

**THE ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN TAYLOR SWIFT 1989  
LYRIC SONG ALBUM**

**A PAPER**

Submitted to the school of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of  
requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature program



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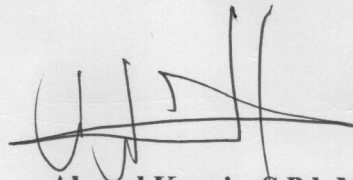
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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

Just be yourself and don't ever look back for the wrong things that you have done before. Don't ever listen to them who doesn't look what you have through, make the mistake that you have done become strength. Never give up what you are trying to do. Remember, persistence will produce something extraordinary.

### **DEDICATION**

This paper is dedicate to my father, mother, my little sister and my second family, Group D in my workplace at PT. Mulia Glass Container Division.

# **ANALISIS IDIOM DALAM LIRIK LAGU TAYLOR SWIFT 1989 ALBUM**

**SETEVANA ANASTASIA MOI**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mencari tipe-tipe idiom dan menganalisis makna dari idiom pada beberapa lirik lagu di album Taylor Swift 1989 yang berjudul Welcome to New York, Style, Out of The Woods, I wish you would All You Had to Do Was Stay, Shake it Off, Bad Blood, dan Wildest Dream. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah teori dari Mc Carthy dan O'dell (2010) tentang tipe-tipe idiom. Selain teori tersebut, teori dari Leech (1981) tentang tipe-tipe makna juga digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ada 4 tipe idiom yang ditemukan pada lirik lagu di album 1989, yaitu, simile, binomial, proverbs, dan phrsal verb. Berdasarkan tipe-tipe idiom yang ditemukan pada data tersebut ditemukan tiga tipe makna, yaitu connotative meaning, affective meaning and reflected meaning.*

*Kata Kunci: Idioms, Types, Meanings, Song, Lyrics.*

# **THE ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN TAYLOR SWIFT 1989 LYRIC SONG**

## **ALBUM**

**SETEVANA ANASTASIA MOI**

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to find the types of idioms and to analyze the meaning of idioms in Taylor Swift's album, 1989 with the titles, Welcome to New York, Style, Out of The Woods, All You Had to Do Was Stay, I wish you would, Shake it Off, Bad Blood, and Wildest Dream. The theory used to analyze data is the theory of Mc Carthy and O'dell (2010) about types of idioms. In addition to this theory, the theory of Leech (1981) about meaning types is also used to analyze data. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. There are 4 types of idioms found in the 1989 song lyric album, there are, simile, binomial, proverbs, and phrasal verb. Based on the types of idioms found in the data found in the data found three types of meaning, namely connotative meaning, affective meaning and reflected meaning.*

*Key Words: Idioms, Types, Meanings, Song, Lyrics.*

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The paper is written as the last assignment to fulfill one of the requirements for the degree of undergraduate program (S1) of English Department of School of Foreign Languages – JIA Bekasi. In the paper, the writer explains and analyzes about the analysis of idiom in Taylor Swift 1989 lyrics song album.

During the research, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging them into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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4. Imron Hadi, S.S., M.Hum, as the head of English Department and the writer's academic advisor.



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Research

Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, and language is any specific example of such a system. Human language is unique because it has properties of productivity, recurdivity and displacement which it relies entirely on social convention and learning. In this world, there are a lot of languages, people must have the universal languages. The universal language is language wich can be spoken world wide. English is the universal language, the most adopted language to be the first language in some countries and some international organizations.

Language is a fundamental thing that every individual in the world needs, with our language knowing other human intentions. The meaning of each individual word must be different from other humans depend from the context of the sentence that is spoken. In addition language is also used by humans to express themselves and manipulate an object or opinion according to him.

Language has a variety of cultures contained in it including different norms and speech in each culture. How a young person talks to their parents and the elder, may distinguish the use of language when speaking. Often we hear someone talking without knowing the meaning of the word he uttered so as to make others who heard it become offended. Language is the most



important element of social interaction, if there is no human language it may be difficult to communicate with each other. Language has an important role in every aspect of life from every activity. Human ability to communicate between one human being with another is Language.

Linguistic is a science that learn about language or science that learn about human language. The word linguistic (corresponding to linguistic in English, linguist in French, and linguist in Dutch) is derived from the Latin word lingua meaning 'language'. In the Latin languages "Romance" are words similar to or similar to the Latin lingua. Among other things, lingua is in Italian, lengua in Spanish, langue (and langage) in French. The English language picked up from French langage using form language. It is not known whether the Arabic word lunghotun is still related to the above words.

Linguistic also often called with linguistic general because linguistic not only about a language but researching language in general. In addition linguistic is a science that specializes in learning the language. Language itself is a sound sign system agreed upon for use by members of a particular community group to work together, communicate and identify. Linguistics is a system or sign representing something or thing that generates the same reaction (see, hear and so on) of what it represents. This means that language has a meaning, which is related to all aspects of life and nature around the people who wear them.

In everyday life all human beings need language to interact with each other. Communication will be formed if there is a misunderstanding between

the speaker and the listener. Sometimes when someone wants to convey a message usually does not directly express it, but through the message implied in the meaning of the word then humans need a language or words that can represent thoughts, ideas and feelings with each other. Usually humans bring their ideas or feelings into a few paragraph of words and add a music into it. In this era people called it Song Lyrics.

Song lyrics as one of the elements of a builder in a song or music can be categorized as poetry in a literary work. This is in accordance with some of the following notions. Depdiknas (2008) explained, "The lyrics are literary works (poems) that contain the outpouring of personal feelings." Otherwise Semi (1984) defined, the lyrics are very short poems that appreciate the emotions (p. 95). Furthermore, Sylado (1983) conveyed, the song can also be a musical arrangement that can be added lyrics (text) that the lyrics to express the feelings and thoughts of its creators in certain ways generally accepted (p. 32). So, between songs and lyrics related to the language field.

The meaning of the word is very closely related to daily life to express the speaker's mind idea. The linguistic study of the meaning of the word is Semantic. Semantic is a study to understand human expression through language. In the semantic science of literal and non-literal meanings have an important role in interpreting a language, especially languages that often use the implied meaning in it. Literal means that what the speaker is talking about has real meaning without any other meaning behind it. According to Maxim Stamenov (1992 p. 318), "Maxim Literal meaning is the concept of the image

of meaning and can be defined into the theory of meaning,” while non-literal meaning is when the speaker talks about something that has a different meaning than what the speaker says, as the meaning implied. In English there is usually a sentence in which there is a word that cannot be interpreted when separated, but translated directly. This term is usually called idiom.

Idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. For example, i’m just going to *powder my nose*. It means the speaker is going to *use the toilet*. It is difficult to know exactly what the sentence means. It has a non-literal or idiomatic meaning. Idioms are constructed in different ways and has a wide variety of types of idiom. Here are some examples:

- a. Tim took a shine to his teacher. The meaning of idiom took a shine to his teacher is immediately liked. If you want to arrange the idiom you can use this formula (verb + object + preposition).
- b. The band’s number one hit was just a flash in the pan. The meaning of idiom a flash in the pan is something that happens only once. It named idiomatic noun phrase.
- c. Little Jimmy has been as quiet as a mouse all day. In here, the idiomatic expression is simile and the meaning of idiom as quiet as a mouse all day is extremely quiet.

d. Hannah had a flu last week, but she's out and about again now. Type of idiom in this sentence is Binomial and the meaning of idiom expressions out and about is active, doing her usual activities.

Idioms are often based on everyday things and ideas, for example, the human body: Mark and Alistair don't see eye to eye. This idiom expression means the speakers don't agree with each other. Idiom itself is a word that contains a figurative meaning consisting of several words that when separated it will have meaning or other meaning that causes misunderstanding for the readers or our interlocutors. Idioms are a very dance topic to be studied because idioms will be hard to understand if the reader or listener does not know the meaning of the word and form of this idiom. If we know that the word is the listener's idiom and the reader will definitely translate one by one from the word so that there will be misinterpret of the word. The meaning of the word idiom is very much different from what it mean if the listener's do not know it at all. Idiom is one topic that is very interesting to be studied because in this era a lot of English songs that use idiom.

The writer gives some lyrics song creation of talented young singer Taylor Swift. Her song lyrics have a lot of idioms in it, but here the writer will review an album 1989 which is the best from writer point of view. Taylor Alison Swift was born 13th December 1989, she is an American singer and song writer. She was born in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, she moved to Nashville, Tennessee, at the age of 14 to pursue a career in country

music. Swift is known for narrative songs about her personal experiences. As a songwriter, she has been honored by The Nashville Songwriters Association, the Songwriters Hall of Fame and many other achievements. Taylor is the only artist in history to have an album hit the 1 million first-week sales figure three times (2010's *Speak Now*, 2012's *RED* and 2014's *1989*).

From these above explanations, that is why the writer choose the title of the paper : **THE ANALYSIS OF IDIOM IN TAYLOR SWIFT'S 1989 SONG ALBUM.**

## **B. Question and Scope of the Research**

### **1. Question of the Research**

The paper is composed to explain the purpose of the Idiom phrases in Taylor Swift songs, known much better on her style of using Idiom in her songs and to prove how important to learn idiom for the listeners who likes western songs. The question statement to be reseach:

- a. What types of idioms are found in Taylor Swift's 1989 album?
- b. What are the meaning of idioms found in Taylor Swift's 1989 album?

### **2. Scopes of the Research**

The writer would like to enrich their knowledge about the idiom. She realize that the importance of knowing the idiom because lot of us find the use of idiom in everyday life, especially when listeners hear a western songs who usually don't know much about idiom in the song that they hear. Listeners need to know about Idiom even though not much is known Idiom

vocabulary and their literal meaning. In here the writer analyzed the data based on the theories of Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy and George Leech.

