

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN
JOJI'S SONG LYRICS**

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Bachelor Degree

By:

ANISA PUTRI JURNIWAN

NPM. 1911040021

Study Program : English Education



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2024**

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Study Program : English Education

Supervisor : Meisuri, M.Pd.

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**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2024**

ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate idiomatic expressions in Joji song lyrics. The aim is to identify the types of idiomatic expressions used in the song lyrics and analyze the types of idioms behind the song lyrics by Joji. The research method used is descriptive qualitative using songs analysis based on McCarty and O'Dell's theory. The research subject in this study was songs lyrics by Joji.

Research findings Based on the problem formulation, namely to find out the types of idiomatic expressions found in Joji's song lyrics, the types of idiomatic expressions found in Joji's song lyrics were found. Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher concluded that there were 28 pieces of data that were included in the type of idiomatic expression based on McCarthy and O'Dell's theory. Furthermore, this research examines the types of idiomatic expressions that are dominant in Joji's song lyrics. Of the 7 types of idiomatic expressions, there is 1 type of idiomatic expression that is most often used in songs. That's a proverb. The data shows that 28 idiomatic expressions have different percentages of frequency of use in songs. Idioms similes have a frequency of 10,7%, binomials have a frequency of 7,1%, proverbs have a frequency of 39,2%, clichés have a frequency of 14,2%, euphemisms have a frequency of 10,7% and fixed statements have a frequency of 17,8%. Proverbs are one type of idiomatic expression that is dominantly used in Joji's song lyrics. This is because the idiom is a proverb that offers advice or warmth.

This research contributes to increasing understanding of frequently used idiomatic expressions. These insights serve to guide communication practices. Through a deeper understanding of the various types of idiomatic expressions and types of idioms, individuals can refine their communication skills in a variety of contexts in everyday life and professional domains. It is hoped that the results of this research can be a valuable reference for developing superior and more effective communication strategies in interactions.

Keywords: *Idiomatic expression, Semantics, Song*

DECLARATION

The student's identify, the undersigned below:

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Thesis Title : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Joji's
Song Lyrics

Hereby, I state this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Joji's Song Lyrics" is completely my own work. I am quite well aware that from several sources I have quoted statements and ideas and are fully recognized in the document.

Bandar Lampung, 28 December 2023

The Researcher



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A thesis entitled: "AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN JOJI'S SONG LYRICS", by: ANISA PUTRI JURNIAWAN, NPM: 1911040021, Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Thursday, December 28th 2023.

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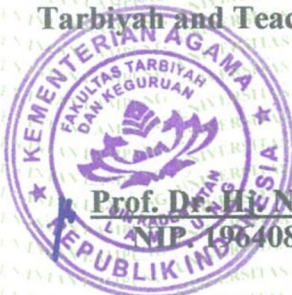
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MOTTO

وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَدْخِلْنِي مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَأَخْرِجْنِي مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَأَجْعَلْ لِي مِنْ لَدُنْكَ

سُلْطٰنًا نَّصِيْرًا ﴿٨٠﴾

And said: "Oh my Lord, enter me in the right way and take me out (also) in the right way and give me from Your side the power that helps (QS. Al Isra' 80)



DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah the Almighty for His abundant blessing for me, and from my deep heart and great love the research would like to dedicate this thesis to everyone who cares and loves me, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and everytime.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Galak Jurniawan and Mrs. Rukini who always love me and keep on praying for my life and success. Thanks for all the motivation and support, For all the struggles you have done, always be strong for us, your children. Thank you for all your continuous support to complete this thesis. May we always be a family that is always grateful and always loving May Allah always bless you with happiness, health and blessed by Allah SWT and always blessed with happiness in the world and the hereafter.
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This dedication is a token of my sincere gratitude and admiration to all of you who have played an important role in my journey.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Anisa Putri Jurniawan. She was born on February 25th 2001 in Candra Kencana, Tulang Bawang Barat, Lampung. She is the first child of second children from a lovely couple Mr. Galak Jurniawan and Mrs. Rukini. She has one younger brother whose name is Tazaka Sakti Jurniawan. The researcher began her study in elementary school at SDN 05 Candra Kencana in 2007 and finished in 2013. After that, she continued her study at Junior High School at SMPN 1 Tulang Bawang Tengah and finished in 2016. Then, she continued her study at Senior high School at SMAN 2 Tulang Bawang Tengah and finished at 2019. In the same year, she continued her study to Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung

The researcher attended Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung as an S1-degree student of Tarbiyah and the Teacher Training Faculty Study Program in English Education via SPAN-PTKIN. In 2022, the researcher conducted the Community Service Program in Pringsewu. Then, the researcher conducted Practical Field Experience at Elementary School at MIN12 Bandar Lampung. During college, the researcher was active in the IKAM TUBABA for one semester, an organization

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Bismillahirrohmanirrohim.

Alhamdulillah robilalamin All praise are just for Allah S.W.T, the almighty and the All Merciful Allah for His blessing that researcher can complete this thesis as one of the requirements for accomplish the Undergraduate of S-1 degree. This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Jojis Song Lyrics” is presented to the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan Islamic University Lampung” would not be completed without help, guidance, and advice from others. it is a big pleasure to acknowledge the generosity of the following persons for their encouragement, support, and the most important, their guidance and advice. Then the researcher would like to thank the following people for their ideas, time and guidance for this thesis:

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Finally, it is important to realize that perfection is difficult to achieve, and this thesis is no exception. We highly expect constructive criticism and criticism aimed at improving the quality of this thesis. Your valuable insights are greatly appreciated. Thank You.

Bandar Lampung, 28 December 2023

The Researcher

Anisa Putri Jurniawan

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER	i
ABSTRACT	ii
DECLARATION	iii
APPROVAL	iv
ADMISSION	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
CURRICULUM VITAE	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TABLES	
LIST OF FIGURES	
LIST OF APPENDIX	
 CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Title of Confirmation	1
B. Background of the Problem	3
C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Problem	7
D. Formulation of the Problem	8
E. Objective of the Research	8
F. Significance of the Research	8
G. Relevant Research	9
H. Research of Method	10
1. Research Design	10
2. Research Subject	11
3. Instrument	11
4. Data Collecting Technique	16
5. Data Analysis	16
6. Trustworthiness of the Data	17
I. Systematic Discussion	19
 CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
A. Linguistics	21
B. Semantics	25
C. Meaning	27
D. Idiomatics Expression	28
1. Definition of Idioms	28
2. Types of Idioms	29

