

# Idiomatic Expressions in Imagine Dragons Song Lyrics on Album "Evolve" and Its Contribution to Lexical Teaching

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## Abstract

Idioms (idiomatic expressions) is a type of word which has different meaning from the meaning of the words in the sentence. The aim of this research is to know what the meaning of idioms in Imagine Dragons song lyrics on album "Evolve" is, what the most dominant type of idioms found in Imagine Dragons song lyrics on album "Evolve" is, and the contribution of this research in the lexical teaching. This research uses Adam Makkai concept which classified as phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudo idioms. It uses qualitative method. In this research can be known the information of idioms which be needed by reading the song lyrics and comprehend the meaning of the idioms. It has found many idioms in the lyrics of this song along with their explanations in the table. The researchers have found that there are 109 idioms in this song, the most number of idioms is on the song whatever it takes with 26 idioms and the least number of idioms is Dancing in the Dark Song Lyric with 9 idioms. In this album, the most dominant type of idioms is Tournure that have 56 idioms which consist 51% percentage. The contribution of idiomatic expressions to lexical teaching are as references for additional idiom sentences in lexical studies learning and to emphasize the college student to learn lexical studies with song lyric as learning media in the material "Idiom" in Lexical Studies 2.

**Keywords:** idiomatic expressions, imagine dragons song lyrics, album "evolve", lexical teaching

## Introduction

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 media to communicate by sounding the mouth as speech tool." In addition, language is also a means to express something that is in his mind which is realized orally or in writing. In using language, A person usually expresses his ideas and emotions in a literary work, including poem, poetry, article, and song.

A song is a literary work that is enjoyed by people who listen to it because the words reflect the listener's feelings. 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.

Idioms (idiomatic expressions) are a type of informal language that has a meaning that is different from the meaning of the words in the sentence. Beside that, Idiomatic expressions (idioms) are multi-word phrases that combine the literal senses of the individual parts in each phrase, which according to Hurford which cited in Butarbutar, Sinurat, Herman, and Purba (2020:2).

As a result of difficultness to grasp the idioms, many linguists define an idiom as 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." Idioms 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." For this reason, to comprehend the song's content and the message it conveys, readers must be familiar with the definitions of idioms.

The researchers specified the topic of idiomatic expressions into the idiomatic phrase. And the researchers will research the most dominant type of idioms in the song lyrics. This study employs song lyrics from a group band Imagine Dragons. Imagine Dragons is an American rock band that in 2012 became popular with the album Night Vision

## **Literature Review**

### **1. Definition of Idiom (Idiomatic Expressions)**

According to Hurford in Regita Pratiwi (2018), Idioms are phrases that combine the true meaning with the figurative 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 is employed.

### **2. Type of Idiomatic Expressions based on Adam Makkai Theory**

In classifying idioms, Makkai distinguishes them into two types, namely lexemic and semenic idioms. 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 will utilize lexemic idioms rather than semenic idioms. The researcher will 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 idiom into six categories:

#### **a. Phrasal verb Idioms**

These idioms are made up of two or more words and usually include a verb and a particle (preposition or adverb). 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 instance, 'Chip in' has a very different meaning than used literal meaning of chip (a small piece of something from chopping). 'Chip in' in clearly meaning as someone who

will participate or help for doing something.

**b. Tournure Idioms**

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

- 1) The form includes the required definite article and indefinite article. For example, "Lend an Ear" defines listening,
- 2) The form comprises an irreversible binomial introduced by a preposition. For example, "apple and orange" define as not comparable things.
- 3) A direct object and additional possible modifiers come after the main verb. For example: "Burn the Candle at Both Ends" define as Work too ambitious,
- 4) The primary verb is accompanied by a preposition and followed by a noun or nothing, as in the phrase "Spill the Beans" which signifies "Reveal a secret", The main verb is BE. For example: "All set" signifies prepared or finished.

