

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FOUND IN ADELE'S LYRICS SONG

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research was to find out the idiomatic expression and to find out the contextual meaning of idiom expression which are used in Adele's lyrics song. The technique of analyzing the data the researcher used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research referred to the meaning, concepts, definitions, symbols and description of the things. There are 56 idiomatic expression found in 3 types of idiom those are Phrasal verb idiom, Tournure idiom and Irreversible Binomial idiom. Whereas another idiom could not be found by the researcher during the analysis. This research found the menaing of idiom expression moast as a contextual meaning. The researcher hopes that's this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English Idiom and also for those who conduct further study about analysis of idiomatic expression.

Keywords : *Idiom Expression, Types Idiom, Adele's Lyrics Song*

INTRODUCTION

Language, today, has become a social commodity inside communities. Language is just as important in building human connections either written or orally. It roles as intimate part of social identity and also forms the basic of how users identity with each other. Without language, we cannot express the ideas, opinions, thought and feeling simply and need more time to explain by medium non

language. It has very crucial role inside community. That is why people the learning language as one of their abilities to survive. Without language, we cannot express the ideas, oponions, thought and feeling simply and need more time to explain by medium non language. It has a very crucial role inside community. That is why people then learning language as one of their abilites to survive. Without language, people will have a much

more boundaries to communicate each other.

There are thousands languages spread around the world wether just few of them that is used worldwide. According to figures from UNESCO, the world's \most widely spoken language are: Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, German and French.

But, english considerably is used by most of people in the world as means of communication. Lately, cause of the effect of globalizations, the information moves and changes very fast and now.

Moreover, as a global language people use English in order to make relationship among people in different countries around the world. And without a doubt or overestimating, english is a "Key of Communication". Based on the background above the researcher is interested in studying idiomatic expression because quite a listener do not know about idiomatic expression itself and there are more new idiomatic expression that couldbe analyzed in Adele's lyric song. Adele is one of the pupular singers nowadays that is inspiring the researcher to conduct this research. It is the reason why reasearcher chooses research tittle "**An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele's lyrics song**".

According to the setting of the problem above, the researcher limit her research in analysis of the idiomatic expression on the Adele's lyric song.

This research proposal guided though following major questions:

1. What types of idiom are found in Adele's song lyrics ?
2. What meaning of idioms are found in Adele's song lyrics ?

REVIEW OF THE RELATED THEORIES

The researcher has seen many phrasal verbs are idiomatic, in their meaning are not easily unpacked from their components parts. Ammer in Suliman (1997, p.iii) noted that

"An idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual words. For instance, the phrase *to change one's tune* has nothing to do with music but means to alter one's attitude.' Similarly *to hit the nail on the head* often has nothing to do with carpentry but means simply to be absolutely right".

More typically, idiom are formed from collocation, and vary from being both very fixed and very idiomatic (*smell a rat; the coast is clear*) to being both less fixed and less idiomatic (*explode a myth/theory; run a business/theatre*). Idioms present problems in both understanding and in production. They are difficult to understand because they are not easily in packed, and they are difficult to produce because they are not easily unpacked, and they sound more comical then an even slightly muddled idiom (e.g. *I don't want t blow my own horn,*

instead of *I don't want to blow my own trumpet*). Moreover, many idioms have a very narrow register range, being used only in a certain context and for certain effects.

All languages in the world have phrases that cannot be understood literally. These phrases actually can be the way of expressing what they feel that may be cannot be defined in their own words and sometimes need more than word to explain with.

The term idiom has been around since the antiquity and used in many situations and in a variety of senses with more some frequently and consistently used that other. It can be found in any literatures around the world, some of them are in text provided in magazines, educational books, story books, newspaper, even in advertisement. Beside, idiom also can be found in spoken things such as movies dialogue or song lyrics. Let us suppose that we had no idea at all about what the word "idiom" meant and we started use dictionary as starting point. If we looked for the word idiom" up in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, we would find the following definition "A group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own."

People use idioms in expressing their idea because there are no alternatives with the same meaning, so the use of the items concerned is unavoidable if the meanings concerned can be expressed at all. There are many theories related to

the word "idiom" which are stated in the books and

Internet. Idiom is combination of words that seems perfectly natural to the native speakers or a language but seems old or unfamiliar to other people. Cyssco in suryanata (2000:i), idiom is an expression, consist of words, but the meaning cannot be defined from the words that perform it. It means idiom must be seen from all aspect or context.

