# IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN IMAGINE DRAGONS SONG LYRICS ON ALBUM "EVOLVE" AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO LEXICAL TEACHING

**FINAL PROJECT**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for

the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

**by**

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF PGRI SEMARANG**

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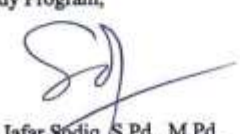**Dra. Tarcisia Sri Suwarti, M.Pd.**
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# RATIFICATION

This Final Project entitled **"Idiomatic Expressions in Imagine Dragons Song Lyrics on Album "Evolve" and Its Contribution to Lexical Teaching"** written by Achmad Nur Arizal NPM 17420170 has been ratified by the team of examiners of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of UPGRIS.

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# DECLARATION

I certify that this final project is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of the final project. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the final project are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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# DEDICATION

To my beloved parents (*Bapak* Sudimin and *Ibu* Suharyanti)

To my beloved brother (Zain Faishal Hanif)

To my beloved great family who support me for finishing the final project.

# MOTTO

*Man Jadda Wajada*

*Man Shabara Zhafira*

**H2N** *(Hadapi, Hayati, Nikmati)*

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*Alhamdulillahirobbilalamin*, all praise is due to Allah SWT who has given grace and guidance in the form of health and time so that I can complete the final project. *Sholawat* and *Salam* do not forget to convey to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has shown a bright path from a dark path and became a role model for all of us.

Furthermore, I would like to thank the people who have helped me in all the activities while I was working on this so that I can complete this final project. They are:

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8. My beloved grandma (Almh.) Sunarti wants her grandson has graduate and reach his dreams.

Last but not least, the researcher would like to thank all those who have helped him during the process of completing the final project. The researcher realizes that this research is far from perfect, so criticism and suggestions are needed to make it better. And researchers hope this research is useful for readers and researchers.

# ABSTRACT

Arizal, Achmad Nur. 2022. Idiomatic expressions in imagine dragons song lyrics on album "evolve" and its contribution to lexical teaching. Final project, English Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, University of PGRI Semarang, Advisor I: Dra. Tarcisia Sri Suwarti, M.Pd. Advisor II: Th. Cicik Sophia Budiman S.S., M.Pd.

Keyword: *idiomatic expressions, Imagine Dragons song lyrics, album "Evolve", Lexical teaching.*

An idiom (idiomatic expression) is a word type that has a different meaning from the words in the sentence. The objective of this research had (1) to find out the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics of *Imagine Dragons* album "Evolve.", (2) find out the most dominant type of idiomatic expression found in the song lyrics in *Imagine Dragons* album "Evolve." (3) And find out the contribution of idiomatic expressions found in the song lyrics in *Imagine Dragons* album "Evolve" to lexical teaching. This research used the qualitative method. The object of this research was song lyrics from *Imagine Dragons* Album "Evolve." The result showed that: (1) There have many types of idiomatic expressions in the *Imagine Dragons* song lyrics on the album 'evolve' such as phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, pseudo idioms; (2) The most dominant type of idiomatic expression was tournure idioms, which found 56 idioms in this song lyrics and represented 51%; (3) The contribution of idiomatic expression in *Imagine Dragons* song lyrics to lexical teaching was as a reference for the idioms material in Lexical Studies, and also it used for the lecturer to give homework for students to understand the idioms.

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

Humans or people utilize language to communicate and connect throughout the world. According to Algeo in Nguyen Van Thao (2021), "language is one of the human mediums to communicate by sounding the mouth as a speech tool." In addition, language is also a means to express something in his mind that is realized orally or in writing. This has been conveyed by Edward Sapir that "language is one of the natural methods used by humans to express emotions, ideas, and desires in the form of self-taught voices." In using language, a person usually expresses his ideas and emotions in a literary work, including a poem, article, or song.

A song is a literary work enjoyed by people who listen to it because the words reflect the listener's feelings. Therefore, the song is inseparable from the word because it cannot be called a song without lyrics. A song lyric is not the same as the words we use directly. It is sometimes expressed metaphorically, like in a poem or an idiom.

Idiom (idiomatic expression) is a kind of informal language that has a different meaning from the sentence that has been written. According to Hurford, cited in Butarbutar, Sinurat, Herman, and Purba (2020:2), idiomatic expression (idiom) is phrases that come from many words that combine their original meanings with other original meanings to form figurative meanings. This is consistent with the assertion made by Butarbutar et al., who have suggested that

misconceptions appear when readers or people find it difficult to perceive the material. As a result, according to numerous linguists, an idiom is a fixed term with no clear literal meaning and no entry in a standard dictionary. For instance, "loose cannon" does not have the same general meaning as "loose" and "cannon." It has the idiomatic meaning of "unpredictable." An idiom may contain simple statements, but translating them might be complicated. For example, "break a leg," which means "*patah kaki*" in Indonesian, "Break a leg," on the other hand, implies "*Semoga Sukses*" or "Good luck." Besides the idiom being hard to understand, it has been hard to learn the meaning and classify them. For this reason, to understand the song's content and the message it expresses, readers must be familiar with the definition of an idiom.

The song is popular among many people, from youngsters to the elderly. For musicians, a song has used as a medium to express feelings in the mind and the heart. A song is also employed by listeners as self-entertainment when angry or in a bad mood. A song may be utilized in teaching, particularly in English, in addition to expressing ideas or feelings and providing enjoyment. Aside from animated movies and games, songs employ a pleasant learning medium in education. Teachers can be utilized songs for listening practice by hearing English words or phrases in the form of song lyrics. Besides listening, a song can be used for learning vocabulary and lexical items, especially idioms.

In writing this final project, the researcher conducts on idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics. The researcher focuses on idiomatic expressions in the idiomatic phrase, and the researcher research the most dominant type of

idioms in the song lyrics. This study employs song lyrics from the group band Imagine Dragons. Imagine Dragons is an American rock band that became popular in 2012 with the album Night Vision.

### B.  Limitation of the Research

To conduct this research, the researcher restricts the number of research objects. This research has been limited because the researcher only analyzed 6 of 12 songs in the album Evolve. These songs are as follows: *Whatever It Takes, Believer, Walking the Wire, Mouth of the River, Thunder, and Dancing in the Dark.*

### C.  Reasons for Choosing Topic

The researcher has decided to examine idiomatic expressions in Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve" based on the context of the research for the following reasons:

1. Idiomatic expression is a subdivision of figurative language that is usually used in literary works, both in rhymes, poetry, and songs.

2. Idioms need to be understood by focusing on the type of idioms to explore the meaning of idiom phrases.

3. Song lyrics are a fun way to learn idioms apart from poetry and movies that have figurative language.

4. Imagine Dragons Band is one of the most popular bands besides Coldplay and EDM music.

**D. Statements of the Problems**

The researcher has developed the following problem statement based on the research background:

1. What are the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics in Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve"?

2. What is the most dominant type of idiomatic expression in the song lyrics in Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve"?

3. What is the contribution of idiomatic expressions found in the song lyrics in Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve" to lexical teaching?

**E. Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of this study have viewed as follows:

1. To find out the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics of Imagine Dragons album "Evolve."

2. To find out the most dominant type of idiomatic expression in the song lyrics in Imagine Dragons album "Evolve."

3. To find out the contribution of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics in Imagine Dragons album "Evolve" to lexical teaching.

**F. Significances of the Research**

This research expects to provide benefits for readers, namely being able to understand various idiomatic expressions in song lyrics, and also have other significance for researchers and readers, including the following:

1. Theoretically

Based on the research purposes stated above, the findings of this study are serving as a resource for future research.

2. Practically

a. For the researcher

This research can help the researcher increase his abilities to improve this study and grasp idiomatic expressions via song lyrics.

b. For teachers or students

This research can help teachers or students learn idiomatic expressions in lexical teaching by using song lyrics. Besides that, it is also one of the media teachers to learn lexical studies using idioms in song lyrics.

c. For readers

These results can help readers to understand idiomatic expressions and provide an overview related to idiomatic expressions in song lyrics in the album, especially songs released in the twentieth century. Besides that, the readers can understand the meaning of idioms by identifying the types of idioms.

**G. Definition of the Key Terms**

1. Idiom

According to Fry (2007:2) in Raihan Nazli (2018), an idiomatic expression is a group of words that have a meaning that differs from what those words usually signify. Idiomatic expressions are the expressions of native speakers that have different meanings when translated into Indonesian or any other language used. In my opinion, an idiom is a collection of phrases that have a different

meaning than usual and are usually found in literary works such as poetry, novels, and songs.

2. Song Lyrics

According to Manser in Etika Aryani (2021), a song is poetry with music sung by someone. Greenough on Etika Aryani (2021) defines the song as "the act of singing rhythmically while using language and musical instruments as accompaniment." Besides part of the song, the lyrics function as a means of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Song lyrics are a sentence or paragraph that has been used as written text for expressing something, and song lyrics have the same content as poetry. If you do not use song lyrics, it is only called an instrument that only plays musical instruments.

3. Imagine Dragons Band

Imagine Dragons formed in 2009, but only Dan Reynolds (the lead singer) still stays in the group. Another member of Imagine Dragons is Wayne Sermon as the guitarist, Ben Mckee as the bassist, and last is Daniel Platzman as the drummer. Imagine Dragons started their career in 2011 and made the debut of their first album in 2012. There were many albums, such as Night Visions (2012), Smoke+Mirrors (2015), Evolve (2017), Origins (2018), and Mercury-Act 1 (2021).

4. Lexical Studies

Lexical Studies is one of subject material that has learn by English Education Department Students. This course have learn Word (Function Word

and Content Word), Affixes (Prefix and Suffix), Phrasal Verb, and Idioms that categorize by animal, weather, and thing.

### H. Outline of the Final Project

The study consists of five chapters, as explained in the following statement:

Chapter I is the Introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the research, limitations of the research, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research, definition of the key terms, and an outline of the final project.

Chapter II is a review of the related literature. This chapter reviews the related theories underlying the study conducted by the researcher and previous studies relevant to this research.

Chapter III is the methodology of research. This chapter presents the research design, the roles of the research, the object of the study, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV consists of research findings and discussion. This chapter presents the data analysis and the data discussion of the result.

Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research and suggestions based on the result of the research.

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explained a review of related. It contained previous studies and related literature.

### A. Previous Studies

Based on a review of the literature conducted by other researchers in various sources, the researcher selected the study that observed idiomatic expressions, song lyrics, or albums by the Imagine Dragons Band, and the researcher used previous research results. There are:

The first previous study that the researcher took was entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyric Song," which was carried out by Nguyen Van Thao in 2021. This study aimed to determine the idioms employed inside these songs on Ed Sheeran's album Divine, which served as the research's data source. This research used qualitative methods that focused on content analysis. The data analysis was based on Adam Makkai's concept. Before analyzing, the researchers looked for the music album on the internet, looked for the script lyrics, listened to them, and then typed in the lyrics. The next step in data analysis involved reading, assessing, identifying, and categorizing the different idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics before concluding. The researcher discovered two idioms after identifying the data: six phrasal verb idioms and four tournure idioms. The most dominant idiom was the phrasal verb,

which appeared in 6 data points (60 percent) and followed by the tournure idiom, which appeared in 4 data points (40 percent).

The second previous study, "Analysis of idiomatic expressions found in Adele's song lyrics in the album '25' and its possibility to be used in English teaching," was conducted by Manar Abdurra'uf Fatin (2016). This research objective was to identify the idioms in Adele's '25' album, the meaning of idioms, and the possibility of being used in English teaching and learning using the song as a medium. This researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Idiomatic expressions were found in 3 variations: phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, and irreversible binomial idiom. Adele's song album '25,' which was analyzed, contained 56 idioms, including 35 phrasal verbs, 17 tournure idioms, and 4 irreversible binomial idioms. Besides that, this research found the meaning of idiomatic expressions that conveyed a person's feelings. Idioms in these songs represented misery, pain, and sorrow. Some others represented love and wishes. And last, this researcher identified the possibility of using song lyrics in Adele's album '25' as a medium in English language teaching. The song lyrics by Adele included some idioms that could be applied to English language teaching. The researcher uses songs as a medium to improve students' understanding of the idiom. These songs were used in English-poetry teaching. The purposes of English poetry teaching were to encourage them and help them become more open to new ideas and perspectives.