**c. Irreversible Binomial Idioms**

This idiom is an idiom that comprised by 2 words separated by a conjunction and the order of the structure is fixed. The guidelines for classifying this idiom are as follows:

1. I and II are possibly the similar word (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 pair up each other (Terms and conditions)
5. II represents some variation upon I (Mix and match)
6. II is the antonyms 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 (for example 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 a "adjective plus noun," "noun plus noun," "verb plus noun," or "adverb plus preposition" to create a single word. Phrasal compounds can function in a sentence as verbs or adjectives.

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

**e. Incorporaing Verbs Idioms**

Incorporating verb idioms has truly expanded in all of our regular activities, even if we are unaware of it. This type of idiom is commonly employed in corporate or official terms. Noun-Noun, and Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, and Adjective-Verb are the forms of idioms that incorporate verbs. Generally includes a verb separated by hypen and is 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, "Right-Hand Man" is defined as "a chief assistant."

4) Adjective-Verb

For example, "Double-Dip" defines "earn money from two distinct sources wrongly."

**f. Pseudo Idioms**

Pseudo-Idioms also could confuse or misrepresent an unwary listener. For example, Crickets (one of sport), but in the true meaning was defines "silence." Another example is piece of cake (very easily done), carrot and stick (reward and punishment).

**3. Definition of Song**

According to Griffie in Aida Zakiyah (2019) was stated that a song has aspects that are comparable to speech and poetry but takes a different form. The song's lyrics have linguistic significance, but it also has a catchy melody.

**4. Definition of Lyrics**

The definition lyric according to Hornby (2000) in Ismail Aji Teguh (2017) was stated that the lyrics is expressing a person's personal feeling and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song. Beside that, Rainey & Larsen (2002) in Rossa Dwi Damayanti (2019) was state that many adults who ever heard a melody can recall the lyrics from a song that they heard repeatedly as adolescents, despite the fact that they had not heard the lyrics for a years.

**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 follows, 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, 2) the song is sung too fast with a voice that is too dialectical.

**6. Biography of Imagine Dragons Band**

Imagine Dragons is one of the rock bands that started in 2008 in Las Vegas, and they 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 an anagram, and

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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 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 Dragon, he was replaced by Ben McKee, a Berklee classmate. Imagine Dragons' career appeared in 2009 when Pat Monahan, Lead Vocalist of Train Band, feel 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. The band then continued to restructure its members in 2011, with the Tolman leaving in August 2011 to be replaced by Daniel Platzman. Imagine Dragons 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 of Imagine Dragon is a drummer named Daniel Platzman.
  
- Top Singles
  - a. "It's Time" (2012)
  - b. "Radioactive" (2012)
  - c. "Demons" (2013)
  - d. "Believer" (2017)

## 7. Imagine Dragons Album “Evolve”

*Evolve* (stylized as *EVOLVE*) 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.

## Method

Qualitative research employs descriptive data to answer a research question. The researcher can obtain more data by conducting qualitative research (Halliday, 2015). This research used a qualitative method because the researchers obtain data in descriptive form by employing idiomatic expressions from Imagine Dragons' album 'Evolve' and because the researchers will utilize the data to explain the meaning of each idiomatic term in the song. The researchers also utilize a content analysis method. Furthermore, the following steps were performed while collecting data: 1) Looking for the lyrics to the songs on Imagine Dragons' "Evolve" album. 2) Listening to Imagine Dragons' song "Album "Evolve". 3) Reading the lyrics of a song from Imagine Dragons' "Evolve" album. 4) Recognizing song lyrics, The goal of recognizing is to discover the idiomatic language utilized in the song lyrics. 5) Identifying and categorizing song lyrics, The types of idiomatic expressions found in the music lyrics were used to categorize them. The researchers classified how many different types of

idiomatic expressions are used in Imagine Dragons' song "Album "Evolve." The analysis data might be organized in a table for easier interpretation. After the researchers found the idiomatic expressions in Imagine Dragons' song lyrics, the researchers analyzed the result using qualitative data analysis to answer the statements of the problem in this study. Furthermore, the researchers used a non-interactive technique. In this study, the researchers counted and analyzed the kinds of idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics of the "Evolve" Album by Imagine Dragons. In addition, there are steps that the researchers 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

The aim of identifying to finding out the idiomatic expression which is used in the song.

