcher has found and analysed in the previous chapter. Besides that, this discussion also answers the research

problem in chapter one, which is about the types of idiomatic expression and function of idiomatic expression in the 25 albums of Adele. Before determining the function of the songwriter, the researcher determines the idiomatic expression used by the songwriter on the lyrics of the song. First, defining the function. After doing an analysis, the researcher finds several types of idiomatic expressions used in Adele's song. Some kinds of idiomatic expressions used in Adele song lyrics, such as Phrasal verb and tournure idioms.

After classifying them into the type of idiomatic expression and function in the lyrics songs, the researcher discussing and describes several types of idiomatic expressions and the function of idiomatic expression in the song lyrics used by the songwriter in his songs.

- **Phrasal verb contain of verb+adverb**

The song's lyrics are classified into phrasal verb are:

Doesn't tear you apart anymore (S1L23)

Baby don't let the lights *Go Down (S2L9)*

I miss you when the lights *Go Out (S2L15)*

You set me free *(S3L9)*

I'm giving you up *(S3L8)*

You couldn't **keep up**, you were falling down (down), umm *(S3L23)*

Take me back (S4L44)

Holding on (S4L47)

Find away out (S5L2)

Keep you from (S5L7)

Let me down (S6L12)

Waiting for (S6L19)

Hiding from(S6L21)

Let you in (S7L4)

Growing out (S7L9)

Based on the lyrics above it classified into idiomatic of phrasal verb because it contain of verb and adverb. According to Makkai's theory, phrase verbs idiom is a compound verbs consisting of verb and a particle (adverb or preposition).

- **Pharasal verb contain of aadverb and preposition**

The song's lyrics are classified into phrasal verb contain of adverb and prepositions are:

To Go Over everything (S1L3)

Let me fall into your gravity (S2L6)

Bring the floor up to my knees (S2L5)

Your body Stand Over me (S2L8)

Grew up (S7L7)

- **Tournure Idioms**

The song's lyrics are classified into tournure idioms are:

Called a thousand Times (S1L13)

Break your heart (S1L21)

Setting the Tone (S2L30)

Bring Your Heart I'll bring my soul (S2L27)

We Play in The dark (S2L46)

Let go all of our ghost (S3L12)

Handle the hot heat rising (S3L19)

Let me photograph you in this light (S4L16)

To find the way out (S5L2)

Pain cuts you deep (S5L6)

In the new album of Adele, it was found two types of idiomatic expression. The types of idiomatic expressions are phrasal verb and Tourneur idioms. The used idiomatic expression in the song's lyrics of Adelle is a phrasal verb, the second is Tourner idioms. Twenty phrasal verbs are found in the song's lyrics of Adele, and also five Tourner idioms

First, phrasal verb idioms are a compound verbal consisting of verb and particle (adverb or preposition). Sometimes it formed by two or sometimes three parts which are contained of verbal and adverb of a preposition (Makkai 1972). In line with Henrichsen (1989) in his book, Phrasal verb is Two (or more) words, the first of which is a verb that is followed by what looks like a preposition (actually a "particle"), which function together as a verbal unit. So, between Makkai's theory and Lynn Henrichsen's theory, there is a similar equation. Therefore, in this research, the researcher finds phrasal verb in Adelle songs which has analysed related to the theory above that are six data from phrasal verb idioms that songwriter uses in his song's lyric, such as in *river lea, water under the bridge, remedy, when we were young, send my love to your new lover*, and *miss your songs*. In the phrasal verb idiom that he uses, the writer expresses his feeling in the lyric by giving the compound verbs consisting of a verb and a particle to

makes the songs lyric more wonderful but without literal meanings. It means that there are different meaning from literal meaning and idiomatic meanings.