E. Literature.....	32
F. Song.....	34
1. Definition of Song.....	34
2. Types of Song.....	35
3. Song by Joji.....	38

CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT

A. General Description of the Song Lyrics.....	41
B. Fact and Data Display.....	44

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

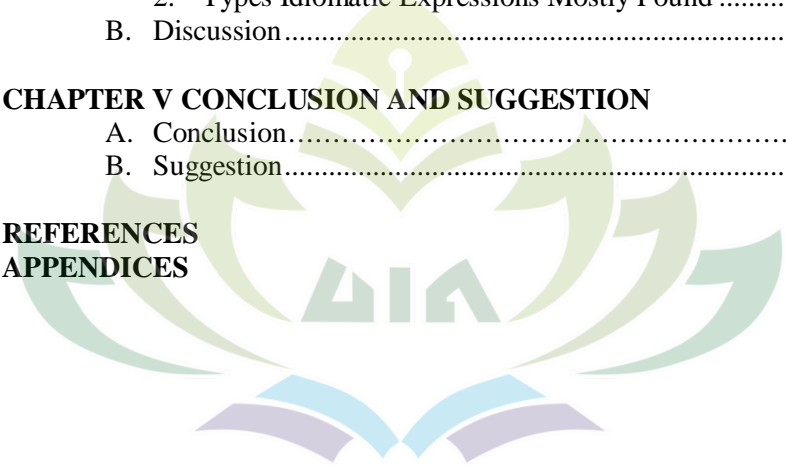
A. Findings.....	47
1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions.....	47
2. Types Idiomatic Expressions Mostly Found.....	53
B. Discussion.....	55

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion.....	65
B. Suggestion.....	66

REFERENCES

APPENDICES



LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1.1 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	12
Table 1.2 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	13
Table 1.3 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	14
Table 1.4 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	14
Table 1.5 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	15
Table 2.1 Types Of Idiomatic Expression by McCarthy and O'Dell.....	44
Table 2.2 Table of Data Analysis Results.....	45
Table 3.1 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	47
Table 3.2 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	48
Table 3.3 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	50
Table 3.4 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	51
Table 3.5 Form of Data Collecting Result.....	52
Table 3.6 Table of Data Analysis Results	54

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figures 1 The Joji Songs	43
Figures 2 The Title of Joji's Song Lyrics on YouTube	44



LIST OF APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix 1 Joji's Song Lyrics.....	73
Appendix 2 Pictures Joji's Song.....	81



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title of Confirmation

To make an understanding of the title of this proposal, the researcher needs to make an explanation of certain words that are key to the title of this proposal. The title is “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Joji’s Song Lyrics”. The specialist will utilize the title to understand and track down the colloquial articulation of Joji tune verses. The portrayal of the significance of specific words in the title of this proposition is as per the following:

Investigation is detail study or assessment of something to more readily figure out about it.¹ It implies that examination is the interaction to get the comprehension of what the object of an investigation. The term examination is normally utilized while leading an examination or auditing an article, exploration, clarification, or an occasion that happened. Examination is a work made with a specific technique to notice something exhaustively. In the title of this proposition, investigation implies assessment the colloquial articulation in Joji tune verses.

Using idioms and understanding them is an important part of everyday conversation and discourse processing, where the meanings of words and phrases and sentences are routinely generated and used to infer what a speaker wants to say.² The idiomatic expression found in the music was the subject of this study. Expressions, words, or phrases with figurative meanings that are typically understood by native speakers are referred to as idiomatic expressions. On the other hand, it is also referred

¹A.S. Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary International Student’s Edition New 9th ed.*,(New York Oxford university Press,1948) p. 47

² Cacciari, Cristina, and Sam Glucksberg. "Understanding idiomatic expressions: The contribution of word meanings." *Advances in psychology*. Vol. 77. North-Holland, 1991. 217-240.

to as an expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituent words. To know the sorts and its significance of informal articulation individuals need to know the circumstances or setting which they are utilized. In different words, colloquial explanations don't generally intend what they say. It conveys deeper implications. This examination planned to depict the kinds of colloquial articulations tracked down in the music. Portrayals and information mining were acquired from the Joji's melody verses.

Joji might be one of, if not the most interesting artists to arise in the past few years. Born in Japan, Joji, otherwise known as George Miller, was not always the popular music artist we know him as today. What's more interesting about Joji's research is that he is not a native speaker, Joji, nevertheless, is able to write well known English songs. When he first started receiving attention for his content, it was for videos on YouTube rather than songs. Through his use of absurdist and extreme comedy, his channel, TVFilthyFrank, quickly gained popularity and a large fanbase of over 7 million subscribers. At the same time, Miller began releasing music; some lo-fi rap/sung content secretly under the Joji moniker, as well as comedic and boombastic rap under the name Pink Guy. By the end of 2017, however, Miller made an announcement that he would be stopping production on future Filthy Frank videos to focus on his music career as Joji.³

Song is a brief musical composition with lyrics that you sing.⁴ Verses will assist with improving phonetics, jargon, and language structure. As a rule, melody verses are made in light of individual experience or creative mind by the creator to impart a message to the crowd. As per Hornby, melody is a piece of music with words that is sung. That words can have significant or charming implications, which

³ Somma, Zachary. "Joji-Nectar Album Review." *UWIRE Text* (2020): 1-1.

⁴ A.S. Homby, p. 1440

can cause individuals to live it up more. A few of the class addressed in melodies like pop, rock, EDM (Electronic Dance Music), RnB, ditty, and reggae.⁵

B. Background of the Problem

Since English has emerged as a global tongue, communication between nations is now easier. Because communication is crucial in modern life, people should acquire English as a second language. As an illustration, consider English as a communication medium. Many news forums on today's social media platforms offer content in English. That demonstrates how crucial the English language is to communication. A nice and interesting conversation can be created by using basic, communicative, and entertaining words.

Linguistics is a field of study that turns language into a study able thing.⁶ Lyon fights that etymology can be portrayed as the logical investigation of language. Semantics is one of the parts of phonetics that glances at the issue of significance. Semantics is viewed as one of the parts of language that makes it trying to fathom the design since the importance is inconsistent. An area of linguistics known as semantics studies idioms.

However, learning idiom vocabulary is more difficult than learning vocabulary that is commonly used in everyday speech. When studying a second language, it can be difficult to learn and comprehend idioms, as the researcher is aware. It changes from people who probably comprehended the maxim's significance having grown up communicating in English as their most memorable language. In this manner, understanding the

⁵Cindiyana Muryani Putri, *Using English Songs In Improving Listening Skill*, Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa (JPPK), Vol.7, No.5,2018, P.4

⁶ John Lyon. *Language and Linguistics*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985).

significance of figures of speech will be trying for the people who study or utilize English as a subsequent language. As figures of speech have their own significance, they are more convoluted. Figures of speech are unique in relation to procuring ordinary jargon, consequently there are issues that second and unknown dialect understudies commonly stumble into. The understudies' absence of knowledge of sayings utilized in ordinary discussion is the principal issue. Second, since they frequently just use language structure and jargon in the educating and educational experience, most of educators didn't educate phrases.