Next, the third previous study, "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used in Westlife's Songs," was published by Ni Made Windi Artadiyani in 2021. The

objective of this study was to determine the kinds of idioms and their definitions found in Westlife's songs. The research method used in this study was qualitative. The process of collecting data used observation techniques by listening to and reading song lyrics. This research was discussed and analyzed by utilizing Seidl and McMordie's theory. Based on the result of the analysis, there were two types of idiomatic expressions found in Westlife's songs: (1) phrasal verb idiom and (2) verbal idiom. The researcher found sixteen phrasal verb idioms and three verbal idioms. The idiomatic expressions that have been written in the songs are 'fall in,' 'get someone off,' 'keep on,' 'think of,' 'look out,' 'think of,' 'hold on,' 'look in,' 'fall in,' 'get on,' 'come along,' 'stand up for something,' 'hold out,' 'fall in,' 'come along,' 'carry on,' 'let oneself go,' 'let something go' and 'get lost.' From the types of idiomatic expressions that the researcher mentioned above, phrasal verb idiom was the idiomatic expression most often used in the songs.

The fourth previous study, "Benefits of learning English idioms for English education students," was analyzed by Antonius Damas Putra Gautama in 2014. The purpose of this research was to ascertain the benefits of teaching English idioms to students in English Language Education. As a result, the following was the research question: What are the advantages of introducing English idioms to English Second Language (ESL) students? The researcher used two other types of primary theories on lexical chunks and vocabulary learning to examine the replies to the research problem. The English idiom examples in this study included vocabulary phrases on idioms with definitions, fill-in-the-blank questions, dialogues, and stories, as well as real examples of idioms from

newspaper headlines like those from The BBC story or others that had idiom sentences. The researcher identified the benefits of learning English idioms. First, the students increased their vocabulary level. Second, by speaking English fluently, the students constructed expressions that express more casual and also naturally occurring. They had be more advanced in English skills as a result. Thirdly, while speaking with native speakers who regularly employ idioms, ESL students could prevent misinterpretation from interpreting those idioms. This advantage also encouraged the students to use idioms for the subject matter or conversation theme.

And the last previous study was analyzed by Ahmad Rizaldi Zahir (2020) with the title 'The Analysis of Figurative Language on Imagine Dragons Song Radioactive.' The purpose of this research was to identify the different forms of figurative language utilized in the song Radioactive by Imagine Dragons and the different sorts of meanings associated with each figurative language discovered in the song lyric titled Radioactive by Imagine Dragons. The descriptive qualitative research method was employed in this study. The source of the data was a song from Imagine Dragons' Radioactive. This researcher selected a lyric that contains figurative language to examine later when analyzing data. According to the findings of this study, the amount of figurative language employed in Radioactive by Imagine Dragons is eleven. These lyrics contained four types of figurative language: metaphor, exaggeration, metonymy, and personification. The researcher also analyzed the most dominant type of figurative language in this song, they are metaphor and metonymy. Each of them has four lyrics that contain figurative

language. On the other hand, hyperbole had two lyrics and personification only had one. The results of this study also showed that this song had a moral message, namely to always believe in yourself and never give up.

Based on the previous studies, the researcher opted to utilize Imagine Dragons album 'Evolve' as an object in this study since it would be a pleasant and entertaining approach to learning English idioms. Songs with lyrics are beneficial for those who desire to learn idiomatic expressions.

### B. Related Literature

1. Definition of Idiom (Idiomatic Expression)

According to Hurford in Regita Pratiwi (2018), an idiom is a phrase that combines the true meaning with the metaphorical meaning of the sentence. On the other hand, an idiom is a statement whose significance does not match the true meaning or when used in a particular context. The inference is that an idiom is a word or phrase that describes an emotion, viewpoint, or idea but whose meaning depends on the context in which it was employed. Another definition was stated by Mantyla, who described an idiom as "a phrase made up of more than one word with distinct connotations from each other."

2. Type of Idiomatic Expressions based on Adam Makkai Theory

In classifying idioms, Makkai distinguishes them into two types, lexemic and semenic. Semenic idioms contain proverbs and sentence structures that are similar and thus less interesting in our context. Lexeme idioms consist of more than one minimal free form, and they must also be able to mislead an innocent listener. For this reason, this project utilize lexemic idioms rather than semenic

idioms. The researcher explain the various types of lexeme idioms. Makkai in his book 'Idiom Structure in English' which have cited by Rossa Dwi Damayanti (2019), classified the lexemic idioms into six categories:

a. Phrasal Verbs Idioms

These idioms are made up of two or more words and usually include a verb and a particle (preposition or adverb). Phrasal verbs frequently utilize the verbs (break, hang, look, walk, rise, open, and others) and particles (down, on, around, back, into, away, and others).

Many idiomatic expressions contain a phrasal verb, and the meaning of the word phrasal verb is also clear (for instance, calm down or grow up). However, phrasal verbs can be quite different from their structure in some circumstances. For example, "chip in" has a very different meaning than the commonly used literal meaning of "chip" (a small piece of something from chopping). "Chip in" means someone who participate or help do something.

b. Tournure Idioms

Tournure idioms were more complicated idioms than phrasal verbs. This idiom was the most common in the Makkai concept, which is usually composed of at least three words and the majority of these words are verbs. Tournure idioms used in sentences and there are classified into the following categories based on their structure:

1) The form required both definite and indefinite articles. For example, "Lend an Ear" defines listening,

2) The form comprises an irreversible binomial introduced by a preposition. For example, "apple and orange" are defined as not comparable things.

3) Following the main verb is a direct object and additional possible modifiers. For example, "Burn the Candle at Both Ends" is defined as "Work too ambitious."

4) The main verb is followed by a preposition and followed by a noun or nothing, as in the phrase "Spill the Beans," which means reveal a secret.

5) The main verb is BE. For example: "All set" signifies prepared or finished.

c. Irreversible Binomial Idioms

Irreversible binomial idioms comprise two words separated by a conjunction and the order of the structure fixed. These idioms included Black and White (two colors or different believers, similar to kind and evil) and Bread and Butter (a type of food that complements or has been used together).

The guidelines for classifying this idiom are as follows:

1. I and II are possibly similar words (up and up).

2. Between I and II is a subdivision, and vice versa (day and hour).

3. I and II are synonyms (Null and void)

4. I and II are paired up with each other (Terms and conditions)

5. II represents some variation upon I (Mix and match)

6. II is the antonym of I (Die or Alive, Floor to ceiling)

7. II functions as an impact of I (to hit and extinguish).

8. The words I and II are both used in a logical order (ex: cause and effect).

9. The words I and II have the same sound and sometimes end in the same letter (for example: Never, Ever and son of a gun.)

d. Phrasal Compound Idioms

This idiom combines an "adjective plus noun," "noun plus noun," "verb plus noun," or "adverb plus preposition" to create a single word. The phrasal compound can function in the sentence as a verb or an adjective.

Example: brainstorm (act to get an idea or planning), headmaster (the principal of the school), greenhorn (means an inexperienced person).

e. Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Incorporating verb idioms commonly employed in unusual or official terms. Noun-Noun, Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, and Adjective-Verb are the forms of incorporating verbs idioms. Generally includes a verb separated by a hyphen and was used as a verb. The pattern for incorporating verbs idiom is as follows:

1) Noun-Noun

For example, the phrase 'Eagle-Eyed' refers to sharp vision.

2) Noun-Verb

For example, 'Finger-Pointing' means to blame someone.

3) Adjective-Noun

For example, 'A Right-Hand Man' is defined as "a chief assistant."

4) Adjective-Verb

For example, 'Double-Dip' is defined as "earning money from two distinct sources wrongly."

f. Pseudo Idioms

Pseudo-idioms are idioms that confuse or misrepresent an unwary listener. For example, crickets (one of the sports), but the true meaning is defined as "silence." Another example is "Hocus-pocus" which is used in magical things.

3. Definition of Song

According to the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2013), a song is a small piece of music that has song lyrics with a rhythmic tune. While according to the Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (2014), a song is a small piece of music with a phrase that they speak. Besides this, as defined by the Cambridge and Oxford Dictionary, a song according to an expert, has many statements which can explain the definition of a song. According to Griffe in Aida Zakiyah (2019), a song has aspects that are comparable to speech and poetry but take a different form. The song's lyrics have linguistic significance, but it also has a catchy melody.

4. Definition of Lyrics

According to Cambridge Learner Dictionary (2013), a lyric is a short poem or text that conveys personal feelings such as love and sadness. Another definition explained by Hornby (2000) in Ismail Aji Teguh (2017) stated that a collection of words or sentences formed like poetry can convey a person's feelings and ideas, which are sung and written into songs. Besides that, Rainey & Larsen (2002) in Rossa Dwi Damayanti (2019) stated, 'a melodious word that when played repeatedly can help you remember the word even though it's been a long time since the song was written.' Rossa also stated that:

'Lyrics are a type of writing that consists of choruses and verses and has been used as a communication tool, so it's important to employ a specific technique while deciphering the message from the lyrics. In actuality, many song lyrics contain a lot of phrases or sentences that have been repeated.'

5. Characteristics of a good song are used to understand meaning and help in learning idiomatic expressions.

In choosing songs in learning, Dommel and Sacker in Gina Primasari (2015) provide several criteria as: the first is that the music and rhythm of a song should not influence or dominate the learner because this can reduce the learner's understanding of the song. The factors that make it difficult for students to understand a song are: 1) the accompaniment music is too loud so that it blocks the singer's voice, and 2) the song is sung too fast with a voice that is too dialectical. The second requirement for choosing a song is that the combination of music, rhythm, and words should be harmonic, with the song text being highlighted and the music serving solely as an accompaniment. Third, the song's text should be straightforward and not too difficult to understand and also easy for pupils to sing. In addition, when creating songs, the following factors must be considered: 1) the learner's degree of mastery of the foreign language he is studying, whether beginner or advanced; 2) the learner's age, whether teenager or adult; and 3) the students' interest in specific songs.

6. Lexical Studies in College Students

Lexical Studies is one of subject material that must be learned by English Education Department students in University of PGRI Semarang. In lexical

studies at UPGRIS, this course learns content and function word, prefix, noun-verb, verb-noun, phrasal verb, and Idioms in last material. This course actually must be learnt as Lexical Studies 1 in second semester and Lexical Studies 2 in third semester, but in the 2021 in the covid-19, this course just learnt in second semester as Lexical Studies 1 by online learning and blended in June 2021. This course arranged by Entika Fani Prastikawati S.Pd., M.Pd. and Theresiana Cicik Sophia Budiman S.S., M.Pd. Lexical studies course is set to give students for comprehending English vocabularies through phrasal verbs and English idioms by applying them in sentences, text, dialogues appropriately and logically in both spoken and written for the general and specific context. For example in written literature such as novel and poem, and spoken literature such as Song and Movie.

Based on Semester Learning Plan (RPS) of Lexical Studies 2 in Curriculum 2015, the learning outcomes are: (1) Differentiate the concept of English phrasal verb and idioms in daily life context logically, (2) Adapt the use of English phrasal verbs in positively both spoken and written by following the kind and (3) Implement English phrasal verbs and idioms in general communication logically by following the kind. Lexical Studies is one of the subjects studied in the field of linguistics, which discusses word formation, derivation of words, and even words meaning. The basis for learning in lexical is including the meaning of the word itself, homonym, homograph, homophone, lexeme and its variants, classifying words into verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and smaller word class units, namely prepositions, pronouns, determiners, and conjunction (Jackson cited by Hilsa A. F., 2022). In learning lexical Studies,

Content word and Function word is a basic of material, then learnt the affixes which have prefix and suffixes, phrasal verb which contain verb and particle, and last is Idioms which learnt animal idioms until plants idioms. It conclude that to comprehend the idioms, must learn from basic and interrelated with other material in lexical studies.