## **C. Objective and Significance of the Research**

### **1. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the question of the research mentioned above, the objective of the research are describe as the following.

- a. To know what types of idiom in Taylor Swift's 1989 album.
- b. To analyzed the meaning of idiom that found in Taylor Swift's 1989 album and to know that idiom meaning cannot be understood from the dictionary definition of each word if people just translated it separately, word by word.

### **2. Significance of Research**

The writer hope this writing and research can be useful not only for the writer but also for all the readers who need an explanation about Idiom in their activity especially when they wants to know about idiom expression in western song lyrics. The witters wishes for the readers :

- a. To make readers understand with idiomatic expressions in Taylor Swift lyric song.
- b. To prove that mastering Idiom is important to understand the whole passage in lyric song.
- c. To increase abillity in learning English especially when listening a songs which using idiomatic expressions.



#### **D. Operational Definition**

After having read several books as the sources of the primary data and then understood so the writer can conclude same definition as the real existences of the title as the follow :

1. Idiom is an unique and colorful subject to be analysis , because it can't predictable from the usual meanings of it's constituent of a larger expression of like characteristic. The readers can't translate this expression separatly it can cause misinterpret the meaning.
2. Song lyric is on of the elements of a builder in a song or music can be categorized as poetry in a literary work. The lyrics are usually contains a personal feeling and outpouring into a words by the writer.

#### **E. The Systematic of the Paper**

The good paper presentation is written systematically in order to make the writer to be systematic in compiling the paper. The writer systemize the paper into five chapter as follow :

Chapter 1 Introduction. The first chapter describes about the background of the research , scope of the problem, question of the research, significance of the research, and systematic paper.

Chapter II theoretical description. It consist of the definition of idiom, the functions of idiom, the types of idiom, the use of idiom in the aspect of life, the use of idiom in the topic or functional area, and the use of idiom in the written contexts.

Chapter III Methodology of the research. In this chapter explains about setting of the research, subject of the research, object of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of the research, and procedure of the research.

Chapter IV Research finding and discussion. This chapter present the data interpretation, the data analysis, and the discussion.

Chapter V Conclusion. In the last chapter, it gives the summary all chapters which are divided into five of the paper contents and several advises about the way to increase ability in listening or translating English idiom in Lyrics songs.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

#### A. The Definition of Language

Language is the important tools of human life and as a media for communication. According to Fromkin (2014), Language is the part of the relationship between human, and source if human life and power. Language is a something important to understand what another human meant (p. 1). Meanwhile, Wierzbicka (2003) said language as a tool of human interaction, it investigates various kinds of meaning which can be conveyed in language (not in one language, but in different languages of the world) meaning which in involve the interaction between the speaker and the hearer (p. 1). Furthermore, Meyer (2009) explained that language as a part of a semiotic system because in the communication is not only verbal that used as the tool of the communication but also gesture, art, music, body, motion, etc. (p. 3)

Moreover, Kreidler (1998) said that, Language is only one of the common activities of a society the totally of common activities, institutions, and beliefs make up the culture of that society (p. 19). In addition, Sappir in People (2000), defined language is a purely human an non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols (p. 4). Furthermore, Poole (2000) explained that language related to communication between human beings and not to communication between animal (p. 3). Other than that Loreto (1995), Language is a set of signals by which people communicate. Human beings are

not the only species to have an elaborate communication system (p. 6). Therefore Delahunty, Gerald P & James J. Garvey (2010), maintain that a language is a set of rules, unconsciously present in the mind, which enables human beings to represent and communicate meanings by producing audible, visible, or tactile symbols that these rules systematically relate to those meaning and language is a system that connects thoughts, which can not be heard, seen or touched, with sounds, letters, manual signs, or tactile symbols (e.g., Braille) which can. (p. 28)

From all the explanation above language can be defined as a way to communicate with one another constitute a society. Human is live in a world of language, they need language to innteract with anonther human. Hardly a moment of people waking live is free from words. The possession of language, perhaps more than any other attribute, distinguishes humans from other animals.

## **B. The Definition of Linguistic**

Linguistic is relating to language. Linguistic often called general linguistic. Crystal explained (2008), linguistic is the scientific study of language; also called linguistic science. Aronoff and Miller (2003) also give an idea that linguistic is the scientific study of the nature, use, and variety of all aspects of language (p. 150). The field of Linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language, is so growing and exciting area of study, with an important impact on fields as diverse as education, anthropology, sociology, laguage teaching, cognitive, psychology, phylosophy, computer science, among

neuroscience, and artificial intelligence among other. Kreidler (1998) adding Linguistic want to understand how language works. Just what common knowledge do two people possess when they share a language English, Swahili, Korean and every country that own language to give and get information, to express their feelings and their intentions to one another, and to be understood and to make the conversation appropriate. The meaningful elements in language is linguistic. (p. 2)

On the contrary to Akmajan (2001), Linguistic field is concerned with the nature of language and communication between people to give them information or having conversation (p. 5). In addition Hayes (2008) said that linguistic is the science of language, it studies the structure of human languages and aims to develop a general theory of how language work. (p. 3)

Based on explanation above, linguistic can be concluded the science of language, including the sounds, words, and grammar rules. Language is concerned with the nature of language and communication, to express their feelings and their intentions to one another, and to make another people understood with the whole conversation.

### **C. The Definition of Semantic**

According to Matthewson (2007), “Semantic is concerned with the way natural language express meaning.” He also give an idea “Semantic is also at the center of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition, and conceptualization.” (p. 1). In other opinion Riemer (2010), linguistic semantic

is to distinguish between these different types of meaning, and to make it clear exactly what place each of meaning are, what meaning are, how meanings are assigned to words, phrases and sentences of natural and formal languages, and how meanings can be combined and used for inference and reasoning. (p. 2)

Meanwhile, Saed explained (2009), semantic is the study of meaning communicated through language and the study of meaning of words and sentences. Semantics is the study of meanings of words and sentences. Since linguistic description is an attempt to reflect speaker's knowledge, the semanticist committed to describing semantic knowledge. This knowledge allowed English speaker to know when sentences describe something. (p. 3-4) and also Yule (2010), on his book the study of language has a statement that Semantic is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. (p. 112)

Fasold (2006), explained semantics focuses on the literal meanings of words, phrases, and sentences; it is concerned with how grammatical processes build complex meanings out of simpler ones (p. 137). Fasold also explains about two main branches of semantics seeks to explain how words mean, while compositional semantics focuses on the process of building up more complex meanings from simpler ones. In this section, people have watched at some of the linguistic categories that can be studied from a semantic perspective, including names, modifiers, predicates and arguments, quantifiers, and intentional elements like modals, tense, and aspect. Some theoretical ideas are taken to explain meaning, such as thematic roles, possible words, and events. The goal of semantics is to give a precise theory, contribute



ideas like these, which allow people to understand the lexical and compositional semantics of any human language. Language are complex and diverse; however, so achieving this goal is a long way off. (p. 156)

Cann (2005) defined semantics is the study of meaning and linguistic. Semantic is the study of meaning as expressed by the words, phrases and sentences of human languages. It is, however, more usual within linguistic to interpret the term more narrowly, as concerning the study of those aspects of meaning encoded in linguistic expressions that are independent of their function of particular occasions by particular individuals within a particular speech community. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning abstracted away from those aspects that are derived from the intentions of speakers, their psychological states and the socio-cultural aspects of the context in which their utterances are created. A further narrowing of the term is also commonly created in separating the study of semantics from that of pragmatics. Unfortunately, the nature of the object inquiry of the discipline (what constitutes semantic meaning, as opposed to pragmatic meaning) and the domain of the inquiry (what aspects of meaning should be addressed by the discipline) remain difficult and controversial questions. There are, however, three central aspects of the meaning of linguistic expression that associated with different semantic classes, or types in any logical approach to semantics, and semantic value associated with sentence is of another different type. Universally among types need to distinctions. Semantic theory have to provide with some account of these distinctions and allow people to investigate the

empirical question of whether languages differ in the semantic types they encode. (p. 7-11)

Moreover, Leech (1981) explained that Semantic (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also the center of the study of the human mind thought processes, cognition, conceptualization all these are intricately bound up with the way in which people classify and convey the experience of the world through language. (p. viii). Leech also in his book semantic break down the 'meaning' into seven different types of meaning. The description of all that may be the object of human knowledge or belief, or on the other hand, people can carefully distinguish the types of meaning. To show how methods of study appropriate to appropriate from one type to another type. There are seven types, cover:

### 1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called denotative, or cognitive meaning is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition and widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. It can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not. Leech said that conceptual meaning has a complex and sophisticated organization to compare with similar organization, on the syntactic and phonological.

## 2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expressions over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real word. Connotative meaning can embrace the putative properties of the referent, due to the view point adopted by an individual or a group of poeple or a whole society.

## 3. Social Meaning

Social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its true. A social meaning of a text through the recognition of different dimention and level of style within the same language of some words or pronouniation as being dialectical. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression. For example, some dialectic words inform us about the social and regional background of the speaker and in the sam eway, people will know something of the social relationship between speaker and hearer.

## 4. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning was the aspect of meaning which reflects personal feelings of the speaker, includes the attitude of the listeners or his attitude to something that listeners was talking about. Affective meaning is also largery a parasitic category in the sense that to express

our emotions people rely upon the meditation of others categories of meaning conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.

#### 5. Revlective Meaning

Revlective meaning is the menaing which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. if an understanding of a word for its use automatically raises some of our responses to other meanings.

#### 6. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment. Not all diferences on potential co – occurence need to be explain as collocative meanig, but while collocative menaing as a simply an idiosynctaric of property individual words it can be made generaliztion on the other levels.