Thirdly, teachers failed to promote the use of idioms in casual talks among pupils. Confirming to

Meryem, students who study idioms have trouble understanding the proper meaning of the expressions. The student will ultimately be urged to learn about the way of life and society in the objective language notwithstanding better correspondence once they understand that learnt expressions are constantly used in English.

Idioms are the only portion of the English language where the meaning can change at any time, making them the ideal subject for this study. Idioms serve as distinguishing characteristics that set one language apart from another because they are always particular to a language. English speakers can express their emotions and conditions using colloquial terms. Learning idiomatic expressions, one of the English language's most distinctive features, can be challenging for students studying the language's vocabulary. Sayings act as recognizing qualities between dialects since they are generally intended for a language. When describing their feelings and circumstances, English speakers use informal language. Informal articulations have arisen as one of the unmistakable highlights of the English language, and learning them can be especially hard for understudies. Sayings are inspected involving information

from tune verses as the information source. This study focuses on the idiomatic lyric phrases.

Idioms are traditionally thought of as creations whose individual pieces have totally lost their intended meanings, leaving the meaning of the whole unrelated to the meanings of the component parts. That is accurate, but only in terms of the fundamental idea. The core meaning is merely a portion of the content plane of any given unit, whether it is a word or a fixed expression,

if we see the semantics of every lexical unit as a conceptual phenomenon embodying structures of knowledge. In contrast, people's interpretation of the idiom's true meaning is always, at least in part, based on their knowledge of the concept that served as its inspiration. The figurative meanings of idioms may very likely be inspired by people's conceptual knowledge, which is made up of metaphor, in agreement with Gibbs & O'Brien.⁷ In keeping with cognitive semantic research and psycholinguistic studies, speakers typically project the conceptual domain elicited by the lexical structure source of the idiom onto another conceptual domain that underlies the lexicalized meaning of that idiom. After that, the target concept is organized in accordance with the structure of the source concept, allowing the source to affect the lexicalized meaning. The creation of tools that would allow for the semantic registration of this mapping is an important linguistic endeavor in this regard.

As per O'Dell, expressed that colloquialisms are habitually tracked down in English fiction, papers, and tabloids, as well as in Network programs, tune, and even films. Music is an art form that talks about and explains various sounds in patterns that people can understand. Music has turned into a piece of regular human existence. In addition, some people consider making music a necessary

⁷Dobrovol'skij, Dmitrij O. "On the semantic structure of idioms." *Fraseología y paremiología: enfoques y aplicaciones* (2014): 23-32.

part of their lives. He can work appropriately when moving while at the same time paying attention to music. That is the reason, music is successfully utilized as a specialized devices by many individuals. It is possible to use the majority of the music as a tool for learning idiomatic expression because it contains expressions that demonstrate the use of idioms directly. Students may benefit from using music as a learning tool. Because children's brain cells work more actively when they listen to music, music can help them improve their memory and intelligence. The understudies would have the option to comprehend the significance of the maxim while pay attention to music. It likewise can make the understudies not exhausting while find out about saying. Music is brimming with articulations that are allegories for reality.

Sorts of Informal, expression in view of McCarthy and O'dell characterize, Metaphors, binomials, precepts, adages, doublespeaks, fixed proclamations, and other language are the seven classes of colloquial. The setting of the circumstance portrayed above made it significant and interesting to do this examination.

Idiomatic expressions found in music are the subject of this research. Expressions, words, or phrases with figurative meanings that are usually understood by native speakers are referred to as idiomatic expressions. To know the types what's more, implications of colloquial articulations, one should know what is going on or the setting in which they are utilized. It conveys a deeper significance. This study plans to depict the sorts of colloquial articulations tracked down in music. Description and data mining are obtained from the lyrics of the song Joji. In recent years joji songs have appeared frequently, one example that is currently popular is a Glimpse of us. Born in Japan, Joji, otherwise known as George Miller, wasn't always the popular music artist we know today. What's interesting about this study, Joji is not a native

English speaker, but Joji is able to write songs in English so that his songs are well known in the music world.

Then the researchers found examples of idiomatic expressions contained in one of Joji's songs entitled a glimpse of us. For example the phrase "take the world off my shoulders" appears in the first line of Joji's lyrics: "She'd take the world off my shoulders if it ever hard to move". This idiom refers to getting rid of one's troubles and difficulties. Idiomatic phrases are frequently used in music today. Idioms are used in language in many different contexts, but they are particularly prevalent in music where speakers should communicate thoughts that must be communicated through colloquial terms. Because of the foundation of the issue over, this examination will be fascinating to be led. Accordingly, the exploration of colloquial articulation in melody verses' named "An Examination of Colloquial Articulation in Joji's Tune Verses".

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Problem

Form on the context of the issue, this research concentrated on analyzing the different idiomatic expressions found on five Joji's song lyrics. Among these lyrics are Glimpse of Us, Attention, Sanctuary, Madness, Slow Dancing in the Dark, and Like You Do. Joji has released 57 songs out of all the songs he has created, these 5 songs are the focus of research because they tell the story of the writer's personal feelings.

The sub-focus of this investigation, however, is on idiomatic statements of the dominant type that find the music. Using McCarty and O'Dell's theory, namely Simile, Binomial, Trinomial, Proverbs, Cliche, Euphemism, Fixed statement.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Entrenched the research's emphasis and sub-focus, the following questions are developed:

1. What kinds of idiomatic Expression may be found in Joji's songs lyrics?
2. Which idiomatic expressions are the most common ones in Joji's songs lyrics?

E. Objective of the Research

Deep the problem formulation, the research's goals are to:

1. Identify the many idiomatic expression present in Joji's song lyrics
2. To list the most prevalent idiomatic terms in Joji's song lyrics

F. Significance of the Research

The anticipated outcome of this study can be applied as follows:

1. Theoretical Contribution
 - a. This research's findings are informative and helpful to readers about idiomatic expressions included in the lyrics to Joji's song.
 - b. This research's findings are anticipated to be employed in a study of idiomatic expressions in literature.
 - c. The reader may find it helpful to learn and use the idiomatic idioms that are being described.
2. Practical Contribution
 - a. For the learner, the investigation can show them that idiomatic phrase can be learned not only from books but also from lyrics that are based on actual events.

- b. For the instructor to support the instruction of English through the employment of idiom lyrics as additional information and a tool for the teaching and learning processes.
- c. To offer information regarding idiom and lyrics for other researchers who are interested in studying idiomatic expression in song lyrics, as well as to serve as secondary data and motivation for them.

G. Relevant Research

Relevant to the research are a number of previous studies. To begin with, is from Evelina Tambunan, she examined "Colloquial Word Utilized in Peruser's Summary Magazine". After she examined, she was found 90 maxims from Peruser Condensation's magazine February release 2013. The sort of sayings that predominantly utilized is the Hazy significance, or at least, the importance of expression connected with the significance of the singular words.

Clarisa Azzahra's second study is titled "An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II."⁸. After she analyzed, the information showed that 31 colloquial articulations had various rates on the quantity of phrases that showed up in the film. In Frozen 2, the most common types of idiomatic expressions were "it was made fixed statement" and "proverb."