7. Biography of Imagine Dragons Band

Imagine Dragons is a rock band that started in 2008 in Las Vegas and became one of the rock bands that reached the top of the world charts in 2012. The band was originally an alternative rock band that later combined elements of pop-rock and electronic music to win the world charts.

- The background of the formation of the band Imagine Dragons

In 2008, Imagine Dragons vocalist, Dan Reynolds, met Andrew Tolman at Brigham Young University as a student. Then they immediately recruited Andrew Beck, Dave Lemke, and Aurora Florence to form a band named Imagine Dragons. Its name is an anagram, and only members of the group officially know the words referred to by the name. Speak to me; the group's first album was released in 2008. Wayne Sermon on guitar and Andrew Tolman's wife, Brittany Tolman, who was a backup singer and played keyboards, took Andrew Beck, Dave Lemke, and Aurora Florence places. Wayne Sermon is a Berklee College of Music graduate from Massachusetts. When Dave Lemke left Imagine Dragons, he was replaced by Ben McKee, a Berklee classmate. Imagine Dragons' career began in 2009 when Pat Monahan, Lead Vocalist of Train Band, felt unwell before a scheduled appearance at the Bite of Las Vegas Festival. Then, at the last minute, Imagine

Dragon filled in for the rock train band and performed in front of 26,000 people. Then the band continued to restructure its members in 2011, with Tolman leaving in August 2011 to be replaced by Daniel Platzman. Imagine Dragons has confirmed a recording agreement with Interscope Records and intends to work on their first album with British producer Alex Da Kid.

- Group Members

a) Dan Reynolds, the lead vocalist, was born and raised in Las Vegas, Nevada.

b) The next member is Wayne Sermon, a guitarist.

c) Then the bass player from Imagine Dragons named Ben Mckee.

d) And the last member, the drummer named Daniel Platzman.

- Top Singles

a) "It's Time" (2012): Imagine Dragons' first single was published on Interscope and was first performed in 2010 while Tolman was still a member of Imagine Dragons. Many sources named this song one of the top singles and it was the fourth most popular song on alternative radio in 2012.

b) "Radioactive" (2012): This song was composed for the album Night Visions by the band Imagine Dragons and its producer Alex Da Kid. It was released as a single in October 2012 to considerable acclaim and eventually peaked at #3 on the Billboard Hot 100 in June 2013, 9 months after its debut. "Radioactive" was nominated for Record of the Year and won Best Rock Performance at the Grammys.

c) "Demons" (2013): Following in the footsteps of "Radioactive," "Demons" was promoted to mainstream radio as a single from Night Visions in September 2013; a year after the album was first released. This song was another major hit from this group. "Demons" was successful at #6 on the Billboard Hot 100 while reaching #1 on mainstream pop radio.

d) "Believer" (2017): Dan Reynolds said to People Magazine that "Believer" was inspired by his fights with ***ankylosing spondylitis***, a type of arthritis that affects the joints in the back. He stated that the meaning was later stretched to speak of rising over many kinds of pain encountered in life. "Believer," the lead single from the album Evolve was a commercial success, propelling the band back into the pop top 10 for the first time in four years.

8.  Imagine Dragons Album "Evolve"

Evolve (stylized as ƎVOLVE) is the third album by Imagine Dragons, released on June 23, 2017, and it was published by Kidinakorner and Interscope Records. Before this album was released, in 2015, they published the album Smoke and Mirror and held a global tour. Then, in 2016, they paused and released mysterious messages on social media to build interest in their third album, and finally, on May 9, 2017, they announced that they would be releasing a new album and started taking pre-orders. Throughout 2016, the band contributed songs to the soundtrack for me before you, suicide squad, and passenger and played in several shows. On September 13, 2016, the band first started preparing for their third album with a picture of guitarist Wayne Sermon in the recording studio. In

comparison to the smoke+mirror and night vision albums, vocalists Imagine Dragon and Reynolds describe this album as a development for the band. Evolve debuted at number two on the US Billboard 200. It was promoted with the singles 'Believer'; 'Thunder; 'Whatever It Takes'; and 'Next to Me,' as well as a world tour produced by Live Nation and supported by Group love and K. Flay that started in September 2017. Later, at the 60th Annual Grammy Awards, this record was nominated for a Grammy Award for the best pop vocal album.

Track listing**:** 1) **Whatever it Takes,** 2) **Believer,** 3) **Walking the Wire**, 4) **Mouth of the River**, 5) **Thunder**, 6) **Dancing in the Dark**.

# CHAPTER III

# METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This research included the Research Design, Object of the study, Roles of the Researcher, Method of data collection, and Technique of data analysis.

## A. Research Design

The researcher obtains more data by conducting qualitative research (Halliday, 2015). This research used a qualitative method because the researcher got data in descriptive form by employing idiomatic expressions from Imagine Dragons' album 'Evolve' and the researcher utilized the data to explain the meaning of each idiom in the song. The researcher also used a content analysis method.

According to Manuel Puppis (2019), Qualitative content analysis is one technique for assessing qualitative data such as interviews, observations, or essays. This method made it possible to develop theory and data for text analysis and provided a systematic, step-by-step approach. After collecting the data, the researcher could be prepared the qualitative data for analysis. The researcher used content analysis because the data were analyzed in the form of song lyrics in written or text form.

## B. The Object of the Research

The researcher decided to analyze the object of research by analyzing the idiomatic expressions discovered in song lyrics from Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve." The researcher has chosen this album because it contains numerous

songs and has become a top song in various categories in awards, domestically and worldwide. Furthermore, this album featured idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics and figurative language that appears to be poetry, so there were many idiomatic expressions in the song collection. Some of the tracks on the album Evolve were as follows: ***Whatever it takes, Believer, Walking the wire, Mouth of the River, Thunder, and Dancing in the Dark***, as listed in the Review of Related Literature in the Imagine Dragons Album section. This Imagine Dragons album was released on 23rd June 2017. The researcher collected data for this research by identifying lyrics at a word or sentence in the music. The material utilized in this study was a music video platform on YouTube and obtained from the Imaginedragons.com website (the Official Website of Imagine Dragons) or Genius.com, then searched for an album entitled Evolve.

### C. Roles of the Researcher

The researcher served as an observer, data collector, and data analyst in this study. The data got from observation, study documentation, library research, and internet surfing. The researcher then analyzed and interpreted the facts or findings of this research.

### D. Technique of Data Collection

The qualitative data were in two forms: the first was interactive the second was non-interactive. The interactive activity included observation, interviews, and group discussions. The non-interactive section concentrated on identifying the contents of documentary sources such as books, novels, magazines, and newspapers, as well as both spoken and written conversations.

The researcher selected the non-interactive strategy for this research. The non-interactive approach involved examining several idioms in the song lyrics of Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve." Furthermore, the following steps did while collecting the data:

1. Looking for the lyrics to the songs on Imagine Dragons' "Evolve" album.

2. Listening to Imagine Dragons' song album entitled "Evolve."

3. Reading the lyrics of a song from Imagine Dragons' "Evolve" album.

4. Recognizing and classifying song lyrics

The research used the types of idiomatic expressions to categorize them. The researcher classified how many different types of idiomatic expressions are used in Imagine Dragons' song album "Evolve."

**E. Technique of Data Analysis**

After the researcher found the idiomatic expressions in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics, the researcher analyzed the result using qualitative data analysis to answer the statements of the problem in this study. Furthermore, the researcher used a non-interactive technique. In this study, the researcher counted and analyzed the types of idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics of the "Evolve" Album by Imagine Dragons. In addition, there were steps that the researcher used in analyzing the data:

1. Listening to the song of Imagine Dragons on the "Evolve" album

2. Reading the lyrics of the "Evolve" album by Imagine Dragons.

3. Identifying song lyric

4. Song lyric classification

The researcher classified how many different types of idiomatic expressions are used in Imagine Dragons' song album "Evolve." For ease of interpretation, the analyzed data were placed in a table.

5. Calculating the data percentage

The researcher calculated idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics by concluding the most common and least common idiom expressions.

$$p = \frac{a}{b} \ x \ 100\%$$

Addendum:

P: Percentage of certain idioms

A: Number of certain idioms

B: Total off all idiomatic expressions

6. Creating a data table in types of idioms and meaning

Made a table to categorize each idiom expression and the dominant type of idioms in the song lyric allow the researcher to identify the types of idiomatic expressions that are often in the album.

Table 3.1 The Types of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Lyric of Imagine Dragons' album ― "Evolve"

For example:

1. Song 1

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1  |               |                 |                        |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |

Table 3.2 the dominant type of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Lyric of Imagine

Dragons' album — "Evolve"

| Song title | Phrasal Verb Idioms | Tournure Idioms | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | Phrasal Compound Idioms | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | Pseudo Idioms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Song 1 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Song 2 | | | | | | |
| Song 3 | | | | | | |
| Song 4 | | | | | | |
| Song 5 | | | | | | |
| Song 6 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Percentage (%) | | | | | | |

# CHAPTER IV

## RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter has been divided into different sections. The first section provides the findings based on the problem statement. Otherwise, this chapter also includes the research findings analyzed by the researcher based on the theory and review in chapter 2 and the research methods in chapter 3. The second section contains discussions about the research findings. This chapter also explains the research findings and discussion used to answer the questions in chapter 1 in the statement of the problem section. This research focused on the type and the meanings of the idiomatic expression, the most dominant idiomatic expressions in song lyrics, and their contribution to lexical teaching.

### A. Findings

This sub-chapter contains the findings which are researched by the researcher based on the statement of the problem and objective of the study.

1. **The types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve"**

    a. **Whatever it Takes Song Lyrics**

Table 4.1 The Finding of types and meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in Whatever it Takes Song Lyric (Frequency = 26 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | *Break me down and build me up* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This phrase means that something makes breaks the mind of the singer is down. If only 'Break down' meant '*Rusak.'* |

| | | | This idiom forms as: break + me + down. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | *Always <u>Hanging on</u> to the visual* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that the singer describes himself depending on the visual (something relates to seeing or sight).<br><br>This idiom forms as Hang-ing + on<br>This sentence must be completed as a sentence if only using "hanging on to" can mean: 'stand/*bertahan.'* |
| 3 | *Break me down and <u>build me up</u>* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that the singer wants to wake up.<br><br>This idiom forms as: Build + me + up<br>This phrase has the same meaning as wake up/awake. If just build-up means 'construct.' |
| 4 | *At least I'll <u>go down</u> to the grave and die happily* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means 'If the singer had buried in the grave.'<br><br>This idiom forms as: go + down<br>Go down means that someone moved to the down place. Go has the same meaning as move, and down means the opposite of up. Go down signifies 'Buried/*Dikubur.'* |
| 5 | *<u>Looking at</u> my body feeling miserable* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This line means that he was suffering from his experience.<br><br>This idiom forms by Look-ing + at<br>This phrase has true meaning, but if it becomes completed as a sentence. |
| 6 | *Everybody **circling** is **vulturous*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means "everyone around them is a greedy person." Besides that, this sentence describes the behavior of the vulture.<br><br>Circling in this sentence means friendship, but in its literal meaning, it means shape. However, vulturous means the behavior of being greedy like the vulture (*burung bangkai*). |
| 7 | *I love the **adrenaline in my veins*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means "the singer was like the adrenaline was in his veins." And the adrenaline was spread all over the singer's body.<br><br>The singer loved something that made his |