Second, according to Makkai's theory, Tournure idiom is a verb phrase idiom which contains at least three lexicons or words and containing the definite article or indefinite article. The Tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning. In line with Richards and Schmidt (2010:270) stated that tourner idiom is a verb phrase which contains at least the article. So, there is a similiar equation between Makkai's theory and Richard & Schmidt theories. Therefore, in this research, the researcher finds Tournure idiom in Adelle songs which has analysed related to the theory above. In Tournure idiom that she uses, the writer expresses his feeling in the lyric by giving the lexeme of a larger size-level than a phrasal verb to makes the songs lyric more beautiful.

So, from all the discussion that has been discussed by the researcher, the researcher gets 30 results from the study that related to the theory that the researcher used to analyses the data. Then, in his song, the researcher finds out the dominant kind of idiomatic expressions which is different from the previous study. It is a phrasal verb idiom that contains twenty idioms.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. It includes types of idiomatic expressions used by Adele in her songs. According to the definition of idiomatic expression in the previous chapter. Idiomatic expression is an expression, word, or phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. This meaning differs from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly what the words say. They have, however, hidden meaning.

From the first statement problem, there are two idiomatic expressions used by Adelle in her song lyrics. The writer finds the types of idiomatic expressions used by Adelle in the "25" album that contain seven songs. They are phrasal verb. (phrasal verb contain of verbal+adverb and phrasal verb contain of adverb and preposition) and tournure idioms. The researcher finds 30 sentences used by songwriter that contained the idiomatic expressions. Those data consist of twenty sentences of phrasal verb and ten sentences of tournure idioms. Phrasal verb idioms is the most dominant used by Adele in the song lyrics.

B. Suggestion

In this research, the researcher analyses the type of idiomatic expression in Adelle song lyric. So, in this part, the researcher would like contribute some

suggestions for the teacher, students of English Department and for further researcher.

It is suggested that the English teacher should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process interesting by music or movie as a media. Especially in semantics class that discuss about idiomatic expressions, because with the media, the students easily know the idiomatic expression that exists in music or movie. Then, for the students of English Department, researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in idiomatic expressions by using the other object, such as: novel, movie and etc. Furthermore, to the further researcher, particularly those who have the same problem and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Besides that, the further researchers can analyses using the other theory of idiomatic expressions. The researcher may suggest the next researcher to conduct further a study that can enhance this research because this research actually can be broadened and extended to each other subject and also in different setting. The researcher hopes that this study can give the benefits to another researcher.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPE NDIX

No	Song	Types of idiomatic expression which has found		
		Phrasal verb contains of verb+Adverb	Phrasal verb contains of adverb and preposition	Tournure Idiom
1	Hello	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't Tear you apart anymore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To go over everything 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Called a thousand times • Break your heart
2	I miss you	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't let the lights go down • I miss you when the lights go out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me Fall into your gravity • Bring the floor up to my knees • Your body Stand over me 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the stone • Bring your heart, I'll bring my soul • We play in the dark
3	Send my love	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You set me free • I'm Giving you up • You could not Keep up, you were falling down 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let go all of our ghost • handle the hot heat rising
4	All I ask	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take me back 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me photograph you

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding on 		in this light
5	When we were young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine a way out • Keep you from sleeping 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find the way out • Pain cuts you deep
6	Water under the bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me down • Waiting for • Heading from 		
7	River lea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let you in • Growing out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grew up 	

APPENDIX 2

“Hello”

Hello, it's me

I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet

To go over everything

They say that time's supposed to heal ya

But I ain't done much healing

Hello, can you hear me?

I'm in California dreaming about who we used to be

When we were younger and free

I've forgotten how it felt before the world fell at our feet

There's such a difference between us

And a million miles

Hello from the other side

I must've *called a thousand times*

To tell you I'm sorry

For everything that I've done

But when I call you never

Seem to be home

Hello from the outside

At least I can say that I've tried

To tell you I'm sorry
 For *breaking your heart*
 But it don't matter, it clearly
 Doesn't *tear you apart* anymore

Hello, how are you?