A concentrate on "An Investigation of Colloquialisms and Their Issues Found in The Original the Undertakings of Tom Sawyer by Imprint Twain" was conducted by Khofiana Mubruroh⁹. According to the study's findings, there are 796 idioms in the book, and

⁸ Clarisa, Azzahra, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II*, (Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung 2022).

⁹ Khofiana Mubruroh, *An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in The Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain*, (Semarang States Univesity, 2013)

there are four issues with their interpretation. The closest meaning of an idiom, its translation, the distinction between idiomatic and non-idiomatic phrasal verbs, and the lack of grammatical rules for idiom formation are all understood by those people.

Firm the research mentioned above, this study examined the idiomatic terms used in Joji's song lyrics. The idea employed for the categories of idiomatic expressions was from McCarthy and O'Dell, which set it apart from earlier research. As a result, the research's title became "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Joji's Song Lyrics".

H. Research of Method.

1. Research Design

The researcher use idiomatic terms from the song by Joji to describe a specific object, making this research a descriptive qualitative study. In accordance with Uwe Flick, the characterization and understanding of etymological material to offer expressions about implied and unequivocal aspects and designs of significance in the material and what is addressed in it is characterized as subjective information examination.¹⁰ It denotes a description of qualitative data analysis with a focus on the change from raw information to implications or portrayals. Subjective information bars counts and estimations, however it incorporates data about different types of human correspondence, for example, spoken, composed, or visual ones, as well as activities, images, and social articles. Likewise, Manicas and Secord says the points of subjective examination is to figure out the idea of peculiarity in a particular, static setting while at the

¹⁰ Uwe Flick, *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London: SAGE, 2014), p. 5.

same time seeing it from a certain, fixed perspective. It demonstrates that subjective examination is a kind of study that spotlights on the peculiarity of the ongoing circumstance as a method for getting a handle on it.

The descriptive research design was employed in this review to give an exhaustive clarification or portrayal of the colloquial language tracked down in Joji's melody verses. Adjusting to Moleong, distinct plan is an examination technique that includes endeavoring to picture and fathom an item as in the reality.¹¹To put it another way, descriptive research design is appropriate for describing the subject's idioms in the investigation's main points of attention.

2. Research Subject

Research subjects in this examination, the specialist favors Joji's tune verses as subject exploration. The focal point of the review will be on the colloquial significance contained of Joji's melody verses. A research subject, according to Spradley, is a source of information. For this particular study, the authors selected an song lyrics by joji as the subject of their investigation. The primary goal of this study was to identify instances of Idiomatic Expression. The researcher will use the internet to collect data from song lyrics. Then the song lyrics are collected as data and analyzed to find the meaning of idiomatic expressions

3. Research instrument

An instrument is a device used to collect data for a study. The document and the researcher herself

¹¹ Lexy J. Moelong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), p.5

served as the primary tools for this study's analysis of a song.

In consonance with Lincoln and Guba's view of the human as a tool for subjective exploration, it was the main device adequately versatile to catch the intricacy, subtlety, and continually advancing circumstance that is the human experience.¹² It implies that the human being is a tool with the qualities required to handle a circumstance.

According to Sugiyono, the subjective exploration instrument or examination apparatus is the actual scientist. It implies that the analyst is the essential instrument on the grounds that no one but scientists can go about as apparatuses and are receptive to reality because of their intricacy. The specialist will utilize web to acquire melody verses as information. The information in subjective examination should be visible in diagrams, pie outlines, tables, and other visual portrayals. In this study, the data will be presented in a table to show the many types of idiomatic meanings that will be found by the researcher.

Moreover, a form has been made available for data collection to make it simpler to display the results of data collection:

Table 1.1
Form of Data Collecting Result

No.	Code	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Indicator of Idiom
1.	D1-S1-GU			
2.	D2-S1-GU			

¹² Karin Klenke, *Qualitative Research in the Study of Leadership*, (U.S.A: Emerlad Group Publishing Limited, 2016), p. 140

3.	D3-S1-GU			
4.	D4-S1-GU			
5.	D5-S1-GU			

Note :

D : Datum

S : Song

1 : Song Number

GU : Glimpse of Us

Table 1.2

Form of Data Collecting Result

No.	Code	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Indicator of Idiom
1.	D1-S2-LYD			
2.	D2-S2-LYD			
3.	D3-S2-LYD			
4.	D4-S2-LYD			
5.	D5-S2-LYD			

Note :

D : Datum

S : Song

1 : Song Number

LYD : Like You Do

Table 1.3
Form of Data Collecting Result

No.	Code	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Indicator of Idiom
1.	D1-S3-SDD			
2.	D2-S3-SDD			
3.	D3-S3-SDD			
4.	D4-S3-SDD			
5.	D5-S3-SDD			

Note :
 D : Datum
 S : Song
 1 : Song Number
 SDD : Slow Dancing in the Dark

Table 1.4
Form of Data Collecting Result

No.	Code	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Indicator of Idiom
1.	D1-S4-A			
2.	D2-S4-A			
3.	D3-S4-A			

4.	D4-S4-A			
5.	D5-S4-A			

Note :

D : Datum

S : Song

1 : Song Number

A : Attention

Table 1.5
Form of Data Collecting Result

No.	Code	Data	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Indicator of Idiom
1.	D1-S5-S			
2.	D2-S5-S			
3.	D3-S5-S			
4.	D4-S5-S			
5.	D5-S5-S			

Note :

D : Datum

S : Song

1 : Song Number

S : Sanctuary

4. Data Collecting Technique

A data collection methodology is a way for academics to gather information for their studies. Without knowledge of data collection methods, according to Sugiyono, the researcher won't obtain data that complies with the established data standards.¹³ An observation, an interview, a questionnaire, documentation, and triangulation can all be used to collect data using the qualitative technique.¹⁴ The song lyrics are the focus of this study, hence documentation will be used to gather the data. Joji's data was gathered from song lyrics in order to identify the types and dominating types that correspond to the research object. It had taken the following actions when gathering the data:

- a. It is important to comprehend the grouping of such colloquial articulations that will be utilized in this examination in view of the hypothesis of McCarthy and O'Dell about informal articulations.
- b. You should listen to the music from Joji's song lyrics. In order to obtain precise and comprehensive data, it may listen more than once.
- c. Taken note of and named the song's use of an idiom that contains an idiomatic term.
- d. Using a qualitative method to analyze the song lyrics in order to comprehend the idiomatic phrase.