| | | | adrenaline go up. And it was located in the veins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | *'Cause I love how it feels when I break the chains* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that he was trying to break the pressure that he was feeling to feel free.<br><br>'I break the chains' if translated in literal meaning means "he was a break or made damage the chains, but in true meaning meant that he was trying to break the pressure. |
| 9 | *Everybody waiting for the fall of man, Everybody praying for the end of times, Everybody hoping they could be the one.* | Tournure Idioms | Those sentences mean the realistic nature of youth which has a desire for the failure of people and to destroy the world. |
| 10 | *Looking at my years like a martyrdom* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the Imagine Dragons are offering themselves as martyrs, want to be protectors and fight for the struggle in the modern age.<br><br>Martyrdom means in Indonesian "*kesyahidan*" or maybe he died fighting for the truth and goodness. |
| 11 | *I wanna be invisible* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means they have an overwhelming desire to be the best that has ever been.<br><br>If the literal meaning was "he wants to be the person who does not appear to other people." |
| 12 | ***An epoxy to the world** and the vision we've lost* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that Imagine Dragons hope to be an epoxy or the connector of the vision that is lost.<br><br>Epoxy was the same as adhesive/connector. In literal meaning, Epoxy is a material that is used to connect other materials in the construction of something. |
| 13 | *Take me **to the top*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the Imagine Dragons want to get to the top of their career.<br><br>If in the literal meaning, it means he wants to be at the top or on top. |

| 14 | *I wanna be the* **slip word upon your lip** | Tournure Idioms | This line means he wants to be a source of encouragement to the people he loves.<br><br>If in the literal meaning was meant to be "*Aku ingin menjadi kata yang terselip di bibirmu*" |
|----|------|------|------|
| 15 | *I'm* **apostrophe;** *I'm just a symbol to remind you that there's more to see.* | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he felt like just a symbol that only reminds someone that has something there's more to see.<br><br>Apostrophe (') is a symbol that uses in contraction, possessive form, and pluralization of the noun. This symbol is usually used to stress something important. So in the meaning, it has to do something (remind someone to see anything). |
| 16 | *I'm just* **a product of the system** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he thought that he has treated as a product of the system or just a creation of an absolute environment.<br><br>"Product" in this sentence is a little thing, while the word "system" is the main thing. So he thought he was born in a small environment. |
| 17 | *And* **leave the body and soul** *to be part of thee* | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means that he gave everything he had, both body and soul, for something he wanted to achieve. |
| 18 | ***Hypocritical, Egotistical*** | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means that hypocritical and egoistical are two negative behaviors and this behavior currently exists in youth in modern times.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with the suffix –ical. And these words have the same meaning too. |
| 19 | *Don't wanna be the* ***Parenthetical, hypothetical*** | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means you don't want to be someone stiff and full of prejudice.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with the suffix –ical. But they have different meanings. Parenthetical is a symbol, while hypothetical is an adjective or a noun. |

| 20 | *I'm just a product of the system, **<u>a catastrophe and yet a masterpiece,</u>** and yet I'm half-diseased* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means Imagine Dragons described themselves as someone who cannot understand their value, so they must get validation from people.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, the word catastrophe is the opposite of the word masterpiece. A catastrophe can mean 'disaster' and a masterpiece can mean 'great work.' |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | ***<u>Negative, Nepotist</u>*** | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means that people in this modern era, especially young people, have bad behavior that can be destructive to people. And that's the same as the greedy behavior in the previous lines.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are examples of bad behavior. |
| 22 | *Pull me like a <u>racehorse</u>* | Phrasal Compound Idioms | This phrase means that "something that hurts your body and soul can make you stronger, no matter how much pain you feel."<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words have formed from the words race and horse. 'Race' is a noun while 'horse' is a noun, so it has formed by noun-noun. |
| 23 | *Rip me like a <u>ripcord</u>* | Phrasal Compound Idioms | This sentence means always remind you to be stronger than before after getting failure. Regardless of the highs or the lows point.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, this underlined word has formed from the word rip+cord. Rip is a noun and cord is a noun, so it has been formed Noun-Noun. |
| 24 | *Never be enough, I'm **prodigal son*** | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase describes a person who lives a lavish lifestyle.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, prodigal son has two words: prodigal and son. Prodigal is an adjective and son is a noun. Prodigal has the same meaning as 'lavish.' And son has the same meaning as children. |

| 25 | *And yet a masterpiece, and yet I'm half-diseased* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase means he was on the verge of dying or was unsure whether he was alive or dead.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, half-diseased has two words: half and diseased. Half is a noun and diseased is a noun. Half means an amount equal to half. And diseased has the same meaning as sick. |
| 26 | *Working hard on something that I'm proud of, out of the box* | Pseudo Idioms | This phrase means describing non-formal or creative thinking.<br><br>"Out of the box" is a sentence that has usually used in daily life. This sentence has commonly used to describe an unusual thing or unusual way to solve a problem. |

### b. Believer Song Lyrics

Table 4.2 The Finding of types and the meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in Believer Song Lyric (Frequency = 23 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 | *I'm fired up and tired of the way that things have been.* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This phrase means that he feels excited but also feels tired of something that has happened. If only fired means that noun of a fire or to shoot. Fired up the same meaning with enthusiasm. This idiom forms as fired + up. |
| 2 | *That Look at me, took at me, shook at me, felling me* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that the singer tries to write this song for the people who have been rude to him and give it to people who underestimated him, bullied him, and mistreated him. This idiom can write as look+at+me, took+at+me, or shook+at+me. This phrase connected with the previous line "writing my poem for the few." |
| 3 | *You break me down and build me up* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that something which can make his mind down is down and he was trying to wake up his mind.<br><br>These phrases have the same meaning as these phrasal verbs in "Whatever it takes." |

| 4 | *Building my <u>rain up</u> in the cloud.* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means the feeling of depression made him feel down and also that it rained hard at many points.<br><br>This idiom forms: rain + up, This idiom has used figurative because it has joined with "in the cloud." So it is like an idiomatic expression. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | *Inhibited, limited until it <u>broke open</u> and <u>rained down</u>* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | Broke open means 'to open something by force or too hard until it hurts' and rained down means 'these feelings were pressing continuously like the rain was down very hard.'<br><br>This idiom forms as broke+open and rained+down. In the phrase 'Broke open,' broke means '*Rusak*/crush,' and open means '*buka*,' so 'Broke open' means '*Pecah*/Cracked.' This idiom uses figurative because it connects with the previous line, 'Inhibited, Limited.' So it is like an idiomatic expression. |
| 6 | *I'm **the one at the sail*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase indicates that the singer is swayed by the pressure, much like a sail.<br><br>"I am the one" in this sentence is a noun and it describes him as one of someone. The phrase "at the sail" is an adjective that describes the place where someone is. |
| 7 | *I'm **the master of my sea*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the singer considers he believes in mastering his own life.<br><br>"I am master of my sea" in this sentence is a noun and this describes him as an expert in his field. "My sea" describes a place where someone is working. |
| 8 | ***Singing from the heartache** from the pain, **taking my message from the veins**, and **speaking my lesson from the brain**.* | Tournure Idioms | That sentence means that he was expressing his feelings of pain by singing; he was taking the message from the singer, which he wanted to convey about his pain; and he was speaking up about his experience that was in his mind.<br><br>Singing from the heartache, Taking my message from the veins, and speaking my lesson from the brain are activities that have figurative meaning because it combines something that has to do with real life with something unusual. |

| 9 | *Seeing the beauty through the pain* | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means he sees the beauty or wisdom of the pain. |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | Seeing the beauty through the pain is an activity that has figurative meaning because it combines something that has to do with real life with something unusual. |
| 10 | *You're the face of the future* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the fans give support and strength, which becomes hope for the future. |
|  |  |  | "The face of the future" has a figurative meaning that means a description of hope for the future. The literal meaning of face is "*wajah*," but the true meaning is "hope/wish." |
| 11 | *Writing my poems for the few* | Tournure Idioms | This line means he tries to write this song for other people or listeners. |
|  |  |  | Writing my poems has the same meaning as writing their songs. |
| 12 | *Let the bullet fly, let them rain* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that the pain pierced and rained down on the singer. |
|  |  |  | The bullet flies represent the pierced pain. And let them describe the pain that rained down on the singer. |
| 13 | *Falling like ashes to the ground* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the singer feels like falling too deep, and the pain had experienced for a long time. |
|  |  |  | Falling means 'drop/jatuh' and the singer described his feelings as falling with the phrase 'falling like ashes.' 'Ashes' is a noun that means '*Abu Kayu Bakar,*' which falls to the ground. |
| 14 | *Hoping my feels, they would drown.* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means he hoped his feelings were better, but this event is the opposite of what he experienced. |
|  |  |  | He wished for good feelings, but in the next phrase, he describes the opposite (they would drown). |
| 15 | *All the hate that you've heard has turned your spirit to a dove* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that all the hate he hears or feels has turned his spirit into a dove that flies high in the sky. |
|  |  |  | This sentence has figurative language and combines true-meaning phrases with figurative |

| | | | phrases. The true meaning is '*All the hate that you have heard*' *while* the figurative is '*turned your spirit to a dove.'* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | *Send a prayer to **the one up above*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means the singer sent a prayer to God for everything that happened or felt.<br><br>Send a prayer has a true meaning, which means we have to worship, but if combined with "to the one up above," it has a figurative meaning because "to the one up above" means God. |
| 17 | *I was **choking in the crowd*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means that he feels claustrophobic when in a crowd. Besides that, he also feels depressed when with other people close to him.<br><br>Choking in literal meaning is '*tersedak'* but if combined with the phrase "in the crowd." It means that he feels pressured by other people. |
| 18 | *But they never did, ever lived, <u>Ebbing and flowing</u>* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means his feelings were pressing too deep and continuously as if the water recedes and flows.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with the suffix –ing. But these words are antonyms. '*Ebbing'* has a different classification than '*flowing,'* which is that the word "ebbing" means '*recede/surut,* and 'flowing' means '*stream/mengalir.'* |
| 19 | *<u>Inhibited, Limited</u> until it broke open and rained down* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means he was limited by circumstances or by a person.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with the suffix –ited. And these words have the same classification or meaning too. Inhibited means "restrain*/terhambat,*" while Limited means "terbatas/restricted." |
| 20 | *By the grace of the <u>fire and flames</u>* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This sentence means the singer is grateful to him even though all the pain he experienced.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meanings of the noun "fire." |

| 21 | *My life, my love, my drive, it came from pain* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This sentence means that his life and his love have come from pain, and his boost has appeared because of pain. <br><br> Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meanings of human feelings and human behavior. |
|----|----|----|----|
| 22 | *The one up above* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase means the implementation of the God who must pray it. <br><br> Based on the Makkai theory, 'one up' has two words, one and up. One is a noun or nominal, and up is a noun. One up meant as the God. |
| 23 | *The **blood in my veins*** | Pseudo Idioms | This phrase means that this support can strengthen and energize like blood in the veins that run throughout the body. <br><br> *"The blood in my veins"* is a sentence that has usually used in daily life. This sentence has commonly used to describe something which makes people enthusiastic or energizes the body, like the blood in the veins. |