#### 7. Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning or what is communicated by the way in which as a speaker or writer organize the message in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. Thematic also helps us to understand the message and the implication carefully and properly. (p. 9-20)

Furthermore, Kreidler (1998) explained an utterance is an act of speech or writing, it is a specific event, at a particular time and place and involving at sometimes we can interperet what the speaker intends from clues in the physical context even though we do not understand what completely what he

or she has said (interpretation without identification) and even without having heard everything they said (interpretation without perception). A sentence on the other hand, is not an event; it is a construction of words (in English or another language) in a particular sequence which is meaningful (in that language). In our illustration each of the three utterances contains the meaning of the sentence and each utterance has an extra meaning because of the circumstances in which it occurs. The meaning of a sentence is determined by the language, something known to all people who have learned to use that language. (p. 26–27)

Based on explaining above semantics is the systematic study of meaning that which communicates through language but it is still concerned with the grammar because the meaning itself has to have the same position with the structure. Meaning can be started from words, utterances and sentences and also it can be concluded that semantics is the study of meaning of the words, sentences and phrases and semantics also has three disciplines, there are psychologists whom the semanticists learn about how individual humans learn how to retain, recall, or lose information. It's all about the human mind seeking meaning.

#### **D. The Definition of Idiom**

Idioms are words or phrases combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. People cannot translate the words one by one, if the idiom is translated word by word it

will make a different meaning and misinterpret the purpose of that idiom. Usually idioms are metaphorical that the words invented by the language speakers and make the language unique.

According to Bourque (2010) idiom is a phrase that is commonly understood in a given culture or subculture to have a meaning different from its literal meaning (p. 7). Bourque increase that idiom understood by native speaker who the idioms from. It is the reason why English idiom hard to understand, because listeners are not the native speaker. Idiom is one of expression is used to enrich their spoken and writing language. People translated the meaning of phrase by literal meaning, so when idiom faced it idiom that has been translated become not clear. Idiom is easier to recognize the people who familiarity with the idiom and understand the culture which idiom approach.

According to O' Dell and Mc Carthy (2010) Idioms are fixed combination of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. Idioms are constructed in different ways dan often based on everyday things and ideas, such as human bodies (p. 6). Meanwhile Wyatt (2006) Idiom is an expression where the meaning is different from the meaning of the individuals words. Many idioms are colloquiall, that means idiom are used in informal conversation rather than writing of formal language. (p. 4)

Based on Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003), An idiom is a group of words in particular syntactic relationship that has a special



meaning which is different from the meaning of all or some of the individual words (p. 86). Furthermore Crystal (2003) conveys his idea that the meaning of the idiomatic expression cannot be deduced by examining the meanings of the constituents lexemes. The expression is fixed, both grammatically and lexically (p. 163). Based on Cruse (1986), idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be accounted for as a compositional function of the meaning its parts have when they are not parts of idioms. (p. 37)

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that idiom has the meaning which can not be translated word by word. People can read the whole sentence and translated it word by word. But people cannot understand the meaning of the whole phrase including idiom, people need to know what the meaning of idiom expression first. It means that idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual meanings of its constituent elements and it is not a constituent if a larger expression of like characteristic. An idiom is learned and used as a single unit, which has a special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that can not be deduced from the literal meaning of the words that can make them up. Idioms are typically two or more words that when used together have a specific meaning which is entirely different from what the individual word convey.

#### **E. The Function of Idiom**

Idiom is an unique and colorful subject to be analysis, because it can not predictable from the usual meanings of it's constituent of a larger expression of like characteristic. They are commonly used in all types of language, written

and spoken. Idioms also suggest a particular attitude of the person using them, for example disapproval, humor, respect or admiration. So, they must be used carefully, not to make people misunderstand or understand incorrectly .

In addition, idioms are used in lectures, academic essays, business report, English fiction, newspaper or magazines, horoscope or understand television show, songs or films. So these are some conclusions of Idiom's function according to O'dell and McCharty (2010) as follows :

1. For Emphasis, e.g. The singer's second album sank like a stone.  
(failed completely)
2. To agree with previous speaker, e.g.  
A: Did you notice how Andi started listening when you said her name?  
B: Yes, that certainly made him prick her ears up.  
(start listening carefully)
3. To comment on people, e.g. Did you hear Tom has been invited for dinner with prime minister? He's certainly gone up in the world.  
(gained a better social position or money than before)
4. To comment on situation, e.g. The new finance minister wants to knock the economy into shape. (take action to get a good condition).
5. To make an anecdote interesting, e.g. It was just one disaster after another day, a short domino effect. (when something usually bad, happens and causes a series of other things to happen).
6. To catch the reader's eye, e.g. Idioms- particularly those with strong images – are often used in headlines, advertising slogans and the names

of small business. The writer may play with the idiom or make a fun (a joke involving a play on words) in order to create a special effect, e.g. a debt of dishonor instead of the usual debt of honour. (a debt that you owe someone for moral rather than financial reasons).

7. To indicate membership of a particular group, e.g. surfers drop in on someone, meaning to get on wave another surfer is already on. (p. 8)

## **F. The Types of Idiom**

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, there are two definitions of type. Both of them are countable noun. Firstly, type is a particular group of people or things which shares similar characteristic and forms a smaller division of a larger set. Secondly, type is a person who seems to represent a particular group of people, having all the qualities that you usually connect with that group. Below are the types of idiom based on Cacciari and Tabossi and also O'Dell and McCarthy.

The first is Cacciari and Tabossi (1993), they state that idiomatic expressions can be included into the vast family of fixed phrases, cliches, proverbs, indirect speech acts, speech formulas, and so forth. Then, it also gives some degree of conventionalization of meaning yet it differs in semantic as well as syntactic properties (p. 27).

The second in similar way O'Dell and McCarthy (2010), there are several types of idiom, which are differently formed as follow :

### **1. Simile (as + adjective + as/like + noun)**

Similies are expression which compare two things, they are always include the word as or like. Similies can make writing and speaking english more unique and colorful. There are some example of common pattern for similies are :

a. Something [ is\* ] like something

My love is like a red,red rose.

These cookies taste like garbage.

He had a temper (that was) like a volcano.

b. Something [ does\*\* ] like something

He eats like a pig.

He smokes like a chimney.

They fought like cats and dogs.

c. Something [ is\* ] as adjective as something

His skin was **as cold as ice.**

It felt **as hard as rock.**

She looked as gentle as a lamb.

Note that with the as ... as pattern, the first as is sometimes suppressed, for example : His skin was cold as ice.

Similies often make use of irony or sarcasm. In such cases they may even mean the opposite of the adjective used. Look at these example below:

- a. Watching the show was like watching paint dry. (very boring)
- b. His explanation was clear as mud. (not clear at all since mud is opaque)

Similies are often found (and they sometimes originate) in poetry and other literature. Here are few examples:

- a. A woman without a man is like a fish without a bicycle – Iriana Dunn (women don't need to rely on men for their happiness, achievement or fulfilment).
- b. Happy as pigs in muds – David Eddingd (quite happy).

## 2. Binomial (word+and+word)

Binomial are a type of Idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction, usually *and*. The words can be :

- a. Synonyms (word which mean can be the same): Sara's work is always very neat and tidy.
- b. Opposite : If you go for cheaper speakers, the sounds quality may be a bit hit and miss. [sometimes good, sometimes bad (informal)]
- c. The same word : The finished the race neck and neck. (equal)
- d. Rhyming : Tables in the canteen take a lot of wear and tear.

(damage through everyday use)

e. Alliterative : After the match,, the players leg were black and blue.

(very bruised)

f. Joined by words other than and : The traffic was bumper to bumper

all the way to the coast. (very heavy)

### 3. Trinomial ( word+word+word )

Trinomial are a similiar type of idiom, in which three words are joined, e.g. i've looked here, there and everywhere for my glasses but cannot find the [everywhere]. Some examples trimonial are :

a. Cool, calm and collected ( relaxed , incontroll,not nervous )

b. We had a great holiday and explores every nook and cranny of the island.(very small place).

### 4. Proverbs

Proverbs is a simple and concrete saying popularly known and repeated, which expresses a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humnity (wikipedia). Proverbs are often borrowed from similiar languages and cultures, and sometimes come down to the present through more than one language. In addition, proverbs are used in many aspects such as in Literature and also advertisement. Proverbs are usually used in many kinds situation of our daily life in:

a. Positive situation

Discretion is the better part of valor. (If you say discretion is the better part of valor, you mean that avoiding a dangerous or unpleasant situation is sometimes the most sensible thing to do)

b. Negative situation

A hungry man is an angry man. ( A person who does not get what he wants or needs is a frustrated person will be easily provoked to rage)

## 5. Euphemisms

A euphemism is a generally innocuous word or expression used in place of one that may be found offensive or suggest something unpleasant. Euphemisms are used for dissimulation, to refer to taboo topics (such as disability, sex, excretion, and death) in a polite way, and to mask profanity. Euphemisms are used in :

- a. To avoid using direct words for body function.
- b. For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.