5. Data Analysis

Reviewing is the process of data analysis. according to Milles and Huberman the researcher analyzes qualitative data while simultaneously gathering data.¹⁵ According to them, three concurrent streams of activity take place during data analysis, including:

¹³ *Ibid*, p.296

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.296

¹⁵ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis (Second Edition)*, (United States of America: SAGE, 1994) p.9

a. Data Condensation

The process of choosing, concentrating, simplification, abstraction, and/or change of information that shows up in written-up field notes, transcriptions, or documentations is known as data condensation. The researcher will classify data and identify terms based on the forms of idiomatic meaning that are present in Joji's song lyrics.

b. Data Display

In general, a display is a consolidated, organized plan of data that empowers activity and end making. A solid qualitative analysis, according to Milles and Huberman, is a prerequisite for employing a successful display. Networks, graphs, charts, and matrices make up the exhibited presentation. The systematic preparation of the data display makes it simple to comprehend and draw conclusions. The researcher used a table to display the data in this study.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The analyst continues, and the conclusions are verified twice. The field notes can be quickly examined again, or it may take much more time, effort, and argumentation to duplicate the results in other data. That means that test validity must be used to evaluate the data for plausibility, sturdiness, and confirmability. In a conclusion to her study of the genres and messages found in Joji's song lyrics.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

The degree of truthfulness of the research findings must meet certain criteria. The criteria are usually

referred to as trustworthiness in qualitative research. The accuracy of the approach and the reliability of the data are both shown. In accord with Creswell, one tactic for boosting data reliability is to use triangulation techniques. Triangulation is a validity technique where the researcher looks for convergence across several sources of information to develop themes or categories in study.

In keeping with to Miles and Huberman, there are various approaches for data triangulation:¹⁶

1. Data Source

This technique is methodology that involved by analysts to checking information legitimacy in spots, circumstances, and conditions in various individuals. It implies that triangulation of information sources is an approach to confirming the information confirming the legitimacy of the information by contrasting and yet again checking the degree of reliability data gathered from a few sources.

2. Methodological Triangulation

This approach makes use of the results of other researchers who employ a variety of approaches. For instance, like observations, interview, and documentation.

3. Investigator Triangulation

This is a technique where at least one specialists assess and dissect the scientists' discoveries. One might say that every specialist has their own style,

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p.10 demeanor and discernment in noticing peculiarities. Consequently, despite the fact that the peculiarity is something similar, the result of observation was different.

4. Theoretical Triangulation

This technique that applies a few hypotheses connected with information investigation research. Diaries, books, papers, and different sources are utilized by specialists. It implies that hypothetical triangulation includes pitting or consolidating at least two theories.

As a result of this explanation, the specialist decided to utilize examiner triangulation as an information legitimacy measure in this review. Investigator triangulation is appropriate for this study since it is simple to implement and the data obtained will be more valid. After the research was completed, then Mr. Susanto, S.S., M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D. check the research results that have been made to validate the final results.

I. Systematic Discussion

Using thesis systematic discussion, the researchers divided this study into several chapters to make it easier to comprehend. The researcher used the systematics discussion titled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Joji's Song Lyrics" as follows:

CHAPTER I: As a general rule, this part depicts the title confirmation, foundation of the issue, concentration and sub-focal point of the issue, detailing of the issue, objective of the exploration, the critical of the examination, important studies, research technique, and systematics conversation.

CHAPTER II: This part presents speculations from specialists to help this examination concentrate on which comprises of hypothesis about Maxim, Kinds of Phrase, Colloquial Articulation meaning, Melody, Sorts of Tune, and melody by Joji's.

CHAPTER III: This chapter is a general description of the object, fact, and data that Joji's song lyrics use to display idiomatic meaning.

CHAPTER IV: Idiomatic expressions found in Joji song lyrics are the subject of this

chapter's research analysis, as well as the findings of the research.

CHAPTER V: This section contains end and suggestion of the exploration discoveries contained in part four.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Linguistics

Linguistics in The New Oxford Dictionary of English is characterized as follows: " Etymology is the logical investigation of language structure, like punctuation, grammar, and phonetics, as well as language and social variables (sociolinguistics). Different parts of phonetics additionally foster in blend with different trains like sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, handling semantics, near etymology, and underlying semantics. Furthermore, Richard and Schmidt assert that linguistics is a branch of science that investigates language as a human communication medium. One more clarification from the investigation of human phonetics, Ament expressed that semantics is many times called general etymology. as indicated by Webster, implies that linguistics is not only related to language, but also learns the ins and outs of language in general.¹⁷

Linguistics developed in response to the study of complex objects or materials. On the other hand, language studies are additionally open to impacts and comes nearer from different disciplines. Phonetics has formed into an examination discipline that spotlights on an item approach or study approach. Depending on the components of the language being studied, linguistics is divided into micro and macro linguistics. Micro linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of one language or all languages. Consequently, features, structure, and functions of language are the primary focus of micro linguistics.

¹⁷ Abd. syakur. *The Role of Applied Linguistics in English Teaching Materials in Higher Education*, Budapest International Research and Critics in Linguistics and Education (BirLE) Journal, Vol. 4, No 1, 2021, p. 677-683

Miniature phonetics is partitioned into two fields, in particular broad miniature semantics and extraordinary miniature etymology. General microlinguistics are etymological speculations contained in the phonetic subsystem: including: phonology which talks about the sound of language as far as its capability, morphology which examines morphemes and words that cover word construction, parts and approaches to shaping words, grammar which conceals the design of expressions, provisos, and sentences. Semantics that encompasses the significance of language whether it is lexical, syntactic or context oriented. In the mean time, certain parts of language are known as specific microlinguistics. comprises of Graphic Etymology, Authentic Phonetics, Similar Semantics, Verifiable and Relative Etymology, Diachronic Phonetics, Simultaneous Semantics, and Contrastive Etymology.¹⁸

The field of study known as macrolinguistics covers language as it deals with issues outside of language, focusing more on the exterior components of language rather than its internal structure. In the manner of Siminto, macro linguistics in subdisciplines includes sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, stylistics, philology, dialectology, philosophy. language, and neurolinguistics.¹⁹ Externally, this study is divided into two fields, namely interdisciplinary linguistics and applied linguistics.²⁰ There are as follow:

a. Interdisciplinary linguistics

The interdisciplinary field of linguistics is a field that combines two disciplines, namely language studies and the study of other sciences. The following topics fall under the transdisciplinary field:²¹

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Siminto, *Pengantar Linguistics*, (Semarang: Penerbit Cipta Prima Nusantara Semarang, 2013) p.28

²⁰ Mohammad Muhassin, Op. Cit., p. 2

²¹ Ibid, p. 3-

Phonetics is physical manifestation of language in sound waves, how sound is articulated and how sound is perceived.²² The sound is produced by the speech tools contained in the oral cavity and is used to symbolize meaning.

- Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the analysis of language style.
- Philosophy of language is a combination of linguistics and philosophy. This science investigates the nature and position of language as a human activity as well as the conceptual and theoretical foundations of linguistics.
- Psycholinguistics is the study of language behavior.
- Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study that studies the influence of culture on the way a language is used.
- Ethnolinguistics or linguistic anthropology is a branch of linguistics that deals with human culture
- Philology is the study of manuscripts, usually from ancient times.
- Epigraphy is the science of ancient writings written on cultural objects that contain numbers or writing.
- Anthropology is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with: a) the use of language in a broad social and cultural context and b) the role of language in developing and maintaining cultural activities and social structures.
- Forensic linguistics is a manifestation of the intersection between linguistics and the legal and legal and judicial fields or domains.

²² Hamka, *Phonetics dan Phonology in Teaching English as the Theory of Language Production*, English journal for Teaching and Learning, vol. 4, no. 02, 2016, p. 27

- Neurolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of concentrate in etymology and clinical science that looks at the connection between the human mind and language.
- Language pathology is the study of disorders/abnormalities in language.
- Geno linguistics, is the name of a new interdisciplinary subdiscipline initiated by the author to combine linguistic studies with genetics in the grouping of languages and their population of speakers.
- Language ecology is defined as the study of the interaction between language and its environment

b. Applied Linguistics

Applied linguistics is a branch of linguistics which aims to cover language or its interaction with elements other than language to solve real problems in society. Most of its operations are for practical purposes. Applied linguistics is a part of macrolinguistics linguistics.²³ Applied linguistics is a part of macrolinguistics linguistics. The field of linguistics is where applied linguistics is used. In applied linguistics, linguistic studies are associated with the use of language as a form of communication in terms of morphology, syntax and semantics.²⁴ For instance, linguistic study for the goals of language education, textbook compilation, book translation, dictionary compilation, historical research, and solving political difficulties, to name a few. Psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics are its key areas of study. In addition, forensic linguistics computational linguistics, graphology, lexicography, neurolinguistics, applied phonetics, and language

²³ Mulyani, *Praktik Penelitian Linguistik*, (Sleman: Deepublish,2020) p. 8.

²⁴ Azwardi, Bahri, Rajab. *Metode Penelitian: Pendidikan Bahasa dan Satra Indonesia*, (Banda Aceh: Syiah Kuala University Press, 2018), p. 93

education are all areas of applied linguistics.²⁵ The main focus by applied linguistics is the similarity of characteristics of language in given momen regardless of historical factors.

Form on the previous explanation, linguistics can be defined as the part of the review worried with the language. At the end of the day, semantic is the logical investigation of the language. As it worried about language, then the objects of the review will be anything connected with the construction of language, like a sentence structure, syntax, and phonetics.

B. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in linguistics. A significant area of linguistics devoted to the study of language meaning is semantics, which is the study of meaning in language. The study of meaning's logistical components, such as sense, reference, interaction, and logistical forms, is covered by the branch of semantics known as formal semantics. Lexical semantics, which studies the meaning of words and word relationships, and conceptual semantics, which studies the idiomatic expressions meaning.

Semantics has been defined differently by various scholars. Hilman Pardede state that semantics is essential to the study of communication, and as communication becomes a more important aspect in social organization, the desire to comprehend it grows.²⁶ According to Yule, semantics is a linguistic science that deals with the meaning of words, phrases, and sentence.²⁷

²⁵ Pebri Pradika Putra, *Teknik dan Ideologi Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris: Teori dan Praktik*, (Bantul: Penerbit Samudra Biru, 2021), p. 23

²⁶ Hilman Pardede. *Semantics A View to Logic of Language*, (Pematang Siantar : FKIP UHN, 2016) p.12

²⁷ George Yule, *The Study of Language:4th Ed* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.127

According to Goddard, Semantics is also known as the center of linguistics. he also stated that we understand the nature of language and the power of human language through semantics.²⁸ In linguistics, semantics is a committed subfield for the investigation of importance, as borne at the degree of linguistic structure words, expressions, sentences, and units more noteworthy than talk (alluded to as message). Similarly as with any empiricist science, semantics includes the connection of substantial information with hypothetical ideas. Generally, Semantics has incorporates an investigation of figuring out informal articulation. Here are a few instances of semantics with numerous implications and words without implications:

1. Multiple Meanings:

- Where did you purchase these tools?
Buy can be alluded to as utilize, purchase, discharge, adjust, take.
- Jody took the sick parakeet to a small animal hospital. Depending on the context, the sentence may be referred to as a small hospital for animals or a hospital for small animals.
- Jody doesn't care for her parakeet. It can mean he doesn't like it or doesn't take care of it.
- Calling someone an angel doesn't mean they inhabit heaven. Semantics make us believe that they have a beautiful character.
- The simple word "on" can have many meanings, such as: on call, on fire, on edge, on demand, and etc.

2. Words Without Meanings:

- Cleans like a white tornado
- Go for the gusto
- At Birdseye we've got quality in our corner.

²⁸ Cliff Goddar, *Semantics Analysis A Practical Introduction* (New York: Oxford University Press,2011), p.17

C. Meaning

A systematic meaning is an implying that connects with the speaker's point and that the speaker wishes to pass on to the audience. The expression "signifying" is utilized to pass on data that can be perceived all in all. As indicated by Trask, importance is the quality of etymology that permits it to be used to recognize some component of the non-semantic world. The most fundamental aspect of language learning, according to Riemer, is the capacity to articulate meaning. without it, language loses perhaps of its generally significant quality.²⁹ According to Lyons, comprehending the word study, which is tied to the meaning relationship that separates it from other words, is studying the meaning of a word or delivering the meaning of a word.³⁰ Lyon claims that in semantic theory, meaning can be explained from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind just by being aware of it, such as in the form of one language or another.³¹ It can be concluded that the formation of meaning occurs when there is user agreement and meaning can be used to convey information that can be mutual understanding.

Meaning can be analysis by classifying, distinguishing, and connecting each of the nature of meaning. The fact that meaning differs from reference does not imply that the two are unrelated.³² Parera defined there are four techniques of meaning analysis, namely analysis of relationships between meanings, combinatorial analysis, analysis of semantic fields, and analysis of components of meaning.³³

²⁹ Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010) p.3

³⁰ John Lyons, *Linguistic Semantics an Introduction* (New York:Cambridge University Press, 1977), p.2

³¹ John Lyons (1995), P.138

³² Cliff Goddar, *Semantics Analysis A Practical Introduction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), p.5

³³ J.D Parera, *Teori Semantik* (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), p.51

D. Idiomatic Expression

1. Definition of Idiom

The saying is a term that generally shows how we respond to the English language since maxims are an energetic and invigorating component of English. They are frequently used in both spoken and written language, both formal and informal.³⁴ Hence, the local speaker generally involves the figure of speech in their everyday correspondence.

Figures of speech, otherwise called informal articulations, are articulations or words that have a representative implying that is generally grasped by local speakers. Its translation contrasts from the strict understanding of every one of the expression's part parts. Idioms can therefore be found in numerous song lyrics from different albums. American artist Michael Jackson's album *Dangerous* is one such example.³⁵ Some of the idioms in the lyrics can be found there. For example, the phrase "*I'm weary of this devil, I'm tired of this junk*" is an example of an idiom euphemism. In the lyrics of the song "*Black or White*," the word "*devil*" is frequently employed as a synonym for something undesirable even if the term actually refers to crime or racism.