### c. Walking the wire Song Lyrics

Table 4.3 The Finding of types and the meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in Walking the wire Song Lyric (Frequency = 17 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | *We could turn around or we could give it up* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This phrase means they can stop the relationship or go back to being single. <br><br> This forms as turn + around. Turn around in Indonesian means '*Berbalik/Putar balik.'* |
| 2 | *We could turn around and We could give it up* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that they may break the relationship and the moment of love ends. <br><br> This idiom forms as: give + it + up. Give up in Indonesian means '*Menyerah*/Lose.' |
| 3 | *If you're afraid of falling, then* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means do not look down if you feel afraid of falling. (Do not look at the problem if you are fearful of failing) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *don't <u>look down</u>* | | This idiom forms as: look + down.<br>Look down in this song means 'look at the problem which makes you fall.' |
| 4 | *We couldn't be <u>higher up</u>* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means the assumption that they are walking on the wire. They cannot walk higher because the wire is so tiny.<br><br>This idiom forms as follows: higher + up.<br>Higher up means a position that is higher than the previous one. |
| 5 | *There's night we had to just <u>walk away</u>* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that the complex experience or moment they have encountered together disappears.<br><br>This idiom forms as: walk + away.<br>Walk away means '*Pudar*/Fade.' |
| 6 | *So <u>look out down</u> below* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means other people get hurt if they fall or break the relationship. Another meaning is we must look at the previous experience to walk together.<br><br>This idiom forms as: look + out + down.<br>*"Look out down"* has a more powerful meaning than "look down" in the number 2. This phrase means he got a warning not to do this. |
| 7 | *I will <u>hold you close</u>, I'll stay the course* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This phrase means that he wants to hug her tightly and take care of her with great affection.<br><br>This idiom forms as: hold + you + close.<br>'Hold you close' means **to hug**. |
| 8 | *The **storm is raging** against us now* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means all problems are against them right now or at that moment.<br><br>The storm described all the problems. Raging describe as huge or super. As a result, this statement describes the enormous challenge that he encounter. |
| 9 | ***Feel the wind** in your hair* | Tournure Idioms | This line means he asks her to feel the risk, like feeling the wind blowing across her hair.<br><br>***'Feel the wind'*** means feel the risk, while **'in your *hair'* means** something movement come to him. |

| 10 | *Feel the rush way* up here | Tournure Idioms | This line means they have felt all the difficulties and hassles in their love relationship.<br><br>*'Feel the rush way' implies that he was supposed to feel the rush way.* While up here, which means coming to their love relationship. |
|----|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | *We're **walking the wire*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means their love relationship face a journey of love that narrows the view. And then connected with 'We couldn't get any higher.' which means their journey of love face a difficult problem, but he is sure they can walk together.<br><br>*'Walking the wire'* in Indonesian means '*Berjalan di kawat,*' so this phrase means they walk on the tiny thing. |
| 12 | *It's **a price you pay when** it **comes to love*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that the night that walks away and gets a sad moment is a price they pay for love.<br><br>*"Its price you pay"* means it is the price that must be paid as a consequence of something/behavior. |
| 13 | *I will **take your hand when thunder roars*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he was a guard or protecting her loved one when the thunder (problem) was roaring (was coming).<br><br>*"I will take your hand"* means he guard or care for his beloved/someone he loved. While *"when thunder roars"* means that when the problem comes. |
| 14 | *I will hold you close, I will **stay the course*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means he stay committed to love and life together in any situation.<br><br>The course has the same meaning as keeping on track. So, if this phrase is completely understood, this phrase means that he stay on track and do something. |
| 15 | *I promise you **from up above*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means the singer promised his commitment to God. (It can mean he committed to their love.)<br><br>"From up above" was described as God, so the full phrase means he promised to God. |

| 16 | *But we <u>took the step</u>, we <u>took the leap</u>* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This line means that they go ahead with the problem.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with [ep]. And these words are near-synonyms. "The step" means '*langkah'* while 'the leap' means 'jump.' |
| 17 | *There's <u>tears</u> we will <u>cry</u>, but those tears will fade* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This line means that if they get a sad moment and tears disappear by themselves.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the synonym meanings for the word "cry." |

### d. The mouth of the river Song Lyrics

Table 4.4 The Finding of types and the meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in The

mouth of the river Song Lyric (Frequency = 18 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | *I'm <u>going under</u>* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This phrase means he feels afraid when he fail and overwhelmed even though he has made great strides in accomplishing the high goals he has set up.<br><br>This idiom forms as: going+under. 'Going under' means that he go to the down position. |
| 2 | *I'm always <u>keeping to</u> the basics* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This line means he was staying focused on the basics or being a simple person.<br><br>This idiom forms: keeping+to. "Keeping to" implies that he was consistent in his actions. |
| 3 | *The **mouth of the river*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means "*Muara Sungai,"* that grace or sustenance from God that is open like "The mouth of the river."<br><br>"The mouth of the river" is a figurative phrase that, while translated as *'Muara Sungai'* in Indonesian, actually means "*Rahmat*/sustenance." |

| 4 | *Wanna **bow to the floor*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that they want to worship God well. Bow to the floor in Indonesian means '*bersujud/menyembah.'* |
| | | | This sentence must be complete. If it is not complete or just 'bow' as the verb means '*membungkuk'* and if only 'bow to' means '*tunduk kepada.'* |
| 5 | *I wanna **make some love*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he wants to love someone. |
| | | | 'Make some love' can understand with many meanings, such as: doing a loving attitude and taking care of your beloved. So the sentence has more than one meaning. |
| 6 | ***I don't want no enemies*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he does not want to make enemies. |
| | | | In this song, the singer says he does not want to make enemies or be peaceful with the people. |
| 7 | *The **wrath of the giver*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means the implementation of God, which can wrath humans. |
| | | | "Wrath" means in Indonesian '*murka*/angry' and "the giver" means 'the implementation of God.' |
| 8 | *With **the hands of a sinner*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means the metaphor of them as humans who make many mistakes or sins. |
| | | | 'The hands' means "attitude or behavior which is done by people" while 'of a sinner' means "a person who makes a mistake or sin." As a result, this phrase means "which is a bad deed committed by a bad person." |
| 9 | ***The mouth of the river and the wrath of a giver with the hand of a sinner*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence shortened means those who feel guilty want to ask for mercy and forgiveness from the Almighty God. |
| | | | This sentence is the combination of three phrases in the previous sentence that is understood in Indonesian to mean "*Muara Sungai dan Murka dari Pemberi dengan tangan pendosa.*" But in its true meaning, it means "they who feel guilty want to ask for mercy and forgiveness from the Almighty God." |

| 10 | *It's the **curse of the man*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means to make some love and not want to get enemies, as a curse of them is to live to make others happy.<br><br>This sentence is the impact, cause, or consequence of doing something, and the singer thought he should make some love and not want to get enemies as the curse of his life. |
|----|----|----|----|
| 11 | *I'm **alkaline*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means he feels like a battery that energizes him and his listeners with the music.<br><br>Alkaline is a noun that has the same meaning as a battery. And the nature of the battery is to give energy to the electric thing. So this phrase describes what he thinks of as a battery that can energize other people. |
| 12 | *I'm **anxious*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that he was feeling anxious about achieving his goals.<br><br>"Anxious" means 'Cemas/Gelisah.' "I am anxious" means "Aku merasa gelisah." |
| 13 | *I'm nervous and I'm pacing* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This phrase means that sometimes he feels confident about anything, but the weight seems to keep him from staying so confident or make him nervous.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meanings of the nervous attitude. |
| 14 | *I'm **overboard*** | Phrasal Compound Idioms | Overboard has the same meaning as "excessive," which means he felt excessive doing the basic principles.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words have formed by the words over + board. 'Over' is an adjective and 'board' is a noun, so it has formed by an adjective and a noun. |
| 15 | *I wanna live a life for the faithful one* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This line means that this band wants to live like a faithful person or wants to be a holy person.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, Faithful one has two words: faithful and one. 'Faithful' is an adjective, and 'one' is a noun. 'Faithful one' means 'the religious person.' |

| 16 | *I'm self-destructive* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase means that he was self-sacrificing to make others happy.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, self-destructive has two words: self and destructive. "Self" is a noun and "destructive" is an adjective. And self-destructive means that he damages himself both in body and soul. |
|----|----|----|----|
| 17 | *And self-important* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase means that he felt selfish in achieving the goal.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, self-important has two words: self and important. 'Self' is a noun and 'important' is an adjective. 'And self-important' means that he is arrogant and selfish toward other people. |
| 18 | *I'm self-assured* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This phrase means that despite feeling excessive, selfish, and anxious, he still tries to be confident in achieving his goals.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, self-assured is two words: self and assured. 'Self' is a noun and 'assured' is an adjective. And self-assured means that he was confident enough to do something. |

### e. Thunder Song Lyrics

Table 4.5 The Finding of types and the meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in Thunder Song Lyric (Frequency = 16 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | *(Never give up)* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This phrase means that he never gave up or did not despair about achieving something.<br><br>This idiom form is: give + up. 'Give up' means he lose something. |
| 2 | *(Never give up on your dream)* | Phrasal Verb Idioms | This sentence means that he never gave up on achieving his dreams and invited us all, as listeners, to not give up on achieving our dreams. |

| | | | This idiom form is: give + up. 'Give up' means that he lose something. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | *Just **a young gun with quick fuse*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence is the implementation of the young people who have quick-tempered or high energy.<br><br>*Young Gun* in this sentence means that young people who are enthusiastic like a gun. While with *quick fuse* means people have quick-tempered or do something with mood/moody. |
| 4 | *Have a **seat in the foyer, take a number*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means that he never took the opportunity of auditioning in the competition, even though he was told by others he was not going to obey.<br><br>*"Have a seat in the foyer"* in Indonesian means "*Duduk di bawah tangga*". It describes the habit of auditioning people when waiting to perform in an audition test. While "*take a number"* has the same meaning, he got an audition serial number. |
| 5 | *I was **lightning before the thunder*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means that he feels like something that has a sign of a big moment.<br><br>"Lightning" in this sentence means the idea he has, While "Before the thunder" means that it has executed as the pre-warning of something greater come. |
| 6 | *Feel the **thunder, lightning then the thunder*** | Tournure Idioms | This statement indicates that they were capitalizing on the concept and considering it over; it is analogous to "lightning before the thunder."<br><br>Feel the thunder in this sentence means he should feel (or prepare) for something greater to come. |
| 7 | *You're always **riding in the backseat*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence can explain to us the implementation of Dan Reynolds' childhood when doing something with the help of the family.<br><br>*'Riding in Backseat'* in literal meaning means "*Duduk di kursi belakang kendaraan.*" But true meaning means someone in childhood doing something with the help of the family. |

| 8 | *While you were **clapping in the nosebleeds*** | Tournure Idioms | This sentence means he was laughing while the people who doubted him could not afford good seats for his shows. And the other people who doubt him have to settle for a cheap seat or with shame.<br><br>Clapping in this sentence means giving support after a performance, but "in the nosebleeds" means he feels sick or ashamed of something they did. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | *And wanna **leave my own life** behind* | Tournure Idioms | This line means that he wants to leave all the unpleasant experiences behind. He desires to be in a better place.<br><br>"My own life behind" means that his previous event or experience happened to him. He wants to leave his bad experience. |
| 10 | *Now I'm **smiling from the stage*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means he described his career, which became a famous band (the star), and how he felt happy (smiling) on their stage. And this behavior is the result of his hard work in music.<br><br>*"Now I am smiling from the stage"* means that he felt happy and proud when on the stage. |
| 11 | *Dreaming about **being a big star*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that when he was a child, he wanted to be a big star (a famous person).<br><br>"Big star" is a metaphor for a famous person. And he was dreaming of achieving this career/achievement. |
| 12 | ***Not a yes sir, Not a follower*** | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This sentence means that he never wanted to say 'Yes, sir' or 'he did not want to be a follower,' and he desired to forge his path.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and the same letter, which ends with [er]. And these words are near-synonyms. These sentences describe a refusal of man to be a slave. |
| 13 | ***Fit the box, Fit the mold*** | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This line means that he is determined to do something according to his desire, or he is not fixating on the guidelines that restrain him.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meanings of fixing |

| 14 | *They say, "You're basic," they say, "You're easy"* | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | This sentence means that the other people who doubted him said he was lowly and weak.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meanings. "Basic" means the first way/step to doing something. "Easy" means that the level of difficulty is lower. |
|----|----|----|----|
| 15 | *I was <u>uptight</u>, wanna let loose* | Phrasal Compound Idioms | This phrase means he was strained and desired to release the pressure because he had so much hidden energy.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, this underlined word has formed from the word up + tight. Up is an adjective and tight is an adjective, so it has formed by Adjective-Adjective. |
| 16 | *Thunder, Feel the thunder* | Pseudo Idioms | This word means that something greater is to come to him.<br><br>*"Thunder"* is a sentence that has usually used in daily life. This sentence is to describe something great than what has come to him. |