## 6. Phrasal Verbs

The term phrasal verb is commonly applied to two or three distinct but related constructions in English : verb+ adverb or verb+ preposition. Some phrasal verbs require a direct object

(someone/something) and some can be separated by the object , for example :

- a. Call something off. (cancel)
- b. He suddenly showed up. (cannot take an object)
- c. I finally figured it out. (solve a problem by thinking about it carefully) (p. 22-30)

According to Palmer (1981) he stated that a very common type of idiom in English is what is usually called the ‘phrasal verb’, the combination of verb plus an adverb of the kind make up, give in and put down. (p. 99)

## **G. The Use of Idiom in the Aspect of Life**

English is rich in idioms in every aspect of life, many idioms is used by the native speaker in their life such as follow:

### **1. Sailing**

As Britain is an island nation, with the sea playing a major role in the country’s history and it’s economy, it’d not surprising that the language has developed many idioms from sailing. Some of examples in idioms :

- a. Leave high and dry. ( put in a difficult situation which they could not improve)
- b. All hands on deck. (everyone must help)



## 2. War and Conflict

Many idioms come from the topic of war. They are used to actions and events that are seen as similar to battles, conflicts or struggles. Some of Idioms in area war and conflict connected with firearms, violent events, armies, conflicts and struggles, for example :  
When I suggested raising the membership fee, Ania **shot me down in flames**. ( immediately criticised my idea and refused to accept it)

## 3. Transport

As transport is such as an everyday experience for many people, it is unsurprisingly rich source of Idiom. The example of the Idiom is transport area are:

- a. When talk about **someone being in the driving seat** to mean that they are in control of the situation.
- b. When talk about **life in the fast lane** to mean a life is active exciting and dangerous.
- c. When **doing a U-turn** means changing direction, and idiomatically when talking about politics.

## 4. Animals

The Idiom used some kinds of animal to express about something that usually using the name of animals in Idioms such as :

- a. Bird Idioms
  - Free as a bird ( At liberty, without obligation).
  - A bird of passage ( A person who moves from place to place frequently).

- Eat like a bird ( eat very little ).

### **5. Part of the Body**

These are some kinds of the Idioms use the part of body, many idiom using part of the body to said something like:

- a. A big mouth. ( talks too much and cannot keep secrets).
- b. To cost an arm and a leg. (to be very expensive).
- c. To have a sweet tooth. (to like sweet foods vey much).

### **6. Sport**

Some of sport are :

- a. Carry the ball. ( to take charge, to assume responsibility).
- b. Down and out (lacking money or prospects; penniless or desitute).
- a. Across the board ( equal for everyone ).

### **7. Ancient myths and History**

Here are some example :

- a. Achilles : Achilles' heels was the only place on his body that the hero could be wounded of killed. It was his one weak point.
- b. Pandore : Pandora carried a box which held all the evils of the world. When she opened it, evil escaped into the world.
- c. King Midas : Everything Midas touched turned into gold.

### **8. Shakespeare**

Many common idioms actually come from the works of Shakespeare (1564-1616), the famous English poet and dramatist who wrote 38 plays, including *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*. Here are some idioms from Shakespeare's plays that are used in everyday English.

- a. Their relationship was ruined by the green-eyed monster.

Meaning : Jealousy

Origin: *Lago*: O, beware, my lord, of jealousy; it is the green-eyed monster which doth mock/ The meat it feeds on. (*Othello*)

- b. By criticising the company the new manager succeeded in upsetting everyone at one fell swoop.

Meaning : suddenly, at the same time

Origin: *Macduff* (on hearing that all his family have been killed): What, all my pretty chickens and their dam / At one fell swoop? (*Macbeth*)

- c. My nephews came to stay at the weekend and have eaten me out of house and home.

Meaning : eaten all the food there is in my house (informal)

Origin: *Mistress Quickly*: He hath eaten me out of the house and home; he hath put all my substance into that fat belly of his. (*Henry IV Pt II*).

## H. The Use of Idiom to Talk About

### 1. Film, Plays and Books

Idiom are also used in movies, plays, and books area, many people using idiom to said something so the conversation will be more interesting, such as:

- a. Move heanven and earth to do something (to make a major effect to do something)
- b. Blockbuster (a movie that is popular and makes a lot of money)
- c. Up coming (soon to happen)

### 2. Relationships

The example of idiom relationship using social, working and personal are below:

- a. Bird of a feather flock together (similiar in many ways , so they naturally spend time together)
- b. Speak the same language (similiar opinios or ideas, so they understand each other very well)
- c. Cut loose (stop being influenced or controlled by another person or group)

### 3. Crime and Punishment

Here are the example of Idiom Crime:

- a. On the fiddle ( getting money in an illegal or dishonest way)
- b. An inside job (a crime committed by someone from within the organisation affected)
- c. Pulled the wool over everyone's eyes (was stealing the business's money)

The next one is the example of Idiom Punishment ;

- a. The long arm of the law (the police suggesting it has far-reaching powers)
- b. Throw the book at (punish someone as severely possible)
- c. A short sharp shock (a brief but severe punishment)

#### **4. Work**

There are two types of idiom to describe people's work. The first one is to describing people's work situation.

- a. Cushy number (a very easy job)
- b. The top of the ladder (in the highest position in th organisation)
- c. Slogged my guts out (worked very hard or used a lot of effort)

The second to describe the world of work. These business news cuttings contain idiom used to talk about the world of work and business. Idiom describing work and business are often quite strong and colourful. Here are some example:

- a. Doing a roaring trade (selling a lot of goods vey quickly)
- b. Cornered the market (become si successful at selling a product that almost no one else sells it.
- c. Going great guns (doing something very successfully)

### **I. The use of Idiom in the written context**

#### **1. Journalism**

There are many expressions in English that are frequently used in journalism, here some examples :

a. Newspaper articles about politics

- The prime minister is facing increasing problems today, **amid mounting calls** for his resignation. (with more and more people asking).
- Many say he **has blood on his hands** after the number of civilian deaths in the recent war. (responsible for the death of someone or something).

b. Newspaper article about war

- The situation has brought an end to the **uneasy peace** which the two countries had been experiencing for the last few weeks. (peace that is not stable).
- The immediate motive for the raids is as yet **shrouded in mystery**. (not known).

## 2. Advertising

a. Idioms to convince people life can be better

Advertisements often claim that products will improve your life or give you special and exciting experiences, and so they use idioms connected with that theme. Here some examples;

- The cruise ship Icean Comet offers luxury **beyond your wildest dreams**. (more than you could ever imagine or wish for)

- Holiday in style with your exclusive 21-day winter cruises. Go on, **do yourself the world of good** and book now at [cometcruiser.com](http://cometcruiser.com).  
(make yourself feel much healthier or happier)

b. Idioms and wordplay in advertisements

Advertisers often play with idioms to make greater impact, for example by basing the names of products and services on idioms to make them memorable. Here are some examples from recent advertisements.

The products and services are shown in the pictures.



Picture 1

It's time to **come clean** and admit you have a dust problem. (come clean means 'tell the truth', usually about something bad that has been kept secret; the Dustbattler 206 *cleans* carpets)



Picture 2

Selling your house was **a smart move**. Now let us do the hard work. (a smart move is a wise or clever action; removal companies help people *move* to a new house)



Picture 3

**There's no time like the present** ... and we have the perfect give for everyone ( if you think it is a good idea to do something immediately, a present is a gift).

## J. Idioms and collocations

According to Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy (2008) Collocation is the combination of two or more words which frequently occur together. If someone says, a girl with yellow hair, people would probably be understood, but it is not what ordinarily be said in English. People would say, she is got blond hair. In other words, yellow doesn't collocate with hair in everyday English. Yellow collocates with, flower r paint. (p. 6). Moreover Cruise (1986)



The term collocation will be used to refer sequences of lexical items which habitually co-occur, but which are nonetheless fully transparent in the sense that each lexical constituent is also a semantic constituent. Such expressions as (to pick a semantic area at random) *fine weather, torrential rain, light drizzle, high winds* are example of collocations. These are of course easy to distinguish from idioms; nonetheless, they do have a kind of semantic cohesion the constituent elements are, to varying degrees, mutually selective. The semantic integrity or cohesion of a collocation is the more marked if the meaning carried by one (or more) of its constituent elements is highly restricted contextually, and different from its meaning in more neutral contexts.

#### **K. Music**

According to Budiman, Budiwati, Sukanta and Soetedja (2015) Conceptually the art of music is always synonymous with sound art, because the basic substance of the music it self is the sound or the sound, which is good arising from tools (musical instruments, household utensils), natural objects, as well as the sound of animals and the voice of the human mouth. Sounds or sounds always fill the space of our lives every day. Starting from listening to the voice of people laughing, crying, talking, voice animals, natural sounds, vehicle sounds, the sound of friction and falling objects, as well other sounds that appear in our lives. (p. 57)

Moreover Banoe (2003) music derived from the word muse is one of the gods in ancient Greek mythology for the branch of art and science; god of art and science. In addition, he also argues that music is a branch of art that

discusses and sets various sounds into patterns that can be understood and understood by humans (p. 288). Furthermore Sylado (1983) music is a time that is indeed to be heard. Music is a form of living time, which is a collection of illusions and sounds. The music that contains a series of soulful tones will be able to move the hearts of listeners. (p. 12). Next, according to Hardjana (2003) Music is a game of time by adopting sound as the material. Music is the time in sound. In music, time is space - sound is the substance. In that space of time moving sounds. (p. 111)

According to Purnomo and Subagyo (2010) music is divided by four different kinds :

a. Classical music

Classical music is a kind of famous music created long time ago, but still in demand, played, and liked by people all the time. Thus, people often refer to it as immortal music. In a sense this characteristic of classical music is preservation of the nature of authenticity within presentation. New things or new ways of presentation will be able to reduce the meaning of classical music.

b. Latin music

Latin music is a popular art form developed in the country Latin America, especially in Cuba. The uniqueness of Latin music is on the type rhythmic structures formed within it. The vocals and musical instruments originated from African religious ceremonies, but today it tends to be viewed as dance music, a very strong characteristic of the

rhythm is played once and will invite other rhythm will joined each other.

c. Jazz music

Jazz music is a kind of music that was born in New Orleans, United States. At the beginning of this century, its presence was a blend of engineering and equipment European music, especially France, with the rhythm of Negro West African origin. In the southern New Orleans, at cotton plantation the style of their music are known as jazz.

d. Rock and Roll music

Rock and roll is often abbreviated as rock'n'roll. This music is growing in America. Around of the late 1940s and reached its popularity in the early 1950s, a rock and roll gives birth to a whole range of streams known as rock music.