Idiom can also be defined as an expression whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words those make it up. Lado (2006) in Suryanata (2012:9) says that idiom is words constructions which construct a phrase it cannot be translated literally/ furthermore Dixon (2004:1) explains that an idiom an expression that has a meaning that different from the individual meaning of each composed. As an example is word *fall* means *come or go down freely* and *behind* means *at or towards the back of thing or person*. But *fall behind* means *fail to keep level with somebody or something*. While Rachmadie (1986:15) explain that idiom is an expression which cannot be understood from literal meanings of the words of which it is composed. Idiom sometimes ignores the law of grammar or the law of logic. Considered literally, word of word, idiom often do not make good sense, but the meaning of the phrase as a whole is perfectly clear.

Idiom is a phrase or expressions with a meaning different from the meaning of individual words. While more states idiom is a communication of words that

has a meaning that is different from meaning in another situation. It is a phrase which does not always follow the normal rules of meaning and grammar.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There are many kind of research design in conducting a research. Qualitative research means for exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This research does not find the statistic or another counting form such as biography, history and attitude of human being. Beside it is also about role organization, social movement, and interrelationship.

This research used descriptive-qualitative study. The qualitative research referred to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things (Berg 1989 in Mariani 2003:45). Arikunto (2010:10) argues that research is a scientific activity in order to develop and enrich the knowledge. Research in an effort for understanding and solving the problem scientifically, systematically, and logically (Ali, 1985:5), so is needs research design. It is a plan of collecting and analyzing data economically and harmonically related to objective of research (Nasution, 2006).

Qualitative method is able to be used to reveal and comprehend something behind phenomena which does not be known anymore. This also can be used to gather the

information about something that only known by few people. The writer used descriptive research design because it gives description of idiom in the Adele's lyrics song and then finds the meaning each of them. Ali (1985:124) states that descriptive research is applied to solve the current problem by starting the problem, collecting and analyzing the data to answer the problem and arrange conclusion of the research.

Problem in descriptive research are related with real condition or fact. From the statement above, it is clear that descriptive research is applied to solve the current problem and arrange conclusion of the research. Surakhmad (2004:47) states that a descriptive method talks about some possibilities to solving the actual problem by collecting data, arranging or classifying data, analyzing and interpreting them. The researcher used descriptive qualitative study design which used throughout data analysis in a number of different ways.

From the definition above, research that will be used by researcher is content descriptive research design. This study will disclose the idiom used in Adele's lyrics song. Library research will be chosen as research approach. Library research is used to obtain and collect data from written material that needed by the writer that has been publisher.

Technique of collecting the data

In collecting data, the writer used documentation study.

Documentation is a wide range of written material can produce qualitative information. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013) this technique is also able to collect data such as notes, transcripts, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription meeting notes, etc. to do this, the researcher will do are as follows:

1. Transcribing

Transcribing was the first step in collecting data. To analyze the lyric, the writer should transcript the song into lyrics. But in order to make the lyrics precise as what the song writer intended, the writer looked for the lyric from the official website of Adele which can be accessed on www.adele.com.

2. Reading

After transcribing, the writer then read the lyrics. It was intended to understand the whole content especially idioms.

3. Identifying

While reading the text, the researcher also identified the idioms. The steps were:

a. Underlining

This was the first step in identifying the data. The suspected idioms found in the lyric were underlined. For example:

You were falling down

b. Bracketing

If a group on underlined words go beyond in one line, it will be difficult to

determine whether it consists of one or two suspected idiomatic expressions, so the bracketing technique will be useful to separate one another. Therefore, the suspected data will be clearly identified if it is used bracketing technique to separate them from other words *You were (Falling down)*

Technique of Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using descriptive-qualitative study. The qualitative research referred to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things (Berg, 1989 in Suryanata (2011:25)). Descriptive- qualitative research based on Palmer theories (1976:99).

It means to know the analysis of idiom in the Adele lyrics song. The result of data was to describe the types and interpretation of idioms in Adele lyrics song. In order to provide a description and solve the problem and analyze the data, the research presented in form of tables of the types of idiom.

In order to provide a description and solve the problem and analyze the data researcher presented in form of tables of the types of idiom. The data will be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Identifying idioms the

Adele lyrics song. The researcher identifies idiom based on Reza Pahlevi, M.A Kamus Lengkap Idiom. The researcher read the song lyric line by line and verse by verse carefully to find out phrases or clauses which are idioms.

3. Describing

The interpretation of idioms found the Adele lyrics song. In this step, the researcher describes the meaning of idiom by using dictionaries.