### f. Dancing in the dark Song Lyrics

Table 4.6 The Finding of types and the meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in Dancing in the dark Song Lyric (Frequency = 9 idiom phrases)

| NO | Idiom phrases | Types of Idioms | Meaning and Description |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | *Most days I'm <u>keeping to</u> myself, <u>living in</u> my little bubble.* | Phrasal verb Idioms | This line means that everybody lives alone or lonely in his house. (In my little bubble = his house)<br><br>This idiom has formed as: keeping+to. 'Keeping to' implies he was consistent in his actions. |
| 2 | *Don't **throw my name** around here like that* | Tournure Idioms | This line means that they warn others to do not to include her name business or in the wrong way.<br><br>'Do not throw my name' in Indonesian |

| | | | means 'Jangan menyebut namaku/Do not mention my name' and describe that he dislikes getting treated by mentioning his name in the wrong way/wrong situation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | *Talking that way and **Monday you get me**, That's a fact* | Tournure Idioms | This line means that if she talks about throwing his name (mentioning his name), it cause a new problem, and that's a fact.<br><br>Monday you get me means that if he mentions his name, Monday can get a new problem/bad event. |
| 4 | *Talking that way and **I don't need nobody*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means that if she was talking about throwing his name (mentioning his name), he declared that he did not need anybody else.<br><br>'I do not need anybody' means that he did not need help from other people if he mentioned his name or treated him badly. |
| 5 | *I'll be **dancing in the dark*** | Tournure Idioms | This line means he guide the beloved and do anything for his beloved.<br><br>"Dancing in the dark" is an implementation of his treatment, which can be doing anything for his beloved. |
| 6 | ***Throwing my weight** and moving my body through the sea* | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means that he released his live load, which was very heavy.<br><br>"My weight" in this phrase means his heavy life load. While "throwing" means that he release or leave something that feels bad. |
| 7 | *Throwing my weight and **moving my body through the sea*** | Tournure Idioms | This phrase means he tried to move his body (desire) like following the ocean current.<br><br>*"Moving my body"* in this sentence means desire, and *"through the sea"* means the goal or way to come to another place. |
| 8 | *Moving like the <u>weekend</u>* | Phrasal Compound Idioms | This phrase means his move felt short and quick, like the weekend, which was just two days.<br><br>Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words have formed from the words week + end. "Week" is a noun and "end" is a noun, so it has shaped by noun-noun. And "weekend" describes activities which are too short. |

| 9 | *You could come join me* | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | This line means that he invited his beloved to follow him. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Based on the Makkai theory, "Come join" means having two words: come and join. "Come" is a verb, and "join" is a verb. "Come join" means someone who comes to join events. |

**2. The most dominant type of idiomatic expression is found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve".**

In this research, the researcher has analyzed the song lyrics in the album "Evolve." The number of song lyrics in the album "Evolve" is twelve songs, but the researcher just analyzed six songs in the album. The selected songs are: Whatever it Takes, Believer, Walking the Wire, Mouth of the River, Thunder, and Dancing in the Dark.

The researcher makes the explanation of the most dominant in two steps. The first step is to explain the findings to know the most dominant idioms in the six selected songs. The second step is the researcher makes pictures or charts to define and classify the Idiom in the songs.

The first song is Whatever it takes. Idiomatic expressions in the Whatever it takes song lyrics are 26 idioms. There are 5 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 12 Tournure Idioms, 4 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 2 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 2 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idiom.

Next, the second song is Believer. Idiomatic expressions in the Believer song lyrics are 23 idioms. There are 5 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 12 Tournure Idioms,

4 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 0 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 1 Incorporating Verb Idiom, and 1 Pseudo Idiom.

The third song is Walking the Wire. Idiomatic expressions in the Walking the Wire song lyrics are 17 idioms. There are 7 Phrasal Verb Idioms, 8 Tournure Idioms, 2 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 0 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 0 Incorporating Verb Idioms, and 0 Pseudo Idioms.

The fourth song is Mouth of the River, Idiomatic expressions of Mouth of the River song lyrics are 18 idioms. There are 2 Phrasal Verbs Idioms, 10 Tournure Idioms, 1 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 1 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 4 Incorporating Verbs Idioms, and 0 Pseudo Idioms.

The fifth song is Thunder, Idiomatic expressions in Thunder song lyrics are 16 idioms. There are 2 Phrasal Verbs Idioms, 8 Tournure Idioms, 3 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 1 Phrasal Compound Idiom, 0 Incorporating Verbs Idioms, and 1 Pseudo Idioms.

The last song is Dancing in the dark, Idiomatic expressions in Dancing in the dark song lyrics have 9 idioms. There are 1 Phrasal Verbs Idioms, 6 Tournure Idioms, 0 Irreversible Binomial Idioms, 1 Phrasal Compound Idioms, 1 Incorporating Verbs Idiom, and 0 Pseudo Idioms.

Table 4.7 The dominant type of idiomatic expressions in six selected songs

| Song title | Phrasal Verb Idioms | Tournure Idioms | Irreversible Binomial Idioms | Phrasal Compound Idioms | Incorporating Verbs Idioms | Pseudo Idioms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whatever it takes | 5 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Believer | 5 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walking the wire | 7 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| The mouth of the river | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Thunder | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dancing in the dark | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 22 | 56 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Percentage (%) | 21% | 51% | 13% | 5% | 7% | 3% |

The researcher identified tournure idioms as the most frequently used idiomatic expressions in that song's lyrics. The first song contains twelve tournure idioms, followed by twelve tournure idioms in the second song, eight tournure idioms in the third song, ten tournure idioms in the fourth song, eight tournure idioms in the fifth song, and six tournure idioms in the sixth song. From the results of the six selected song lyrics that the researcher analyzed, the researcher concludes the most dominant of the types of idiomatic expressions used is the Tournure Idiom within a total of 56 idioms in the six selected song lyrics.

**3. The contributions of Idiomatic Expressions are found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve" to Lexical Teaching.**

The contributions of Idiomatic Expression found in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve" to Lexical Teaching is that the results of this research are used as one of the references for additional idiom sentences in lexical studies learning. In this song's lyrics, many idioms are still used because the songs by Imagine

Dragons are mostly hits from 2017 to 2022, so the words used are sentences that have been used in idiomatic expressions. An example is in the lyrics of the song "Whatever it takes" with the sentence "An epoxy to the world." The word epoxy has a meaning as an adhesive or a connector. But in everyday life, use the word "connector" rather than "epoxy." Another sentence is in the lyrics of the song "Thunder" with the sentence "Just a young gun with a quick fuse." This last sentence is an actual sentence or one often used in the 2000s. Imagine Dragons here make a song whose lyrics are easy to listen to and often become one of the hit singles.

The other contribution from the results of this study is to emphasize that college students learn lexical studies with song lyrics as the learning medium in the material "Idiom" in Lexical Studies. There is implementation/application of learning media using song lyrics in Lexical Studies:

1. First and foremost, after describing the concept of idioms, lecturers must present theories or examples of idiom classification according to specialists at the beginning of idiom learning. According to experts or linguists, there are many theories or types of idioms. There are many theories or types of idioms according to experts or linguists, and the researchers have found at least three theories from experts, including Adam Makkai's theory (Phrasal verb idioms, Tournure idioms, Irreversible Binomial Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, Incorporating Verbs Idioms, Pseudo Idioms); Siedl and McMordie theory (Similes, Binomials, Trinomials, Proverbs, Euphemisms, Cliche, Fixed

statement, Other languages); Fernando theory (Pure idioms, Semi-idioms, Literal idioms); and many more experts have talked about idioms.

2. Because the researcher used Adam Makkai's theory in this study, students had expected to learn about Adam Makkai's classification and how to categorize using Adam Makkai's concept.

3. After searching for and understanding Adam Makkai's classification of types of idioms, the lecturer assigned students to hunt for the lyrics of the song Imagine Dragons, for example, on the singer's website, Spotify, or YouTube.

4. Students are then encouraged to discover examples of idiom sentences/meanings and comprehend the meaning/meaning of the idioms in the lyrics of Imagine Dragons or other English songs.

5. Then, the results of this analysis are presented in class so that students understand which sentences are included in idioms and can also understand the use of idioms in song media. In addition to song lyrics, Idioms also have been found in Movies, comics, Novels, TV Shows, and Poetry. So that way can help the student understand the phrase or sentence and use it in daily life or English learning.

The advantage of employing song lyrics as learning media is that it is a very brief learning media if played repeatedly can help students to understand the message and train their listening skills. However, the researcher recognizes that song lyrics as a learning media have limitations, such as the fact that they can only see and read song lyrics and not hear them, that students may become bored if the song has played too frequently, and that sometimes the video clip on this song is

not good to see, so the researcher suggests to searching for video song lyrics on YouTube rather than the official video of this song.

**B. Discussion**

This sub-chapter contains an explanation of the findings, an in-depth analysis of the object, and a comparison of previous studies, which were used as a reference in the previous studies section.

**1. The types and meanings of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve"**

Based on the findings in the earlier chapter 4 from the song lyrics with the title "***Whatever it Takes, Believer, Walking the Wire, Mouth of the River, Thunder, and Dancing in the Dark***." There are still no examples of idioms such as Irreversible Binomial Idioms in the song lyrics '***Dancing in the Dark';*** Phrasal Compound Idioms in the song lyrics '***Believer and Walking the Wire';*** Incorporating Verbs Idioms in the song lyrics '***Walking the Wire, and Thunder';*** and Pseudo Idioms in the song lyrics '***Walking the Wire, Mouth of the River, and Dancing in the Dark.'*** For example, in Phrasal Compound Idioms, the requirement of including this phrase as Phrasal Compound Idioms such as this idiom combines 'adjective plus noun,' 'noun plus noun,' 'verb plus noun,' or 'adverb plus preposition.' The phrase *'Pull me like a **racehorse'*** is an example of Phrasal Compound Idioms in this music album. In contrast, there are no idioms in the song lyrics "Believer." There are no idioms in Phrasal Compound Idioms in the 'Believer' song since this song mainly found tournure idioms and detailed the personal struggle experience of the vocalist and the hope of all members of the

band to be a religious person so this song contains a story from the past and uses metaphorical language in the lyrics.

Another example is in Irreversible Binomial Idioms, the requirement of including this phrase as Irreversible Binomial Idioms such as this idiom is near-synonyms, antonyms, same sound or same letter, and B functions as an impact of A. The phrase *'But they never did, ever lived, **Ebbing and Flowing'*** in "Believer" song lyrics is an example of Irreversible Binomial Idioms in this music album. This phrase is Irreversible Binomial Idioms because this phrase contains the words 'Ebbing and Flowing' which have the same letter (–ing). In contrast, there are no idioms in the song lyrics "Dancing in the Dark." There are no idioms in Irreversible Binomial Idioms since this song mainly found tournure idioms with six tournure and this song lyrics just found nine idioms. Besides that, this song has details in which the vocalist convinces his partner of the struggle of love. The researcher's final project was compared to Manar Abdurrauf Fatin's final project (2016), "Analysis of idiomatic terms found in Adele's song lyrics in the album '25' and their potential use in English education." The researcher took similar elements from the study, such as treating the songs in the album as objects, utilizing Makkai theory as a reference for doing the research, and employing the song as a medium in English teaching and learning. However, what makes the difference is that in this research, there are just three classification types of idioms searched by this researcher: Phrasal Verb Idioms, Tournure Idioms, and Irreversible Binomial Idioms, while the researcher found all the types of idioms.

In brief, the Idiomatic Expressions of this study consist of Phrasal Verb Idioms are an idiom in which the phrases are not translated separately. Besides that, phrasal verbs are two words that are combined get a new meaning; Tournure Idiom is an idiom in which these sentences have a figurative language, and it has a different meaning with literal meaning; Irreversible Binomial Idioms is an idiom in which these phrases have some requirements in Irreversible Binomial Idioms such as two words of which same class, two words that are antonyms, two words which are same sound or same letter, and two words that are near-synonyms; Phrasal Compound Idioms have two words which is a different class combined into a single word; Incorporating Verbs Idioms are idioms that have two words that have two different classes which have a new meaning if combined or usually separated by a hyphen(-); Pseudo Idioms are idioms which is a sentence which always uses in daily life.