From the explanation above music is a work of art through sound or sound media in the form of songs or musical compositions that express the thoughts and feelings of the creator through elements of music. Media art music is usually the sound of tools, tones, and melodies. Music generally consists only of the sound of the instrument just like a classical music that only uses a violin or piano that produces beautiful tones and melodies. Music is divided by four different kinds, those are Classical music, Latin Music, Jazz Music and Rock and Roll music.

## **L. Lyrics**

According to Moeliono and Penny (2003) The lyrics have two meanings: (1) literary works (poems) containing the outpourings of personal feelings, (2) the composition of a song. In using the lyrics of a poet or songwriter it must be really good at word processing. The word song has a rhythmic sound meaning. (p. 624-678). Furthermore Budianta (2003) Lyrics are short poems that express personal feelings of inner nature. (p.182). Depdiknas (2008) Lyric is a literary work (poetry) that contains the outpouring of personal feelings, the composition of a song. (p 846)

From the explanation above Lyric is a person's expression of a thing that has been seen and experienced, lyric creators use the selection of words and languages to create the attraction and uniqueness of the lyric or the poem. The listeners will have a different opinion on this lyric work depending on how they interpret the meaning of this lyric. The lyric writers generally pour out what is in their minds when composing this lyric, either while pouring his mind the author is feeling sad, happy or in love. All of that will look very clear on the author's choice of words.

## **M. Song**

According to Kristiyani (2012) Song (singing) is a composite artwork between sound art and poetic language art, its language is short and there is a rhythm with a coherent sound and the selection of quiz words (imajinatif) and involves the melody and singing voice. Moreover Adhami in Sumarlam (2004)

The song is an oral discourse when viewed based on the medium, but the song is a sincere discourse when viewed based on the text of the song. Song discourse can be categorized as poetry discourse in terms of literary genre and including recreation. (p.42)

From the statement above song is a combined artwork between sound art and language art. The lyrics in the song generally use the language to express the purpose of a singer or creator to the listener. Songs are elements of the sound of the language sung by a singer or musician based on the high and low tones, so the sound of the language has its own speciality for the music lovers. In addition, the language in the lyrics of the song should also be easily understood by the listeners although sometimes using difficult figurative languages, but familiar to the listener's ear. Basically the song is an expression of feeling, as well as the contents of their hearts from the singer or songwriter it self therefore the song can make others feel happy, sad or even crying.

#### **N. Research of the Relevance**

This research is inseparable from the previous research results that made the comparison in the writing. The study used for comparison of the research topics regarding the strategy to finding what kind of idiom in Taylor Swift 1989 lyrics song album. In this research, researchers use qualitative methods. Qualitative methods was employed because the data of this research were in form of words and phrases.

Based on the result of the research been done by Tjahyadi. In research, the writer found 14 aspects of life that used in idiom, which are: advertisemet, character or behaviour, daily life, expressing suces/ failure, formal writing, games/sport, journalism, negative feeling, part of the body , positive feeling, responding to what people say, sailing society and work. In this research the writer shows there are 68 idioms in 88 pages, which is included 2 binomial, 39 phrasal verbs and 1 simile. Tjahyadi paper is about *the use of idiom in Hello Bali Magazine*.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Method of The Research**

##### **1. Time and Place of the Research**

This research cover the entire process of work begin from the determination of title to the reporting process research. The writer has collected data and data sources in the form of a wide variety of books as a necessary reference obtained from the library of JIA and also from eBooks as a reference used in completing the paper. The writer conducted and collection of data and theory needed for the writing process. Writing activity consists of collecting reference, collect data and analyzes data. This research was begun in March 2018 and Finished in July 2018.

##### **2. Kind of the Research**

This research is using the qualitative method that has major component of the qualitative research. This research needs some steps to make an analysis and to do the research. One of them is collecting the data. It is important for the research.

Method of the research is scientific way to get data with purpose and specific usefulness. Every research has purpose and specific usefulness. In this research needs a method to make it easier especially to collecting data. Because of that in this research used qualitative method, where in the data were collected non-experimentally in the Idiom.

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that people can form answers to us researchg question. People will

learn about the six steps involved in analyzing and interpreting qualitative data preparing and organizing the data, exploring and coding the database, describing findings and forming themes, representing and reporting findings, interpreting the meaning of the findings, and validating the accuracy of the findings.

Using qualitative method means that people will do the six steps above , preparing and organizing data is important to make our analysis easy. Exploring and coding the database make the data clearly and perfectly. Finding and forming themes make the data clearly where the data source, and the authenticity of the data can be accountable. (Creswell, 2012, p. 236)

According to Hancock (1998) Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena. Qualitative research is concerned with the opinion, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Data are used to develop concept and theories that help us to understand the social world especially in pronouncing a language. This is an inductive approach to the development of theory.

In addition qualitative method can be used obtain the intricate details about phenomena such as feelings thought process, and emotions that are difficult to extract or learn about through more conventional research methods. Basically, there are three major component of qualitative research. First, there are the data which can come from various sources. Second, there are procedures that researcher can use to interpret and organize the data. Other procedures are part of the analytic process. There include non-statistical sampling. Thus, this research using Taylor Swift Lyric songs as the data source and this study of qualitative methodology is consistent with the research.



## **B. Procedure of the Research**

In this research the writer does some procedures after understanding the role of systematical and considering the arranged steps as follows:

### 1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. This research uses some theories books to strengthen and prove the analysis of the research in the next chapter. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from Advisor I and Advisor II.

### 2. Implement

In order to obtain the research, the implementation present analyzing the types of idiom which can be found in the Taylor Swift Lyric songs.

### 3. Finishing

#### a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with Idiom in Taylor Swift Lyric songs.

#### b. Discussing with the counselor

Discussing and meeting with first and second counselor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research. After discussing, the writer always gets the solution to continue analyzing data and arrange the best.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis chapter, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze the types of idiom in Taylor Swift Lyric songs from counselor I and II. The counselor gave some corrections on mistaken words in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all chapters in the research. This research can be concluded with the various types of Idiom in Taylor Swift lyric songs.

### **C. Technique of the Data Collection**

The writer uses some technique in finishing this research which are library research and linguistic technique. In process of completing the research, the writer used JIA's library and ATMA JAYA library to obtain several information and data. The linguistic sources the writer used is obtained on several books in that library and eBook.

### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

Before doing the research, the data analyzed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analyzed using the basic technique in order to obtain the accurate data. There are steps to analyze the data: collecting data, identifying the types of idiom, classifying and result. The data were collected by observing thoroughly the types of idiom in Taylor Swift lyric song. The first step the writer search the idiom in Taylor Swift lyric song from Taylor Swift official site. Second, the writer read the entire lyric of the songs and marks the idiom. Third, data collected from the lyric. The writer classified the data. This classification was done by splitting them up into six types of idiom like, simile, binomial, trinomial, proverbs, phrasal verbs and euphemism. Fourth step, the writer analyzes the idiom in the lyrics and decide the types of idiom. The data were analyzed based on the theories of Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy; and Geoffrey Leech. McCarthy and O'dell theory are applied in order to find out what type of idioms found in the song lyrics. Then, Leech's theory of meaning is used to find out the meaning of idioms found.

#### **E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data**

##### **1. The primary data**

The process of the source of the primary data means the actual sources of the data during event of data collection occur. It means the object of the research in this paper is types of the idiom in Taylor Swift lyric songs as the source data which supported by theories of those idiom in semantic.

##### **2. The secondary data**

The secondary data the writer uses are based on several articles, dictionary, website, journals, linguistic book some previous research in same field and semantic books which related to types of idiom as the main focus in the research.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. The Data Description

The Problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research finding and discussion. The data are taken from the eight songs lyrics by Taylor Swift from her few album 1989. Those songs which are going to be analyzed are *Welcome to New York*, *Style*, *Out of The Woods*, *All You Had to Do Was Stay*, *Shake it Off*, *Bad Blood*, and *Wildest Dream*. The data are taken from her official site which contains her original lyrics that is [www.taylorswift.com](http://www.taylorswift.com)

Finding data in the eight songs Lyric by Taylor Swift 1989 album are analyzed according to some steps. In the beginning step, analyzing and reading the first line until the end of the song, second step is describing/finding kinds of Idiom and give mark of the data with bold, third step is explaining the data, fourth step is writing the idiom in every song lyrics, and the last step is give the meaning of the idiom using Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal verb by Richard. Here the writer give the sample of idiom in eight lyric songs by Taylor Swift in her 1989 album.

Song Title	No	Idiom
<b>Welcome to new york</b>	1	Walk through
	2	Dropped our bags on
	3	Put them in
	4	Drives you crazy
<b>Style</b>	5	Pick me up
	6	Look in
	7	Crashing down

	8	Take off
<b>Out of The Woods</b>	9	Look at
	10	Black and White
	11	Out of the woods
	12	Fall apart
	13	Fall back
	14	Came up
	15	Walked out
	16	Turn Out
<b>All You Had To Do Was Stay</b>	17	Lock me out
	18	Call up
<b>Shake it Off</b>	19	Go on
	20	Shake it Off
	21	Move up
	22	Come on
<b>I wish you would</b>	23	Hung up
	24	Push my buttons
<b>Bad Blood</b>	25	Bad Blood
	26	Catch up
	27	Rub it in
<b>Wildest Dream</b>	28	Handsome as Hell
	29	Lips and Rosy Cheeks
	30	Tangled Up
	31	Burn Down

**Table 4.1 List of Song and Idioms**

## **B. The Data analysis**

In this chapter the writer will present the analysis of the data in types of idiom which taken from 1989 lyric songs album by Taylor Swift. The data are analyzed by listing the idioms in every songs, second the writer searching types of idiom and explaining the meaning of the idiom in those lyrics. From the data above the data were analyzed using theories of types of idioms from Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy; and Geoffrey Leech for find out the meaning of idioms in the lyrics.