3. Tabulating the idiom analysis

In this step, the researcher put the idioms found and the interpretation of idioms in the table, so the reader gets easier in understanding them.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In data description, there were 11 songs of Adele’s album. The data was analyzed to find out the types of idiomatic expression and the meaning of idiom. The idiom expression could be seen in following the table. They were:

Table 1.1 Data of idiom expression found on Adele’s song

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
1	Phrasal Verb Idiom	Hello	To go Over	Inspect, consider, or check the detail of something
			Tear You apart	To cause two people, presumable lovers, to separate unwillingly
			Run out of time	To have used up most of the allotted time, to have no time left
		Miss You	Fall into your gravity	To descend or drop freely or effortlessly into something
			Bring the floor up to my knees	To be ready in dancing position
			Don’t let the light go down	To be reduced in price, value, amount, quality, level or size.
			When the light go out	The light was turned off
		Standing over me	Standing close to someone	
			and do nothing but watching someone else is doing something	
		Put your hands on	To hold someone	

Send My Love (to Your New Lover)	I'm giving you up	To stop chasing someone
	Set me free	To release Someone or something from someone or something
	You could keep up	To maintain something in good order
	Takes me back	To remind one on the past
	Keep holding on	To continues with something
When We're in Young	Let me photograph you in this light	To save memories
	Find the way out	TO discover the exit door from any situation
Remedy	If you are gonna let me down	To disappoint someone because of and act or behavior
	What are you waiting for	To stay where one is delaying action until particular time or until something else happens
Water Under The Bridge	Move on	To start new activity and forgetting the past
	I grew up	To be more mature or spend out one's childhood and adolescence
	Growing out	To disappears because of normal Growth
River Lea	Blame it on	To accuse one or thing to responsible for something bad
	Take your eyes off of me	To cease looking at someone or something
	Carry on	To continue doing something
	Fall apart	To break up, come apart or disintegrate

			Walk around	particular goal
		Love You in the Dark	Don't get me wrong	To misunderstand someone, especially by falsely imputing malice
			To search or to seek something	To search or to seek something
			Tears down my wall	To destroy completely by knocking down or breaking to pieces
		Million	To go Over	Inspect, consider, or check

		Years Ago		the detail of something
		Tear You apart		To cause two people, presumable lovers, to separate unwillingly
		All I Ask	Run out of time	To have used up most of the allotted time, to have no time left
		Sweetest Devotion	Fall into your gravity	To descend or drop freely or effortlessly into something
12	Tourisme Kilom	Hello	I must have called a thousand times	Calling over and over
			Break Your Heart	To cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody
			Setting the tone	To establish a particular mood or character for something
			Give me light	To give happiness or enlightenment
		Miss You	Bring your heart I'll bring my soul	To give more than somebody gives to another one
			We play in the dark	Do something with knowing nothing
		Send My Love	Let go all of our ghost	To not remembering the memories in the past
			You couldn't handle the hot heat rising	Not to be able to accept a very deep and emotional feeling
		When We're Young	Let me photograph you in this light	To regain or cause regain consciousness or from something unpleasant
		Remedy	When pain cuts you deep	Too have a deep scar
			Just look and you will see	To see without doing nothing from what happened as a result of any action
		Water Under the Bridge	I can bring you to your knees	To make someone surrender
			To be keeper	To guard over something
			Water under the bridge	This expression usually used to refer event or situations that are in the past and consequently no longer to be regarded as important or as a source of concern
		Love You in the dark	Take your eyes off of me	To cease to stare at someone
			Love you in the dark	To love without knowing anything
		Million Years Ago	To stand the reflection	To see on in from people
My life is flashing by	A story of life that have been known by people			

3.	Irreversible Binominal idioms	Hello	When we're younger and free	To have plenty of time to have fun before they realize that they are growing old
		Miss You	I want your heavens and your oceans	To have a good side and the bad side of the lover
		Million Years Ago	Watch and cry	To see doing nothing as a result of and action while regretting that

1. Analysis

In analysis the songs, the researcher used theory of Adam Makkai to get the types of idiom and the meaning of idiom. There were six types of idiom expression; Phrasal verb, Tournure idiom, Irreversible binominal idiom, Phrasal compound idiom, incorporating verbs idiom, and the last is Pseudo idiom. The result of analyzing the types and meaning of 11 songs of Adele's Album, it could be seen in the following the table 1.1.