Conforming to McCarthy and O'Dell, there exist fixed phrases with meanings that are challenging to infer from the meanings of the individual words.³⁶ It means that an idiom is a collection of words that, when combined, have a meaning that is distinct from each word's original meaning and that is also dependent on the context. For instance "I put my foot in it" signifies

³⁴ *Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988), vi

³⁵ Laia, S. I. W. (2022). Idiomatic Expression In *Dangerous Album* by Michael Joshep Jackson. *Faguru: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Keguruan*, 1(2), 295-306.

³⁶ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, p.6

'erroneously offer something that annoys or humiliates somebody' in any case, we can't tell by simply checking the words out. Seeing a figure of speech in setting is the most ideal way to grasp it.

Besides colloquial articulations are a sort of casual language that have an importance not quite the same as the significance of the words in the articulation. If an expression is idiomatic but does not have a large vocabulary, it can be exceedingly challenging to understand it. Idioms are word constructions that create phrases; they cannot be translated literally, claims Lado in Suryanata. For instance "hit the hay", in a real sense importance as "hit or punching a sack". notwithstanding, "hit the hay" signifies "rest".

From all of the viewpoints, it can be inferred that an idiom is a collection of words that make up a phrase and have independent meanings regardless of whether they are included in the idiom as a whole. The meaning of the idiom as a whole and the meaning of its constituent pieces are related. The usage of idioms is common in both official and casual language. The phrase, not the word, frequently contains idiomatic phrasing. Depending on the context, idiomatic expressions might mean different things. An idiomatic expression's meaning is predetermined.

2. Types of Idiomatic

The units in this section deal with particular individual categories of idioms according to McCarthy and O'Dells definition:³⁷

1. Similes

Metaphors are examinations between two things that generally include the words as or like. A

³⁷ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, p. 22-305.

likeness is comprised of two sections; one that is in a real sense and the other that is taken pretty much non-in a real sense. Analogies are words that are utilized to make matches more grounded and more powerful and vivid. For instance: My brother is as slender as a shovel. (extremely thin)

2. Binomials

Binomials are idioms in which two words are connected by a and or another conjunction. The two words must appear in a specific order. For example: We can do this **little by little**. (It means that doing something gradually).

3. Trinomials

Trinomials are a type of expression that is comparable to binomials, in which three words combined. For example: **It takes a lot of sweat, tears, and blood to run a business** (Hard work)

4. Proverbs

Most people have heard of proverbs, which are sayings that give advice or caution. Similar to idioms, their form is determined. It's also not always easy to infer the meaning of a sentence from the words themselves. For Example:

1) Positive situations

In this conversation, the second speaker summarizes and repeats what the first speaker said using a proverb.

A: we all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a situation.

B: yes, **where there's a will there's a way** (if we really want to achieve something, we can)

2) Negative situation

Clichés In this conversation, the second speaker summarizes and repeats what the first speaker said using a proverb.

A: what a day! My car broke down and my wallet has been stolen.

B: **it never rains but it pours.** (problem always happen together)

5. Clichés

Clichés are words or expressions that are used frequently in speech or writing but have been overused to the point where they are basically useless and no longer serve the purpose for which they were intended. Clichés are extensively used in everyday speech and are frequently employed in newspaper headlines and commercial slogans. For example: It's not over until **the fat lady sings**. (Until the very finish of something, which is frequently a sporting event, you cannot know what will happen. The phrase alludes to a lengthy opera that features a woman singing the last song).

6. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are idioms that people employ to avoid saying or writing anything that would offend or be unpleasant. As euphemisms make words more polite, they are an application of sociolinguistics. For example :My boss was **effing and blinding** because he had lost a confidential report. (swearing)

7. Fixed statements

These preset statements are frequently heard and used in casual conversation. Example:

Take it easy! (It means you must calm down and relax).

8. Other Languages

English includes many words from other language, so do idioms. For Example: Lilia is the **de facto** head of this organization. (It refers to something that exists but isn't officially recognized).

E. Literature

Literature can be interpreted as a source or a reference used in education and other activities worldwide. Literature has also been interpreted as a source of information. Books and other forms of writing are examples of literature. ALA Glossary of Library and Data Science In itself, the notion of literature is the reading material used in a wide variety of activities both intellectually and recreation.³⁸ In general, literature can be distinguished depending on a number of factors, including the location of the collection, the depth of the study, and the type of the work.

Types of Literature in Accord With Location of Placement of the Collection :

1. General Collection

General collection literature is literature that consists of wide range of books created for any level of readership mature. This type of literature is usually placed on open shelves and free for use by anyone as a source material reading. A few instances of this writing are famous books examining plant development, comic series, books, and so forth.

2. Reference Collection

Reference collection literature is literature that contains a specific set of usable information to answer various kinds of questions that have the user. Literature

³⁸ Afifah, I., & Sopiany, H. M. 2017. “No Title日本の国立公園に関する3拙著に対する土屋俊幸教授の批評に答える.” 経済志林87(1,2): 149–200

of this type is usually in the form of dictionaries, books manuals as well as encyclopedias.

Types of Literature According to the Depth Level of Analysis :

1. Primary Literature

Secondary literature is literature made from results research whose results have not yet been published previously. Literature of this type usually contains various kinds new ideas or theories from various disciplines knowledge.

2. Secondary Literature

The definition of secondary literature is literature that is made by referring to or citing the results in the literature primary. Secondary literature usually contains theories that have been encountered before and are less likely to display new findings.

3. Tertiary Literature

Tertiary writing is writing that contains different sorts of data as guidelines to have the option to get auxiliary writing. Bibliography from some bibliography, directory from directory, and so on are examples of this kind of literature.

Literature in the form of their nature:

1. Literary Records

Literary record writing is writing that contains wide assortment of composed text that can be perused by the client.

2. Nopntextual Archives

Non-printed record writing is writing that contains about data contained in a structure other than text like pictures, photographs, sounds, and so on.

3. Blended Reports

Blended report writing is writing whose items is a mix of printed writing and non-writing text based. This sort of writing is normally made after printed record writing and non literary archive writing it has been distributed.