### **Datum 1: Walking through**

The Sentence:

“**Walking through** a crowd The village is a glow.”

According to the types of idiom, *walk through* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *walk through* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (walk) and a preposition (through) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Walk through	“to showing where each person is to be located during speech or musical number”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

This idiom can be classified as verb and expression with preposition because walk is a verb and through is preposition. Based on the dictionary the idiom walk through is showing where each person is to be located during speech or musical number. Therefore the expression walking through the crowd the village is a glow in this song can be interpreted as a condition where the writer was coming into a musical show in the glowing village called New York. The meaning of idiom walking trough belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase walk and through cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Moreover it does not mean literally ‘pass the way’, but reflects ‘where the writer in the condition to coming to the musical show by splitting the crowd’.

**Datum 2: Dropped our bags on**

The Sentence:

“When we first **dropped our bags on** Apartment floors”

In accordance with the types of idiom, *drop on* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *drop on* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (drop) and a preposition (on) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb *drop on* require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. In the example of this phrase the object is our bags. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Drop on	“to release something so it falls on someone or something”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

The idiom *drop on* can be classified as a verb and expression with preposition since drop is a verb and on is a preposition. Based on the dictionary, the meaning of idiom drop on is to release something so it falls on someone or something. Therefore the expression when we first dropped our bags on Apartement floors in this song can be interpreted as a the state where the writer put her bag on the floors for the first time since her arrival in New York. The meaning of idiom drop on belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase drop and on cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Moreover it does not literally ‘toss the bag’, but reflects as the first time the writer come to the new environment in her new apartement floors.



**Datum 3: Put them in**The Sentence:

“Took our broken hearts **put them in** a drawer”

According to the types of idiom, *put in* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *put in* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (*put*) and preposition (*in*) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb *put in* require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. In the example of this phrase the object is the pieces of writer broken heart. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Put in	“to lay temporarily in a some palce”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

This idiom can be classified as verb and expression with preposition because *put* is a verb and *in* is a preposition. Based on the dictionary the meaning of idiom *put in* is to lay temporarily in a some place. Therefore the expression took our broken hearts put them in a drawer in this song can be interpreted as a condition where the writer have a broken heart before she went there and keep those pieces of broken hearts into her deepest part of her mind and forget about it. The meaning of idiom *put in* belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase *put* and *in* cannot be justified by looking up the

meaning of each word in the dictionary. Moreover it does not mean ‘enter or inject’ but reflect as a forget the broken hearts in the past. The writer actually want to said that she want to forget those broken heart using put it in in the drawer.

#### **Datum 4: Drive you crazy**

##### The Sentence:

“Like any true love it **drives you crazy** but you know you wouldn’t change anything”.

Based on the types of idiom, *drive someone crazy* can be classified as into proverbs. In here the proverb *drives someone crazy* is a simple and concrete saying is popular because many people using this phrase to express their stress into a words about something. This is a negative situation because usually people who using this idiom was in under pressure or something that make them confused or mad. This idiom was repeated which express a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humnity. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
drive you crazy	“ Greatly exasperate someone, annoy to distraction.”	Proverbs	Verb and adverbs

The idiom drive you crazy can be classified into verb and adverbs types since the drive is an adverb and crazy is an adverbs. Based on the dictionary the meaning of idiom drive someone crazy is to force someone into a state of

insanity or mental instability. But, the phrase like any true love it drives you crazy, but you know you wouldn't change anything in this song can be interpreted as the city will make you going insane because of the greatness but you cannot doing anything to make yourself suffer from those splendor that owned by the city.

### **Datum 5 : Pick me up**

The Sentence:

“Midnight, You come and **pick me up** No headlights“

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Pick up	“attempt to become acquainted with someone for romantic or sexual purpose”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the explanation about the types of idiom above, *pick up* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *pick up* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (pick) and an adverb (up) to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. In the example of this phrase the object in here is me (someone). From the explanatoion above those can be classified into the table below.

The idiom in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition, because pick is a verb and up is preposition. According to the

dictionary, the idiom *pick up* means to attempt to become acquainted with someone for romantic or sexual purposes. Therefore, the expression pick me up in this song can be interpreted as a state where the writer was waiting for her special person to meet her until they can come together, and the meaning no headlights in here is they are meeting each other secretly. The expression of idiom *pick up* belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase pick and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Moreover it does not mean ‘pick or take’, but reflect as the writer want her special person to meet her.’

#### **Datum 6: Look in**

The sentence:

“You got that James Dean Daydream **Look in** your eye”

According to the explanation above about the types of idiom, *look in* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *look in* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (look) and a (preposition) in to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
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Look in	“to see the welfare or someone or something whether to check briefly on someone pr something”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition
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The idiom look in can be classified into verb and expression with preposition. Because the verb in here is look and the preposition is in. Based on the dictionary the idiom look in mean to see the welfare or someone or something whether to check briefly on someone or something. Therefore, the expression look in in this song mean to see the welfare of someone or something whether to check briefly on someone or something. In consequence the expression look in have a meaning that you in here is her boyfriend who look like James Dean. In here James Dean is an Actor who already passed away in his young age. The expression of idiom look in belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase look and in cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘stop by or visit’, but reflected as ‘appear’ in the writer mind when she saw him.

### **Datum 7: Crashing down**

The sentence:

“We go **crashing down**, we come back every time”

According to the types of the idiom, *crash down* in this phrase is classified into a phrasal verb. In here the phrasal verb *crash down* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (crash) and an adverb (down) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. For the idiom crash down it can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since crash is verb and down is preposition.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Crash down	“to fall apart”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the dictionary the idiom crash down means to fall apart. Therefore, the expression When we go crashing down in this song can be interpreted as a state where the writer and her special person have a small fight or misundrestood about something but somehow they will come back together again. The expression of idiom crash down belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase crash and down cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Besides it does not mean literally ‘crash or hit something’, but reflected as a ‘small fight’ between the writer and her boyfriend. This expression also refers to the writer attitude. Therefore, it can be categorized into affective meaning as well.

### **Datum 8: Taking off**

The sentence:

“Takes me home Lights are off, he’s **taking off** his coat”

Based the types of idiom, *take off* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *take off* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (take) and a preposition (off) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Type of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Taking off	“to start out speaking on something”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Take off can be classified into verb and expression with preposition in that, take as verb and off as preposition. From the dictionary about idiom *take off* mean to start out speaking on something. However the expression taking off in this line can be interpreted as the writer want him to start speaking about something on when they arrived in a quite place and talk about this matter seriously. This idiom *take off* can be categorized into connotative meaning since the phrase in this idiom cannot be justified by looking up in the dictionary. The word take and off is out of idiom meaning if the reader try to searching the meaning in a normal way. Moreover, it does not mean literally ‘remove’, but reflected as a ‘let his guard down’ when the writer ask his honesty in their relationship. Because in here the girl have a feeling that her boyfriend cheated behind her back with another girl. This can be categorized into affective meaning as well, also this expression refers to the writer attitude towards her relationship.

**Datum 9: Looking at**

The sentence:

“**Looking at** it now It all seems so simple”

Based on the types of idiom, *look at* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *look at* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (look) and a preposition (at) that can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Look at	“to examine someone or something.	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

In here the idiom look at can be classified into verb and expression with preposition, because look is a verb and at is preposition. The use of idiom in this line is look at and according to the dictionary the meaning of those idiom is to examine someone or something. In this phrase the writer wants to tell her listeners about her past relationship which already ended but actually it is not that complicated like what another people thinking. In here, the expression of idiom look at belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase look and at cannot be found in the dictionary just by looking up the meaning of each word. Furthermore, it does not mean literally ‘verify or check’, but reflected as a ‘recalling a past memory’.

**Datum 10: Black and white**



The sentence:

“You took a Polaroid of us then discovered the rest of the world was **Black and white** but we were in screaming color”

In accordance with the types of idiom, *Black and White* can be classified as Binomial. *Black and White* is binomial since it is built from a noun (black) and a noun (white). This is an idiom about colour even though it does not have a connection with the meaning in colour, a mixture of colors between black and white will produce a gray color, and this is where the meaning of black and white can be inferred for the writer. Binomial are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction, usually *and*.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Black and White	“Of the utmost clarity; clearly defined or differentiated; without any room for confusion, ambiguity, or discrepancy.	Binomial	Noun and Noun

Based on the dictionary the idiom black and white means the utmost clarity; clearly defined or differentiated; without any room for confusion, ambiguity, or discrepancy. The idiom black and white in this phrase is meant their relationship was full of uncertain and hesitation. The expression of idiom black and white is belong to connotative meaning since the phrase black and

white cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not literally mean ‘a colour’, but reflected as a ‘hesitate and ambiguity’ in their relationship. Therefore, it can be categorized into affective meaning as well since in here the writer feeling confused with this kind of relationship.

**Datum 11: out of the woods**

The Sentence :

“Are we **out of the woods** yet?”

Based on the types of idiom, out of the woods can be classified into a proverbs. In this idiom out of the woods was repeated which express a truth, based on ccommon sense or the practical experience of huminity. In this lyrics out of the woods wants to tell about how the writer can out of her problems especially with her boyfriend. The writer feeling so grateful because finally she can found a way to finish her problems, so this idiom describe a positive situation in it.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Out of The Woods	“past a critical phase; out of the Unknown”	Proverb	Positive Situation

Based on the dictionary the meaning of idiom out of the woods is past a critical phase. The idiom in this phrase is mean when the writer ask for her self, is she can get out of all these problems? The problems about how the media wrote those news about her, her relationship with his boyfriend who doesn't seem to want to have a serious relationship with her. The expression of idiom out of the woods is belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase out of and the woods cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not literally 'out of the jungle' but reflected as 'out of her problems.