2. **The most dominant type of idiomatic expression is found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album "Evolve".**

From findings number 1 and findings number 2 in chapter 4, the most dominant type of idiomatic expression discovered in the six selected song lyrics on the album 'evolve' is tournure idioms within 56 idioms in song lyrics, representing 51%. Based on the finding, Tournure Idioms is the most dominant type of idiom because based on the requirement of tournure idioms there has been more found this type than other types of idioms in the Makkai concept. Besides that, tournure idioms are idioms that use more figurative phrases. For example, *'I was choking in the crowd'* has the literal meaning *of 'Saya tersedak di*

*keramaian*,' but the true meaning means 'He feels pressure from the people around the singer.'

The finding of the research which analyzed the most dominant type has a different result from other previous studies compared to the research in the final project of Nguyen Van Thao (2021). There was an analysis of the idiomatic expression by Ed Sheeran in the album 'Divide.' The similarities of this research used the Adam Makkai concept to classify the idioms and used the most dominant type as a problem statement. However, the difference is this research only found ten idioms which only found two types of idioms: Phrasal verb idioms and tournure idioms. This research found the phrasal verb idioms as the most dominant type of idioms which was six idioms, while the researcher found tournure idioms as the dominant type of idioms which was fifty-six idioms. Besides that, there are different song albums for the research object. The previous studies used the Ed Sheeran song album as the research object, while the researcher used Imagine Dragons Band song album. Based on the genre of the song, the Ed Sheeran song album has a pop genre while the Imagine Dragons song album has an alternative or pop-rock genre. Based on the background of the song album, Ed Sheeran's song album 'Divide' was mainly focused on a love story and mostly used sentences that were true meaning rather than figurative meaning. While Imagine Dragons' album Evolve focused on the Band's experience and used figurative language or uncommon sentences to describe the song than true meaning. So the Imagine Dragons Band album 'Evolve' has more idioms than Ed Sheeran's Album 'Divide.'

**3. The contribution of Idiomatic Expressions is found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons' album entitled "Evolve" to Lexical Teaching.**

As explained in research findings number 3, the contribution of idiomatic expressions found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons album entitled 'Evolve' is a reference that can use for lexical teaching or lexical studies. The researcher compared to the previous studies which the research which had conveyed by Antonius Damas Putra Gautama (2014) entitled 'Benefits of learning English idioms for English education students.' Similar things took by the researcher from the study, namely using learning English idioms for college students and choosing learning idioms as a research topic. However, what makes the difference is in this research there is only use for English learning or learning idioms in general, while the researcher used the benefit of learning idioms in teaching Lexical Studies. Lexical studies is a subject that has to do with learning and understanding English vocabulary that contains affixes, word formation, and phrasal verbs together with idioms. Besides that, in the English Education Program at UPGRIS, college students must learn lexical studies in the third or fourth semester.

# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A. Conclusion

In this research, there were many types of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons song lyrics in the album 'evolve' such as phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudo idioms. The researcher found 109 (one hundred and nine) expressions of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons song lyrics in the album 'evolve.' There were twenty-two expressions of phrasal verb idioms, fifty-six tournure idioms, fourteen irreversible binomial idioms, five phrasal compound idioms, eight incorporating verb idioms, and three pseudo idioms.

The researcher found the most dominant type of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons' song lyrics in the album "evolve." The most dominant type of idiomatic expression was tournure idioms, which found 56 idioms in this song's lyrics and represented 51%.

The contribution of idiomatic expressions in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics to lexical teaching was used as a reference for the idiom material in Lexical Studies and also used for the lecturer to give homework for students to understand the idioms in the song lyrics or the meaning of these idioms.

**B. Suggestion**

The researcher tried to analyze and provided conclusions from the results of this study. Furthermore, the researcher gave suggestions related to idiomatic expressions that are useful for lexical teaching. These suggestions are as follows:

1. For students

a. The students are expected to be able to listen more actively and provide feedback on advanced English learning, especially in lexical teaching.

b. The students must understand the context of the idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics for understanding the meaning of its form as a prefix before studying lessons in English such as poetry whose content and shape are almost the same as songs.

2. Lexical Lecturers

The lexical lecturers have used the song lyrics as learning media or as a reference for lexical teaching because the song lyrics are simple and short learning media to give explanations and examples of idioms.

3. Other researchers

This final project can be used as the source for a reference in the previous studies, especially in idiomatic expressions.

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# APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The Song Lyrics in Imagine Dragons in album 'Evolve'

Imagine Dragons – Whatever it Takes Lyrics
From album: Evolve (2017)

[Verse 1]
Falling too fast to prepare for this
Tripping in the world could be dangerous
Everybody circling is vulturous
Negative, nepotist
Everybody waiting for the fall of man
Everybody praying for the end of times
Everybody hoping they could be the one
I was born to run, I was born for this

[Pre-Chorus]
Whip, whip
Run me like a racehorse
Pull me like a ripcord
Break me down and build me up
I wanna be the slip, slip
Word upon your lip, lip
Letter that you rip, rip
Break me down and build me up

[Chorus]
Whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do whatever it takes
'Cause I love how it feels when I break the chains
Whatever it takes
Yeah, take me to the top
I'm ready for whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do what it takes

[Verse 2]
Always had a fear of being typical
Looking at my body feeling miserable
Always hanging on to the visual
I wanna be invisible
Looking at my years like a martyrdom
Everybody needs to be a part of 'em
Never be enough, I'm the prodigal son
I was born to run, I was born for this

[Pre-Chorus]
Whip, whip
Run me like a racehorse
Pull me like a ripcord
Break me down and build me up
I wanna be the slip, slip
Word upon your lip, lip
Letter that you rip, rip
Break me down and build me up

[Chorus]
Whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do whatever it takes
'Cause I love how it feels when I break the chains
Whatever it takes
Yeah, take me to the top
I'm ready for whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do what it takes

[Bridge]
Hypocritical, egotistical
Don't wanna be the parenthetical, hypothetical
Working hard on something that I'm proud of, out of the box
An epoxy to the world and the vision we've lost
I'm an apostrophe
I'm just a symbol to remind you that there's more to see
I'm just a product of the system, a catastrophe
And yet a masterpiece, and yet I'm half-diseased
And when I am deceased
At least I'll go down to the grave and die happily
And leave the body and the soul to be a part of thee
I do what it takes

[Chorus]
Whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do whatever it takes
'Cause I love how it feels when I break the chains
Whatever it takes
Yeah, take me to the top
I'm ready for whatever it takes
'Cause I love the adrenaline in my veins
I do what it takes

# Imagine Dragons – Believer Lyrics
## From album: Evolve (2017)

[Verse 1]
First things first
I'ma says all the words inside my head
I'm fired up and tired of
The way that things have been, oh-ooh
The way that things have been, oh-ooh

[Verse 2]
Second thing second
Don't you tell me what you think that I could be
I'm the one at the sail
I'm the master of my sea, oh-ooh
The master of my sea, oh-ooh

[Pre-Chorus]
I was broken from a young age
Taking my sulkin' to the masses
Writing my poems for the few
That look at me, took to me, shook at me, feelin' me
Singing from heartache from the pain
Taking my message from the veins
Speaking my lesson from the brain
Seeing the beauty through the...

[Chorus]
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer
Pain! You break me down and build me up
Believer, believer
Pain! Oh, let the bullets fly, oh, let them rain
My life, my love, my drive, it came from…
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer

[Verse 3]
Third things third
Send a prayer to the ones up above
All the hate that you've heard
Has turned your spirit to a dove, oh-ooh
Your spirit up above, oh-ooh

[Pre-Chorus]
I was chokin' in the crowd

Building my rain up in the cloud
Falling like ashes to the ground
Hoping my feelings, they would drown
But they never did, ever lived, ebbin' and flowin'
Inhibited, limited 'til it broke open and rained down
It rained down, like…

[Chorus]
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer
Pain! You break me down and build me up
Believer, believer
Pain! Oh, let the bullets fly, oh, let them rain
My life, my love, my drive, it came from…
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer

[Verse 4]
Last things last
By the grace of the fire and the flames
You're the face of the future
The blood in my veins, oh-ooh
The blood in my veins, oh-ooh

[Pre-Chorus]
But they never did, ever lived, ebbin' and flowin'
Inhibited, limited 'til it broke open and rained down
It rained down, like…

[Chorus]
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer
Pain! You break me down and build me up
Believer, believer
Pain! Oh, let the bullets fly, oh, let them rain
My life, my love, my drive, it came from…
Pain! You made me a, you made me a
Believer, believer

# Imagine Dragons – Walking the Wire Lyrics
## From album: Evolve (2017)

[Verse 1]
Do you feel the same when I'm away from you? (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
Do you know the line that I'd walk for you? (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
We could turn around or we could give it up
But we'll take what comes, take what comes

[Verse 2]
Oh, the storm is ragin' against us now (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
If you're afraid of falling, then don't look down (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
But we took the step, oh, we took the leap
And we'll take what comes, take what comes

[Pre-Chorus]
Feel the wind in your hair
Feel the rush way up here

[Chorus]
We're walkin' the wire, love
We're walkin' the wire, love
We couldn't be higher, up
We're walkin' the wire, wire, wire

[Verse 3]
There's nights we had to just walk away (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
And there's tears we'll cry, but those tears will fade (Oo-ooh, oo-ooh)
It's a price you pay when it comes to love
And we'll take what comes, take what comes

[Pre-Chorus]
Feel the wind in your hair
Feel the rush way up here

[Chorus]
We're walkin' the wire, love
We're walkin' the wire, love
We couldn't be higher, up
We're walkin' the wire, wire, wire

[Bridge]
So look out down below
Look out down below
Look out down below
Walkin' the wire, wire, wire

So look out down below

[Verse 4]
Oh, I'll take your hand when thunder roars
And I'll hold you close, I'll stay the course
I promise you from up above
That we'll take what comes, take what comes, love

[Chorus]
We're walkin' the wire, love
We're walkin' the wire, love
We couldn't be higher, up (Couldn't be, couldn't be)
We're walkin' the wire, wire, wire

[Outro]
So look out down below
Look out down below
Look out down below
Walkin' the wire, wire, wire
So look out down below
We're walkin' the wire
We're walkin' the wire
We're walkin' the wire, wire, wire

# Imagine Dragons – Mouth of the River Lyrics
## From album: Evolve (2017)

[Intro]
(Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
(Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river

[Verse 1]
I wanna live a life like that
Live the life of the faithful one
Wanna bow to the floor
With everybody else wanna be someone
I wanna make some love
I don't want no enemies
Oh, it's the curse of the man
Always living life, living life, living just to please

[Chorus]
Oh, the mouth of the river
And the wrath of the giver
With the hands of a sinner
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
And the wrath of the giver (Woah, now)
With the hands of a sinner (Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river

[Verse 2]
Oh, I'm alkaline
I'm always keeping to the basics
I'm overboard
I'm self-destructive
And self-important
And I'm anxious
Oh, I'm self-assured
I'm nervous
And I'm pacing, oh, I'm pacing

[Chorus]
Oh, the mouth of the river
And the wrath of the giver
With the hands of a sinner
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)

Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
And the wrath of the giver (Woah, now)
With the hands of a sinner (Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river

[Post-Chorus]
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river, river, river
Oh, the mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river, river, river
Oh, the mouth of the river

[Bridge]
And I am going under
Oh, I am going under
I am going under
Oh, I am going under
I am going under
Oh, I

[Chorus]
Oh, the mouth of the river (Woah, now)
And the wrath of the giver
With the hands of a sinner
Oh, the mouth of the river
Oh, the mouth of the river
And the wrath of the giver (Woah, now)
With the hands of a sinner (Woah, now)
Oh, the mouth of the river

[Outro]
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river, river, river
Oh, the mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mou-, mouth of the river
Mou-, mou-, mouth of the river, river, river
Oh, the mouth of the river

# Imagine Dragons – Thunder Lyrics
## From album: Evolve (2017)

[Verse 1]
Just a young gun with a quick fuse
I was uptight, wanna let loose
I was dreaming of bigger things
And wanna leave my own life behind
Not a "Yes, sir," not a follower
Fit the box, fit the mold
Have a seat in the foyer, take a number
I was lightning before the thunder

[Pre-Chorus]
Thunder, thunder
Thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder

[Chorus]
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-)
Lightning then the thunder (Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder)
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-, thun-)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder, thunder (Th-th-thunder)
Thunder (Thun-, thun-)

[Verse 2]
Kids were laughing in my classes
While I was scheming for the masses
Who do you think you are?
Dreaming 'bout being a big star
They say, "You're basic," they say, "You're easy"
You're always riding in the backseat
Now I'm smiling from the stage
While you were clapping in the nosebleeds

[Pre-Chorus]
Thunder, thunder
Thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder

[Chorus]
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-)

Lightning then the thunder (Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder)
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-, thun-)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder, thunder (Th-th-thunder)
Thunder (Thun-, thun-)

[Bridge]
Thunder, feel the thunder
Lightning then the thunder, thunder

[Chorus]
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder (Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder)
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-, thun-)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder (Th-th-thunder)
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-)
(Never give up, never give up)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder (Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder)
(Never give up on your dreams)
Thunder, feel the thunder (Thunder, thunder, thun-, thun-)
(Never give up, never give up)
Lightning then the thunder, thunder (Th-th-thunder)
(Never give up on your dreams)

[Outro]
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder
(Woah-oh-ohh)
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder
(Woah-oh-ohh)
Thunder, thunder, thun-
Thunder, th-th-thunder, thunder

# Imagine Dragons – Dancing in the Dark Lyrics
## From album: Evolve (2017)

[Verse 1]
Don't throw my name 'round here like that
You could get us in some trouble
Talking that way and
Monday you got me, that's a fact
You could get me in some trouble
Talking that way and
I don't need nobody

[Pre-Chorus]
If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark
If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark

[Chorus]
Dancing in the...
Join me
Dancing in the...
Join me baby
Dancing in the...
Join me baby

[Verse 2]
Most days I'm keeping to myself, living in my little bubble
Throwing my weight and moving my body through the sea
You could come join me
Moving like the weekend
I don't need nobody

[Pre-Chorus]
If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark
If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark

[Chorus]
Dancing in the...
Join me
Dancing in the...
Join me baby
Dancing in the...
Join me baby
Dancing in the...
Join me baby

[Outro]

If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark
Dancing in the, join me baby
If you ever wanna join me baby, I'll be dancing in the dark
Baby
Dancing in the, baby

Appendix 2: Screenshot Publikasi Artikel



http://conference.upgris.ac.id/index.php/allure/article/view/2999

Appendix 3: Kartu Bimbingan Final Project Dosbing I

**KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT**
**MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

NAMA : ACHMAD NUR ARIZAL
NPM : 17420170
FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
DOSEN PEMBIMBING I : Dra T Sri Suwarti , M.Pd

| NO | WAKTU BIMBINGAN | MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN | TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING I |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 Maret 2022 | Bimbingan Judul + proposal Chapter I | |
| 2 | 7 Maret 2022 | Revisi chapter I + Bimb. proposal Char II | |
| 3 | 21 Maret 2022 | Revisi chapter II + Bimb. proposal 1-3 | |
| 4 | 30 Mei 2022 | Acc Proposal + Bimb. Research Findings | |
| 5 | 6 Juni 2022 | Revisi Research Findings + Bimb. Discussion | |
| 6 | 24 Juni 2022 | Bimbingan Revisian Discussion | |
| 7 | 2 Agustus 2022 | Bimbingan Discussion + Chapter V | |
| 8 | 18 Agustus 2022 | Bimbingan Artikel (Abstract) | |
| 9 | 25 Agustus 2022 | Bimbingan Artikel (Full Paper) | |
| 10 | 25 Oktober 2022 | Bimbingan Bab 4, 5, dan Abstrak (Revisi) Artikel Full | |
| 11 | 31 Oktober 2022 | Bimbingan Abstrak dan Bab 5 | |
| 12 | 9 November 2022 | Acc Skripsi - Siap diujikan | |
| 13 | | | |
| 14 | | | |

Appendix 4: Kartu Bimbingan Final Project Dosbing II

**KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT**
**MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**

NAMA : ACHMAD NUR ARIZAL
NPM : 17420170
FAKULTAS/PRODI : FPBS/PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.

| NO | WAKTU BIMBINGAN | MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN | TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING II |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 17/3 2022 | Konsultasi judul → Acc | |
| 2 | 21/3 2022 | Proposal direvisi | |
| 3 | 23/3 2022 | Acc proposal | |
| 4 | 1/6 2022 | Chapter 1-3 Revisi | |
| 5 | 8/6 2022 | Chapter 1-3 Revisi | |
| 6 | 23/6 2022 | Chapter 1-3 ACC | |
| 7 | 30/6 2022 | Chapter 4-5 Revisi | |
| 8 | 7/7 2022 | Chapter 4-5 Revisi | |
| 9 | 28/7 2022 | Chapter 4-5 Revisi | |
| 10 | 10/8 2022 | Revise on Discussion on Chapter 4 | |
| 11 | 10/10 2022 | Revise on Discussion on Chapter 4 | |
| 12 | 17/10 2022 | Abstract, Konsultasi | |
| 13 | 3/11 2022 | Cek kelengkapan | |
| 14 | 11/11 2022 | Acc skripsi - Siap diujikan | |

Appendix 5: Berita Acara Ujian Skripsi

YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
**UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**
Kampus : Jalan Sidodadi Timur Nomor 24 Semarang Indonesia. Telp. (024) 8448217, 8316377
Faks. (024)8448217 Website: www.upgris.ac.id

**BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI**

Pada hari ini Jumat  18 November 2022, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji Skripsi :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Nama | : | Dr. Asropah, M.Pd. |
| Jabatan | : | Ketua |
| 2. Nama | : | Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd. |
| Jabatan | : | Sekretaris |
| 3. Nama | : | Dra T Sri Suwarti, M.Pd |
| Jabatan | : | Anggota (Penguji I) |
| 4. Nama | : | Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd. |
| Jabatan | : | Anggota (Penguji II) |
| 5. Nama | : | Dr. Wiyaka, M.Pd. |
| Jabatan | : | Anggota (Penguji III) |

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya.

| Nama | : Achmad Nur Arizal | Fakultas | : FPBS |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.P.M | : 17420170 | Program Studi | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| | | Program Pendidikan | : Strata 1 |

Judul Skripsi  :
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN IMAGINE DRAGONS SONG LYRICS ON ALBUM "EVOLVE" AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO LEXICAL TEACHING

Nilai                         :

Demikian berita Acara Ujian Skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.

Ketua,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.

Sekretaris,

Dr. Jafar Sodiq, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Penguji I,

Dra T Sri Suwarti, M.Pd

Penguji II,

Th. Cicik Sophia B, S.S., M.Pd.

Penguji III,

Dr. Wiyaka, M.Pd.

Mengetahui,
Dekan,

Dr. Asropah, M.Pd.
NPP/NIP 936601104

# Appendix 6 : RPS Lexical Studies (Lexical Studies 2)

**RENCANA PERKULIAHAN SEMESTER**
**UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG**
Jl. Sidodadi Timur No. 24 - Dr. Cipto Semarang, Jawa Tengah - Indonesia
Telp. (024)8316377, Fax. 8448217, Email: upgrismg@gmail.com, Homepage: www.upgris.ac.id

Fakultas / Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kode / Mata Kuliah / SKS : 4215220441 / Lexical Studies II / 2 SKS
Dosen : Erlika Fani Prastikawati S.Pd.,M.Pd
Deskripsi Mata Kuliah : This course is designed to train students in understanding English vocabularies through phrasal verbs and English idioms by applying them in sentences appropriately.
Capaian Pembelajaran : 1. The students are able to identify and use phrasal verbs correctly in sentences both spoken and written.
2. The students are able to identify and use idioms correctly in sentences both spoken and written.

| MINGGU | KEMAMPUAN AKHIR | BAHAN KAJIAN | METODE PEMBELAJARAN | PENGALAMAN BELAJAR | KRITERIA PENILAIAN | BOBOT NILAI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The students are able to understand the concept of English phrasal verbs clearly | "definition of phrasal verbs examples of phrasal verbs " | lecturing and discussion | 1. The students discuss about definition of phrasal verbs with their friends 2. The Students do a task about examples of phrasal verbs" | accurately defining phrasal verbs and giving some examples, assessment: quiz and assignments | 3% |
| 2 | the students are able to build some paragraphs where phrasal verbs and define the meaning of phrasal verbs based on the context given. | some paragraphs where phrasal verbs are inserted | class discussion | 1. The students make paragraphs where phrasal verbs are inserted | some quiz, assignments | 3% |
| 3 | the students are able to identify list of phrasal verbs and its meaning | list of phrasal verbs and its meaning | group discussion | The students discuss about list of phrasal verbs and its meaning. | quizzes and assignment | 3% |
| 4 | the students are able to use phrasal verbs in the context sentences both spoken and written. | phrasal verbs | lecturing, role play and discussion | 1. The students discuss about phrasal verb 2. The students play role play in front of the class | quizes and assignment group/individual | 4% |

| No | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | the students are able to use phrasal verbs in the context sentences both spoken and written. | 1. list of phrasal verbs. 2. paragraphs using phrasal verbs | role play and class discussion | 1. The students discuss about list of phrasal verbs 2. The students create some paragraphs using phrasal verbs | individual assignment, quizzes | 3% |
| 6 | the students are able to use phrasal verbs in the context sentences both spoken and written. | various phrasal verbs and its meaning | lecturing, class discussion | 1. the students find the meaning of phrasal verbs 2. the students in group make the dialogue using phrasal verbs and perform it in front of the class | group assignment | 4% |
| 7 | the students are able to use phrasal verbs in the context sentences both spoken and written. | phrasal verbs in newspaper | group discussion | 1. the students find and translate the phrasal verbs in newspaper correctly 2. the students in group answer the some following question relating to the text/ newspaper given 3. the students use phrasal verbs in short paragraph (in group) | individual and group assignment | 3% |
| 8 | the students are able to do Mid Test correctly | previous units have been taught | individual test | the students do the mid test correctly do the mid test individually | individual and group assignment | 20% |
| 9 | the students are able to define english idioms based on its general concept of English idioms | Definition of idiom. How idioms are translated in Bahasa, some examples of English idiom | lecturing, class discussion | 1. The students discuss about definition of idioms and how idioms are translated in Bahasa 2. The students know some examples of English idiom | individual and group assignment | 3% |
| 10 | The students are able to understand the idioms and use them in context of daily life | animal idioms | group discussion | the students discuss list of animal idioms in English which mostly used by native speakers. the students use the animal idioms in sentences | individual and group assignment . quizzes | 3% |

| No | The students are able to | Indicator | Method | Learning Experience | Assessment | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | The students are able to understand animal idioms and use them in context | weather and nature idioms | lecturing, role play, group discussion | the students discuss list of weather and nature idioms in English which mostly used by native speakers. the students use the weather and nature in sentences | individual assignment, group assignment, quizzes | 3% |
| 12 | The students are able to understand the plants idioms and use them in context of daily life | plants idioms | lecturing, group discussion | the students know and explore plants idioms mostly used by native speakers. the students use plants idioms in sentences and dialogue in group | individual assignment and group assignment | 3% |
| 13 | The students are able to understand the plants idioms and use them in context of daily life | plants idioms | lecturing, class discussion | the students know and explore plants idioms mostly used by native speakers. the students use plants idioms in sentences and dialogue in group | individual assignment and quizzes | 3% |
| 14 | The students are able to understand the idioms and use sources in context of daily life. | idioms in newspaper, text and any group discussion | | the students discuss the idioms used in some contexts | group assignment | 3% |
| 15 | The students are able to understand the idioms and use contents in context of daily life | idioms in newspaper and some group discussion | group discussion | the students use idioms in many contexts | group assignment | 3% |
| 16 | final test | final test | individual test | individual test | correctly do the final test | 20% |

Referensi : Erlika Fani Prastikawati. 2017. Lexical Studies. Universitas PGRI Semarang: UPGRIS PRESS.

Semarang, 21 November 2022

Mengetahui

Dosen Pengampu

Ka. Program Studi