F. Song

1. Definition of Song

The researcher employs an idiom-based hypothesis. A song is a single piece of music that frequently stands alone and is designed to be sung by a human voice with distinct and identifiable tones and rhythms. Pursuant to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary song means a usually short piece of music with lyric words which are sung.³⁹ However, Oxford As opposed to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, which defines a song as a brief piece of music that you sing.⁴⁰ An Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary definition of a song states that it is a brief piece of music with words that you sing. Songs are generally used as background music for singing along to songs at events for very little money. Conforming to the researcher's definition of a song, which is based on some of the definitions given above, a song is a collection of words that are used, or not used, in poetic compositions such as sentences or phrases that have musical accompaniment.⁴¹

In line with Hutajulu and Herman song is a one of the ways to communicate the enables human to

³⁹ Cambridge University, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Cambridge University press, 2008

⁴⁰ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Oxford University Press, 2010

⁴¹ Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p.412

cooperate. Song is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sounds and song to express a feeling, sense, idea, emotion or thought.⁴² Songs are frequently performed in concert with musical instruments to create a lovely harmony with a distinct beat. Songs cover a wide range of subjects or themes, including those related to relationships, families, past experiences, etc. Songs can also be used to relieve boredom or to teach vocabulary, grammar, listening and pronunciation.

Verses are a type of words that decorate a melody which comprises of ensembles and sections. Through the tune's importance or message, lyrics can help listeners understand things deeply. Without realizing it, someone is memorizing vocabulary when they hear the song's words and sing them out. According to Rainey & Larsen, even after hearing the words of a song for a long time, many people who have ever heard a tune can retain the lyrics from a song they frequently heard as teenagers.⁴³ Verses are the expressions of a melody, especially a pop tune, or a concise sonnet that address the creator's novel considerations and feelings. In order to convey the composer's feelings, such as desire, struggle, love, thoughts, and feeling, it refers to the portrayal of the composer's sense and emotion.

2. Types of Song

The following is an explanation of several genres represented in songs such as pop, rock, EDM (Electronic Dance Music), RnB, ballad, dangdut, reggae, classics, and others.⁴⁴

⁴² Van Thao, N. (2021). *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs*. *Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy and Culture*, 2(1), 12-18.

⁴³ *Ibid*, p.12-18

⁴⁴ Cindiyan Muryani Putri, *Using English Songs In Improving Listening Skill*, *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa (JPPK)*, Vol.7, No.5,2018, p.4

1. Pop

Pop music is a popular genre of music among the general audience. This musical style has straightforward tones and lyrics. The lyrics to this popular music are very straightforward and perfect for humming or singing along to. A wide range of subjects, such as love, humanity, social problems, and, in the near future, politics, can be explored through pop music. Pop music stands out from other genres because of this.

2. Rock

The sound of an every piece of music in this genre typically features the electric guitar as the main instrument, giving it a distinctive tone. The works of Guns N' Roses, Queen, Nirvana, Meat Loaf, and a plethora of other musicians all contain this rock music.

3. Ballad

Since ballad music typically expresses love, its tones are thought of as sluggish music. The verses to ditty music melodies are commonly formed in melodious lines that hit the heart to fit the sluggish tune.

4. Classical

Classical music is a style of music that has been around for a long time. yastmastmastmastmas, and.. This music has a high artistic value, and there are still many persons who like listening to it. Classical music examples include the Symphony No. 40, Piano Sonata No. 16 in C Major, Piano Concerto No. 21, and other great compositions by Mozart.

5. Reggae

The origins of reggae music may be traced back to Jamaica. A relaxed beat is one of the song's 19 distinctive elements. Typically, this sort of music carries messages of peace, equality, and natural equilibrium. Bob Marley, Toots Hibbert, and Jimmy Cliff are well-known reggae vocalists.

6. Electronic dance music (EDM)

Electronic dance music (EDM), commonly known as dance music, club music, or simply dance, is a general classification of percussive electronic music sorts essentially made for clubs, gatherings, and celebrations. It's frequently intended for DJs who consistently progress starting with one track then onto the next to make a DJ blend. EDM makers broadcast their music live in a show or celebration setting, a practice known as a live PA.

7. Dangdut

Dangdut is a traditional Indonesian popular music form that incorporates Hindustani, Malay, and Arabic music elements. Dangdut is portrayed by the blasting of the tabla and the drums. Dangdut has been inspired by both classical and Bollywood music.

8. RnB

RnB is a popular music genre that combines jazz, gospel, and blues. This type of genre was first introduced by African-American musicians. In the United States, Jerry Wexler, a staff writer for Billboard magazine, coined the phrase for use in music promotion for the first time in 1947.

9. Blues

The blues is music that African immigrants to America brought with them. Because blues music was originally a hymn to African slaves in America, it has a somber connotation. Now, international musicians are making this song more widely known to protest human rights abuses.

10. Jazz

Jazz music is a fusion of blues, ragtime, and European band music. This genre of music frequently has a light tone and can make everyone listening feel relaxed. *La Vie En Rose* by Louis Armstrong is currently being worked on, and *Sedari Dulu* by Tompi is an Indonesian song.

So, based on the explanations of numerous experts, the song is a part of the music. Songs can speak to a person's life and feelings in addition to being only for entertainment. There are many different genres of music, and we can pick and choose the ones we like.

3. Songs by Joji

George Kusunoki Miller (ジョージ・楠木・ミラー Jōji Kusunoki Mirā, born September 18, 1992), better realized by his stage name Joji, or YouTube channel name Foul Blunt, is a vocalist, lyricist, record maker, previous Web superstar and entertainer. This singer from Kobe, Japan became known for his songs entitled *Slow Dancing in the Dark* and *Glimpse of Us*. Joji's parents are from Japan and Australia. He then attended Canadian Academy in Kobe, Japan and graduated in 2012. At the age of 18, he flew to the United States. Before pursuing the singing profession as he is now, Joji started his career as a YouTuber. He is famous as the creator of the

characters Flithy Frank and Pink Guy on the TVFlithyFrank account. The characters in green and pink suits carry out many activities, from challenges to making rap songs full of humor.

In December 2017, Mill operator expressed that he had passed on his channel to zero in on his music profession, under the name Joji, delivering more serious music. He additionally delivered the collection In Tongues which came to the highest point of the Bulletin 200 with rank 58. His presentation studio collection Ditties 1 additionally come to the highest point of Announcement's top R&B and hip-jump graph in November 2018. With this, Mill operator turns into the main Asian-conceived craftsman to do as such. Joji's music has been portrayed as a blend between R&B, lo-fi and trip bounce. The peak of its popularity was obtained in 2013 because of the Harlem Shake dance which is currently a trend and is used as a challenge by many people. But in 2017, he retired from the world of Youtube and focused on his career. He joined 88rising which supports Asian musicians to have a career in the United States and internationally. It was from here that Joji's work became known as a musician. His debut, Ballads 1, made it to the first position on the American R&B charts. Joji returned to the YouTube channel on December 17, 2019. The second single, "Slow Dancing in the Dark" was also very popular and even managed to get a platinum title. On June 11, 2022, Joji had recently released his brand-new single, Glimpse of Us. This song is number one on Spotify's rankin and is now trending on social media. On youtube channel joji has 33 videos that have been uploaded. 1,257,499,526 views and 3.32 million subscribers came after. Here is a link to the Joji Channel on YouTube <https://youtube.com/@j>



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