### **Datum 12: Fall Apart**

#### The Sentence:

”Looking at it now, Last December we were built to **fall apart**”

According to the types of idiom, *fall apart* can be categorized into phrasal verb. Since *fall apart* can be distinct into two or three but still related construction in English. It is combined from a verb (fall) and a preposition (apart) can be combined to make a new significance from the idiom fall apart. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Fall Apart	“to break apart where its parts are joined”	Phrasal verb	Verb and expression with preposition

The idiom fall apart can be classified as verb and expression with preposition since fall is verb and apart is preposition. Based on the dictionary

of idiom fall apart means to break apart where its parts are joined. But, in this phrase the expression fall apart can be interpreted into a state where the relationship they have was already ended. The expression of idiom fall apart belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase fall and apart cannot be found in the dictionary just by looking up the meaning. Beside it does not mean literally ‘fall and breaking into peices’, but reflected as a ‘their relationship has ended’. The phrase we will built to fall apart describe how the struggel from make their relationship getting right but ended in a while. Moreover it can be categorized into affective meaning as well because its reflects personal feelings of the speaker, includes the attitude of the listeners, her feeling is very disappointed with their relationship.

### **Datum 13: Fall Back**

#### The Sentence:

“We will built to fall apart, and **fall back** together”

Based on the types of idiom, *fall back* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *fall back* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (fall) and a adverb (back) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Fall Back	“to move back from something; to retreat from	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

	Something”		
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Fall back in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since fall is verb and back is preposition. From the dictionary about idiom, fall back it mean to move back from something or to retreat from something. Therefore, the expression fall back in here is a state when the writer can getting back together after they were broke up before. The expression of idiom fall back belong to connotative meaning since the phrase crash and down cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘collapse and go back’, but reflected as getting back together after their break up. This can be categorized into affective meaning because in here the the writer feeling so confused with her relationship, so this is reflects personal feelings includes the attitude of the listeners or his attitude to something tahat listeners was talking about.

#### **Datum 14 : Come up**

##### The Sentence:

“When you started crying baby I did too, but when the sun **came up**”

Based on the types of idiom, *come up* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb can be distinct into two or three but related construction in english. Since it is built from a verb (come) and a preposition (up) can be

combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Come up	“ to come from a lower place to a higher one”	Phrasal verb	Verb and expression with preposition

The idiom come up in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition, in that there is a verb come and the preposition is up. On the dictionary the idiom came up means it come from a lower place to a higher one. When you started crying baby i did too but when the sun came up, in this song can be interpreted as a new day in their relationship. The expression of idiom come up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase come and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘arrive or increase’, but reflected as a new day for their relationship.

#### **Datum 15: Walk out**

##### The Sentence:

“Remember when we couldn’t take the heat i **walked out**, i said i’m setting you free”

Based on the types of ifiom, *walk out* can be classified into phrasal verb. In here the phrasal verb *walk out* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (walk) and an adverb (out) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below. The idiom walk out can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since walk is a verb and out is a preposition.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Walk out	“to abandon someone; to leave one’s spouse.”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

In the dictionary of idiom, walk out mean abandon someone; to leave one’s spouse. Therefore, the expression walk out in this song can be interpreted as a state where the writer dicide to end her relationship with her boyfriend, even though it make his partner hurt. The expression of idiom crash down belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase come and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Walk out in here reflect as a ‘break up’ with her boyfriend. This can be categorized into affective meaning as well because here the writer feeling so frustrated with the relationship they had and decided to break up with her boyfriend even though she felt very hard to do it. Affective meaning was the aspect of meaning which reflects personal feelings of the speaker.

#### **Datum 16: Turn out**

The Sentence:

“But the monsters **turned out** to be just trees”

According to the types of idiom, *turn out* in this phrase is classified into a phrasal verb. In here the phrasal verb *turn out* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (turn) and an adverb (out) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below. This idiom can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since turn is a verb and out is a preposition.

Idiom	Meaning	Type of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Turn Out	“to develop or become someone or something in the end.	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based in the dictionary the idiom turn out mean to develop or become someone or something in the end. Therefore, the expression turn out in this phrase can be interpreted as an ambiguity in their relationship. This expression of idiom turn out belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase turn and out cannot be justified by looking upthe meaning of each word in the dictionary.

**Datum 17: Lock Out**The Sentence:

“All you had to do was stay had me in the palm of your hand then, why’d you have to go and **lock me out?**”



Based on the types of idiom, *lock out* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *lock out* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (lock) and an adverb (out) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb lock out require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. In here the example of this phrase object is me or someone. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Lock Out	“to lock something to prevent someone or something from getting into it.	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Lock out can be classified into verb and expression with preposition because it contain lock as a verb and out as a preposition. Based on the dictionary the idiom lock out means to lock something to prevent someone or something from getting into it. Therefore, the expression lock out in here mean when the writer already love him so much and thinking that he is her true love but it ended when he is leave her alone with that empty feeling. This expression of idiom belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase lock and out cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘lock her in a room’, but reflected as ‘abandoned her, with her love for him’. This expression also can be categorized into affective

meaning as well because in here the writer feels so sad with her boyfriend attitude, who have break their relationship up unilaterally.

### **Datum 18: Call up**

#### The Sentence:

“Here you are now **calling me up** but i don’t know what to say”

Based to the types of idiom *call up* in phrase is classified into a phrasal verb. In here the phrasal verb *call up* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (call) and an adverb (up) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. Call up can be classified into verb and expression with preposition because it has verb (call) and up (preposition). From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Call up	“to call someone, a group, or a company on the telephone”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

According to the dictionary the idiom call up means to call someone, or group, or a company on the telephone. Therefore, the expression call up in this song can be interpreted as a state that her ex boyfriend try to contact her again and tell want her to getting back again with him. The expression of idiom call up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase call and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of word in the dictionary.

**Datum 19: Go On**The Sentence:

“I **go on** too many dates”

According to the types of idiom, *go on* can be classified as phrasal verb. *Go on* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (*go*) and a preposition (*on*) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The idiom *go on* in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since it has verb (*go*) and a preposition (*on*). From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Go on	“please continue”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

In accordance with the dictionary of idiom *go on* mean to continue something doing something. Therefore, the expression *go on* in this song can be interpreted as a state where the writer have a lot of dates with many men. The expression of idiom *go on* belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase *go* and *on* cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not literally mean ‘happen or continue’, but reflected as a ‘have a dates’ with many men.

**Datum 20: Shake it Off**The sentence:

“Baby I’m just gonna shake, shake, shake, shake, shake, **Shake it off**”

In accordance with the types of idiom, *shake it off* can be classified as a phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *shake it off* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (shake) and a preposition (off) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb shake it off require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. In here, the phrase object is it. The word it describe all of her problems with a lot of people, like her haters and media opinions about her. Shake it off can be classified into verb and expression with preposition because it contains a verb (shake) and a preposition (off). From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Shake it off	“to get rid of someone; to get free of someone who is bothering you”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the dictionary the idiom shake it off mean to get rid of someone or to get free of someone who is bothering someone. Therefore, the expression shake it off can be interpreted as a state when she do not care about what others say about her, and choose to ignored all of them then continue her life.

### **Datum 21: Move up**

The sentence:

“I’m dancing on my own, I make the **move up** as i go”

Based on the types of idiom, *move up* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *move up* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (move) and an adverb (up) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb move up require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Move Up	“to advance, to move higher”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

The idiom move up in here can be classified into verb and expression with expression since it has verb (move) and preposition (up). Based on the dictionary the idiom move up mean to advance, to move higher. The idiom move up in this lyric can be interpreted as a state when the writer ignored all of those bad rumors about her and using it for moving forward. The expression of idiom move up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase move and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not ‘move closer’, but reflected as a ‘move forward’. This expression also referers to the writer attitude. Because of this, it can be categorized into affective meaning as well.

### **Datum 22: Come On**

#### The Sentence:

“Won’t you **come on** over baby we can shake shake shake”

According to the types of idiom, *come on* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *come on* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (come) and a preposition (on) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The idiom come on in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition because it contain a verb (come) and a preposition (on). From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Come On	“to hurry up, or to follow someone”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the dictionary the idiom come on means to hurry up or to follow someone, meanwhile in this lyric come on can be interpreted as invite someone to dancing with her. The expression of idiom come on belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase come and on cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary.

### **Datum 23: Hang up**

#### The Sentence:

“I wish you would come back, wish i never **hung up** the phone like i did”

Based on the types of idiom, *hang up* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *hang up* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (hang) and a an adverb (up) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The idiom hang up

can be classified as verb and expression with preposition cause it contains a verb (hang) and a preposition (up). According to the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Hang up	“to return to the telephone receiver to its cradel”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

In accordance to the dictionary of idiom, Hang up is mean to return to the telephone receiver or to its cradel. Therefore, the expression hang up in here mean the writer ends his call before finish speaking. The expression of idiom hang up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase hang and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary.

#### **Datum 24: Push my buttons**

##### The Sentence:

“You always knew how to **push my buttons**”

According to the dictionary the idiom *push my buttons* is a proverb. It is a simple and concrete saying popularly know and repeated, which express a truth based on common sense or the partical experience of humnity. In here usually people using this idiom when they feels annoyed about something, this

idiom has a negative situation in it because people who use this idiom are in a state that they are angry. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Push my buttons	“Draw a strong emotional reaction from someone, especially anger or sexual arousal”	Proverbs	Negative Situation

In accordance with the dictionary of idiom, push my buttons means draw a strong emotional reaction from someone, especially anger or sexual arousal, but in the lyrics push my buttons can be interpreted as make her angry about something that her boyfriend did. The expression of idiom push my buttons belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Besides it does not mean literally ‘press her buttons’, but reflected as ‘make her mad’ with something that someone did. This expression also refers to the writer and attitude. Moreover, it can be categorized into affective meaning as well.