The idiom used in Adele's song lyrics after the writer analyzed it was only three types of idioms. There are phrasal verb idioms, Tournure idiom, and Irreversible Binomial idiom. Whereas Compound Idiom, Incorporating Verb Idiom, Pseudo Idiom Could not be found by the writer during the analysis. Those are the types of idiom which were used in Adele's song lyric. The explanation as follows:

1.1 Phrasal Verb Idiom

a. To go over

The researcher found first phrase "*to go over*". This phrase was

categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "Hello". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + preposition". The *verbs* was the word "go". While the *preposition* was the word "over".

The meaning of *to go over* are inspect, consider, or check the detail of something. While this song tells about woman who longing for home, the people she has hurt and the people she has left behind. There is conceptual meaning.

b. Fall into

The researcher found second phrase "*fall into*". This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "Miss You". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + preposition". The *verbs* was the word "fall". While the *preposition* was the word "into". The meaning of *fall into* are to descend or drop freely or effortlessly into something. While this song tells about someone who is missing someone who has gone or gone forever, this is about sorrow.

c. Put on

The researcher found third phrase “*put on*”. This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named “Send My Love”. This phrase consisted of with the formula “verbs + adverb”. The *verbs* was the word “put”. While the *adverb* was the word “on”.

The meaning of *put on* itself is to hold someone. While this song tells about someone who has been left for someone else’s sake. This song tells about pain or sorrow.

d. Takes back

The researcher found next phrase “*takes back*”. This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named “When We’re Young”. This phrase consisted of with the formula “verbs + adverb”. The *verbs* was the word “takes”. While the *adverb* was the word “back”.

The meaning of *takes back* is to remind one on the past. While this song tells about a woman who met her first love or her best friend, and they recall the times when they were together because they both like each other. This song tells about love and wishes.

e. Find out

The researcher found next phrase “*find out*”. This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named “Remedy”. This phrase

consisted of with the formula “verbs + adverb”. The *verbs* was the word “find”. While the *adverb* was the word “out”.

The meaning of *find out* is to discover the

exit door from any situation. While this song tells about a woman who can recover from her pain in the presence of someone she loves. But she did not want the person she loved to feel the pain she had once felt.

f. Let me down

The researcher found next phrase “*let me down*”. This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named “Water Under the Bridge”. This phrase consisted of with the formula “verbs + adverb”. The *verbs* was the word “let me”. While the *adverb* was the word “down”.

This idiom mean to disappoint someone because of and act or behavior. While this song tells about a man and woman who are in relationship without status. They are like friends, but they are not friends. This is contextual meaning.

g. Moved on

The researcher found next phrase “*moved on*”. This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named “River Lea”. This phrase consisted of with the formula “verbs + adverb”. The *verbs* was the word “moved”. While the *adverb* was the word “on”.

That idiom has mean to start new activity and forgetting the past. While this song tells about a woman who always lies to each partner. Every time she is in touch, she always hurts her partner's feelings with her own lies. This song tells about her sorrow.

h. Take off

The researcher found next phrase "*take off*". This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "Love You in the Dark". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + adverb". The *verbs* was the word "take". While the *adverb* was the word "off".

This idiom has mean to cease looking at someone or something. While this song tells about a woman who is in relationship where they always fight without stopping. The woman wants to part with her partner but she is afraid to hurt her partner's feelings. And later if they managed to separate, they both had to be ready to separate. This tells about sorrow.

i. Walk around all of the street

The researcher found next phrase "*walk around all of the street*". This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "Million Years Ago". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + preposition". The *verbs* was the word "walk". While the *preposition* was the word "around". This idiom has meaning to walk with no particular goal. While this song tells about a woman who once left someone

who once made her happy, and when she searched back for her old happiness, she found nothing. Only then will she regret it and she hope that all the former ones will come back again. This song tells about pain and sorrow with contextual meaning.

j. Don't get me wrong

The researcher found next phrase "*don't get me wrong*". This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "All I Ask". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + preposition". With meaning to misunderstand someone, especially by falsely imputing malice. While this song tells about a woman who has to part with someone she loves because of a very big problem. This is contextual meaning.

k. Looked for

The researcher found next phrase "*looked for*". This phrase was categorized in phrasal verb idiom. This phrase would be found in the song named "Sweetest Devotion". This phrase consisted of with the formula "verbs + adverb". The *verbs* was the word "looked". While the *adverb* was the word "for".