the researcher finds two type of idiom that includes of a phrasal verb does are "*Tear You Apart*" and "*to go over*". In the first word "*Tear you part*" is phrasal verbs because the words "tear" is a verb and "apart" is an adverb, while song lyrics are formed with the formula "verb + adverb" and the second one is "*to go over*" because on the word are formed with the formula "verbs + preposition". The word "to" is a preposition and the word "go over" is an adverb. "Go over" means to examine or look at something in a careful or detailed way. Then the researcher finds two words which kind of tournoure Idiom does are "*called a thousand times*" and "*break your heart*" the lyric's *Called a thousand Times* can be included as Tournure idiom because it contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article "a". While it shows that there is regret that was said by the girl to her lover for what she had done. Whereas *Break your heart* can be included as Tournure idiom because it has form "direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. According to the context of the data finding above, the meaning of words "*break your heart*" cannot be understood if it is translated word by word. So, it is an idiom because the expression *breaks your heart* cannot be translated literally.

I Miss You

I want every single piece of you
I want your heaven and your ocean's too
Treat me soft but touch me cool
I wanna teach you things you never knew, baby
Bring the floor up to my knees
Let me *fall into* your gravity
And kiss me back to life to see
Your body *standing over* me
Baby don't let the lights go down
Baby don't let the lights go down
Baby don't let the lights go down
Lights go down, lights go down
Lights go down, lights go down
Down, down, down, down
I miss you when the lights go out
It illuminates all of my doubts
Pull me in, hold me tight
Don't let go, baby give me light
I miss you when the lights go out
It illuminates all of my doubts
Pull me in, hold me tight
Don't let go, baby give me light

I love the way your body moves
Towards me from across the room

*“in the second song, the resecher found three Pharasal Verb Idiom and two
Tourner idioms”*

Send My Love (To Your New Lover)

Just the guitar
This was all you, none of it me
You put your hands all over my body and told me, umm
You told me you were ready
For the big one, for the big jump
I'd be your last love everlasting you and me
That was what you told me
I'm giving you up
I've forgiven it all
You set me free, oh
Send my love to your new lover
Treat her better
We've gotta ***let go of all of our ghosts***
We both know we ain't kids no more
Send my love to your new lover
Treat her better

We've gotta let go of all of our ghosts
 We both know we ain't kids no more
 I was too strong you were trembling
 You couldn't *handle the hot heat rising (rising)*, umm
 Baby I'm so rising
 I was running, you were walking
 You couldn't keep up, you were falling down (down), umm
 There's only one way down

*“in the second song, the resecher found three Pharasal Verb Idiom and two
 Tourner idioms”*

All I Ask

I will leave my heart at the door
 I won't say a word
 They've all been said before you know
 So why don't we just play pretend
 Like we're not scared of what's coming next
 Or scared of having nothing left

Look, don't get me wrong

I know there is no tomorrow

All I ask is

If this is my last night with you

Hold me like I'm more than just a friend

Give me a memory I can use

Take me back by the hand while we do what lovers do

It matters how this ends

'Cause what if I never love again?

I don't need your honesty

It's already in your eyes

And I'm sure my eyes, they speak for me

No one knows me like you do

And since you're the only one that matters

Tell me who do I run to?

Look, don't get me wrong

I know there is no tomorrow

All I ask is

If this is my last night with you

Hold me...

*“in the second song, the resecher found two Pharasal Verb Idiom and two
Tourneyr idioms”*

When We Were Young

Everybody loves the things you do

From the way you talk

To the way you move

Everybody here is watching you

'Cause you feel like home

You're like a dream come true

But if by chance you're here alone

Can I have a moment

Before I go?

'Cause I've been by myself all night long

Hoping you're someone I used to know

You look like a movie

You sound like a song

My God, this reminds me

Of when we were young

Let me photograph you in this light

In case it is the last time

That we might be exactly like we were

Before we realized

We were sad of getting old

It made us restless

It was just like a movie

It was just like a song

I was so scared to face my fears

Nobody told me that you'd be here

And I swear you moved overseas

That's what you said, when you left me

*“in the second song, the resecher found two Pharasal Verb Idiom and two
Tourneyr idioms”*