#### **Datum 25: Bad Blood**

##### The Sentence:

“Cause baby now we got bad blood”

Based on the types of idiom, bad blood can be classified into proverb. The proverb bad blood in this era is a simple and concrete saying popular



know and repeated, which express a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humnity. People usually using idiom bad blood when they really hate someone and do not have a plan to forgive them. This idiom contains a negative situation in there. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Bad Blood	“Anger or hostility between persons or groups.”	Proverbs	Negative Situation

In accordance on the dictionary the idiom bad blood means Anger or hostility between persons or groups. Therefore, the expression bad blood in this lyrics can be interpreted as a state where the writer has a conflict with her. Furthermore the expression of idiom bad blood belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase bad and blood cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘blood that have a disease in it’, but reflected as a ‘very deep hatred, until you cannot forgive them’. This expression also refers to the writer and attitude, so it can be categorized into affective meaning as well.

### **Datum 26: Catch up**

#### The Sentence:

“All these things will **catch up** to you and time can heal but this won’t”

Based on the types of idiom, catch up can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb catch up can be distinct into two or three but related

construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (catch) and an adverb (up) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Catch Up	“to tell someone the news of someone or something.”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Catch up can be classified into verb and expression with preposition verb since it built from the verb catch and preposition up. In accordance on the dictionary of idiom, catch up mean to tell someone the news of someone or something. Furthermore, the expression catch up in this lyrics can be interpreted as a state where those bad things that they have done will back to them. The expression of idiom catch up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase catch and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Catch up in here does not mean literally ‘capture’ but reflected as a ‘getting what you give’.

#### **Datum 27: Rub it in**

##### The Sentence:

“Baby, I couldn’t breathe and **Rub it in so deep salt in the wound** Like you’re laughing right at me”

According to the types of idiom, *rub it in so deep salt in the wound* is a proverb. Since this is a simple and concrete saying popular known and

repeated, which expresses a truth, based on common sense or the practical experience of humnity. The idiom rub it in so deep salt in the wound has a negative situation in it, because this idiom contains a feeling unpleasant matter that has been experienced by the writer. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Rub it in so deep, salt in the wound	“Harp on something, especially an unpleasant matter”	Proverbs	Negative Situation

In accordance on the dictionary the idiom, a proverbs rub it in so deep salt in the wound means harp on something especially an unpleasant matter, the expression salt in the wound in here make an action that make the wounds more painful. The expression of idiom rub it in so deep, salt in the wound belongs to connotative meaning since those phrase cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally ‘pour those salt in the wound and rub it in so deep’, but reflected as a ‘another people doing and make thing getting worse’. This expression also refers to the writer attitude so, it can be categorized into affective meaning as well.

#### **Datum 28: Handsome as Hell**

The sentence:

“He’s so tall and **handsome as hell**”

Based on the types of idiom, *handsome as hell* can be classified as simile. The simile handsome as hell is an expression which describe a person or thing as being similiar to someone or something else. The idiom as handsome as hell can be categorized into a simile which contains a irony or sarcasm since hell in here implies he have a good looks that contains a very tempting sin in it. From those explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Handsome as hell	Good loking make you losing your mind	Simile	Irony or Sarcasm

Since this idiom is a simile, the usage of hell in this idiom are notorious as place with full of sins and regret, and here the handsomeness of that man in this song is compared to that of a hell. His good looks will make a lot of woman do anything for him, that is why the writer discribe him handsome as hell. This idiom Handsome as hell belongs to connotative meaning since this idiom cannot be justified by looking up the meaning in the dictionary. Moreover, it does not mean literally ‘he has a high temperature like hell’ but reflected as a ‘man which can have aby woman with his looks’.

### **Datum 29: Red lips and Rosy cheeks**

The sentence:

“**Red lips and rosy cheeks** say you’ll see me again”

According to the types of idiom Red lips and Rosy cheeks can be classified as Binomial. Red lips and Rosy cheeks is binomial since it is built

from a noun (red lips) and a noun (rosy cheeks). This is an idiom that describe part of her face that contains a synonyms in it which mean can be the same. In here her red lips and rosy cheeks will describe the things that he likes about her. Binomial are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction, usually and.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Red Lips and Rosy Cheeks	“part of someone face but really have a special meaning for another people”	Binomial	Synonym

The idiom red lips and rosy cheeks in this phrase is mean that the things that he likes will be something that remind him about her. Her lips and cheeks have a something that make him like her and cannot even forget about her. The expression of idiom red lips and rosy cheeks belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase red, lips, rosy, and cheeks cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world.

### **Datum 30: Tangled up**

#### The Sentence:

“You’ll see me in hindsight **Tangled up** with you all night”

Based on the types of idiom, *tangled up* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *tangled up* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (tangled) and an adverb (up) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The idiom tangled up in here can be classified into verb and expression with preposition since it come from a verb (tangled) and a preposition (up). From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Tangled up	“to entangle someone or something”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the dictionary of Idiom tangled up mean to entangle someone or something. Tangled up in this song can be interpreted as a state where their memories will follow him around for the rest of his life. The expression of idiom tangled up belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase tangle and up cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not mean literally entangled by roots or something but reflected as a he will remember her and their sweet memories between them will entangled him for the rest of his life.

Dantum 31: **Burn down**

The Sentence:

“You’ll see me in hindsight tangled up with you all night **burning it down**”

Based the types of idiom, *burn down* can be classified as phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *burn down* can be distinct into two or three but related construction in English. Since it is built from a verb (burn) and an adverb (down) can be combined together to produce a new meaning. The phrasal verb burn down require a direct object (someone or something) and can be separated by the object. From the explanation above those can be classified into the table below.

Idiom	Meaning	Types of Idiom	Idiom Classification
Burn down	“to humiliate someone”	Phrasal Verb	Verb and expression with preposition

Based on the dictionary of idiom burn down means to humiliate someone. But, the expression burn down in this song can be interpreted as a state where the writer hope that what were they have done before will make him feel guilty for the rest of his life. The expression of idiom burn down belongs to connotative meaning since the phrase crash and down cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Beside it does not literally ‘burning him’, but reflected as a ‘humiliate him’ forever because of what he done before to her.

### C. Interpretation of Research Findings

According to the data which analysed from the lyrics of Taylor Swift songs, there are 33 idioms found from 6 songs on the album. There are four types of idiomatic expression, there are simile, binomial, proverbs and phrasal

verb. The following table presents the amount and percentage of each types of idiom that used in those songs. The interpretation of data is formed in the following table.

No	Types of Idiom	Total	Percentage
1.	Simile	1	3%
2.	Binomial	2	7%
3.	Phrasal Verb	24	77%
4.	Proverbs	4	13%
Total		31	100%

**Table 4.2 Distribution of Idiom**

The table above shows the amount and percentage of types of idioms in Taylor Swift 1989 lyrics song album. Those are using the types of idiom and divided into 4 types those are, one idiom is simile (3%), two idiom are binomial (7%), four idiom are proverbs (13%) and 24 idioms are phrasal verb (77%). It can be see that the most types of idiom in those songs are using phrasal verb.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data found in the previous chapter, there are some conclusion. To meake it more easily understood, the conclusion of this research are presented in this few paragraph as follows:

1. Idioms are very important to learn because without mastering them, the real meaning of idiom will not be known perfectly or completely.
2. There are 33 idioms found from 8 songs in the album *1989* by Taylor Swift. As the result from answering of the first problem, there are four types of idiomatic expression, there are Simile, Binomial, Proverbs and Phrasal verb.
3. In the idiom which using simile, there is one idiom found that is *Handsome as hell*. Then the idiom which using Binomial there are *Red lips and Rosy cheeks, Black and White*. Furthermore there are five idiom which using proverbs. There are *Drive someone crazy, Out of the woods, Push my buttons, Bad blood and Tangled up*. For the last the types of idiom which using in Taylor Swift song is Phrasal Verb. In here the writer found 24 idiom. There are *Walk trough, Dropped something on, Put something in, Pick someone up, Look in, Crashing down, Take off, Look at, Fall apart, Fall back, Come up, Walk out, Turn out, Lock someone out, Call up, Go on, Shake it off, Catch up, Move up, Come on, Hang up, Rub something in, Tangled up* and the last *Burn down*.

4. As the result from answering the second problem, the writer found three theories from Leech that used in this songs. There are Connotative meaning, Affective meaning and Reflected meaning. Most of the idiom expression in here using connotative meaning in it. Because most of them is Phrasal Verb and their meaning cannot be justified by looking up the meaning of each word in the dictionary.

### **B. Suggestion**

Learning idiom can enrich and improve our English Skill. The writer find a lot of useful in understanding idiom. The meaning of each sentence which is included idiom could be more perfectly known. Based on the analysis of the data and the conclusion, researcher give some suggestion as follow:

1. The students who wants to learn about Idiom using song.

Learning English using song can help students to understand about idiomatic expression and understand how to interpret them correctly. Second, the teachers may use the song as the source and material for explaining idiomatic expression topic.

2. The next researcher

The last, for the other writers, they may use the song or another song from Taylor Swift for their study. They may use idiomatic expression as a topic to be studied. Taylor always using an idiom in her song and many figurative language in it. Hope they will love her song for help the understand a lot of idiom expression from her works.

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## BIOGRAPHY



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