This idiom has meaning to find something else or wishes checking something. While this song tells about a couple who expect their relationship to be lasting. This song tells about pain and sorrow.

l. Run out

The researcher found 2 idioms in the song named "Hello". *Run Out Of Time*, *Fall Into Tear You Apart* are phrasal verb idioms. But those found idioms can be classified into 2 groups idiom that contains prepositions and idiom that contains adverbs. *Run out of Time* are phrasal verbs that formed with the formula "verbs + preposition" with meaning to have used up most of the allotted time, to have no time left. while *Tear You Apart* are phrasal verbs that formed with the formula "verb + adverb".

m. Bring up

In this the song title "Miss You" the researcher found 5 idioms. They are as follows *Fall into*, *Bring up*, *Stand over* that has forms "verb + preposition". While the words *Go out* and *Go down* has form "verb + adverb". The *verb* was the word "go", and the *adverb* was the word "out".

n. Give up

In this the song "Send My Love (to Your New Lover)" the researcher found 5 idioms are as follows *Put on*, *Give up*, *Set free*, *Keep up*, *Fall down*. Those all 5 idioms were analyzed by the researcher as phrasal verb idioms that have form "verb + adverb". The *verb* was the word "give", and the *adverb* was the word "up".

o. Hold on

In this song named "When We're Young" the researcher found 2 idioms, that is *Takes back* and *Hold on*, because it has form "verb + adverb".

Hold on has meaning to continues with something.

p. Keep from

In this song named "Remedy" the researcher found 2 idioms, *Find Out* and *Keep from*, that following this pattern "verb + adverb". The *verb* was the word "keep", and the *adverb* was the word "from".

q. Wait for

In "Water Under the Bridge" ng, revealed that there are three idioms. Those are: *Let me down*, *hide from* and *wait for*, formed with pattern "verb + adverb". While *wait for* has meaning to stay where one is delaying action until particular time or until something else happens.

r. Grow up

"River Lea" song, has only five idioms. Those are: *moved on*, *let you in*, *grow up*, *grow out* and *blame it on*. "verb + adverb" used on *moved on*, *let you in*, *grow out* and *blame it on*. While *grow up* use the form "verb + preposition". With meaning to be more mature or spend out one's childhood and adolescence. There are no kinds of idioms found left in this song.

s. Carry on

In this the song "Love You in the Dark", the researcher found five idioms. Those are *take off*, *carry on* and *fall apart* with form "verb + adverb". The *verb* was the word "carry", and the *adverb* was the word "on".

t. Grow up

“Million Years Ago” song, the researcher found two idioms, those are *walk around all of the street* which contain “verb + preposition” and *grow up* contains “verb + adverb”. The *verb* was the word “grow”, and the *adverb* was the word “up”.

u. Tear down

The last song is “Sweetest Devotion”, in this song the researcher found three idioms. Those are: *looked for*, *tear down* and *go under*, which formed by form “verb + adverb”. The *verb* was the word “go”, and the *adverb* was the word “under”.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to give conclusion related to what has been explained and discussed in previous chapter. After the writer analyzed Adele’s songs lyrics in which contains eleven songs, the writer concludes that:

1. The idioms found in the whole songs in the Adele’s songs are 56 idioms. It contains 35 phrasal verbs, 17 tournure idiom and 4 irreversible binomial idiom.
2. The idiomatic expression found in Adele’s song lyrics mostly are representing misery, pain and sorrow. Some others are representing love, and wishes.

After analyzing the data and writing the conclusion, the researcher

would like to give some suggestion. The suggestion is explained as follows:

1. To the reader
 - a. The reader should find another kind of idiom from other books as a comparison of the idiom that defined by Makkai.
 - b. They can get the idioms used song lyrics at Adele’s song. The main point of this study is the idiom can be used to improve the readers knowledge about idiom.
 - c. They can memorize and apply the idiom to increase their vocabulary especially in English and learn how idioms used in English subject.
 - d. Understanding the context is the easy way to know the meaning of idiom, so the readers have to know the whole context before decide the meaning of idiom. They also have to choose the appropriate meaning based on the context because one idiom might have more than one meaning.

2. To the other researchers

The researcher may suggest the next researcher to conduct further study that can enhance this research because this research actually can be broaden and extended to each other subject and also in different setting.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to say thank you to my advisors’ Eripuddin S.Hum,M.Pd,

and Andri Donal M.Pd, thank you very much for the time, suggestion, guidance, motivation, support, spirit and helps to finish this final assignment. Thank you to gave a knowledge from what her do not know and now her know.

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