4. Song lyric classification

The researchers classified how many different types of idiomatic expressions are utilized in Imagine Dragons' song. The data analysis may be organized in a table for easier interpretation.

5. Calculating the data's percentage

The researchers compute idiomatic expressions found in song lyrics by concluding the most common and least common idiom terms.

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

Addendum :

P : Percentage of a certain idiom

A : Number of a certain idiom

B : Total off all idiomatic expressions

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

Making a table to categorize each idiom term and the dominant type of idioms in the song lyric will allow the researchers to identify the types of idiomatic expressions that are often used in the album

## **Finding and Discussion**

### **A. Findings**

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

In this finding, the researchers analyze the types of idioms and their meanings in the song lyrics in the album "evolve." The selected songs examined are 6 of the 12 songs in the album. The songs include: Whatever it takes, Believer, Walking the wire, The mouth of the river, Thunder, and Dancing in the dark. And the researchers use Adam Makai's theory as one way to classify it. As explained in chapter 2, namely in the literature review, the classification of idioms according to Adam Makai includes phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudo idioms. And the results of the study are described with one example each song lyrics in the table below.

<b>Song Lyrics</b>	<b>Types of idioms</b>	<b>Idiomatic phrase</b>	<b>Meaning and Description</b>
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# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

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Whatever it takes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal verb idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>Break me down and build me up</i>	<p>This means that something makes breaks the mental of the singer is down. If just Break down was meant “Rusak”</p> <p>This idiom forms as: break + me + down.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tournure idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>Everybody <u>circling</u> is <u>vulturous</u></i>	<p>This means "everyone around them is a greedy person." Besides that, this sentence describes the behavior of the vulture.</p> <p>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 (<i>burung bangkai</i>).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Irreversible Binomial Idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i><u>Hypocritical, Egotistical</u></i>	<p>This phrase means that hypocritical and egoistical are two negative behaviors, and this behavior currently exists in youth in modern times.</p> <p>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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal Compound idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>Pull me like a <u>racehorse</u></i>	<p>This means "something that hurts your body and soul will make you stronger, no matter how much pain you feel."</p> <p>Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words have been formed from the words race and horse. "Race" is a noun and "horse" is a noun, so it is formed from noun-noun.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incorporating verbs idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>Never be enough, I'm <u>prodigal son</u></i>	<p>This describes a person who lives a lavish lifestyle.</p> <p>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</p>

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

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			the children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pseudo idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>Working hard on something that I'm proud of, <b>out of the box</b></i>	<p>This means describing non-formal or creative thinking.</p> <p>"Out of the box" is a sentence that is usually used in common daily life. This sentence is usually used to describe an unusual thing or an unusual way to solve a problem.</p>
Believer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal verb idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>I'm <u>fired up</u> and tired of the way that things have been.</i>	<p>This means that he feels excited but also feel tired of something that has happened. If fired means that noun of a fire or to shoot. Fired up same meaning with enthusiasm. This idiom forms as fired + up.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tournure idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>I'm <b>the one at the sail</b></i>	<p>This phrase indicates that the singer is swayed by the pressure, much like a sail.</p> <p>"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.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Irreversible Binomial Idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>But they never did, ever lived, <u>Ebbing and flowing</u></i>	<p>This phrase means his feelings were pressing too deep and continuously as if the water which recedes and also flows.</p> <p>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. The word "ebbing" has a different classification than "flowing," which is that the word "ebbing" means "recede/surut" and "flowing" means "stream/mengalir."</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal Compound idioms</b></li> </ul>	<u>No idioms</u>	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incorporating verbs idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>The <u>one up</u> above</i>	<p>This phrase means the implementation of the God who must pray it.</p>



# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

			Based on the Makkai theory, one up is have two words, one and up. One is a noun or nominal and up is a noun. One up meant as the God.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pseudo idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>The blood in my veins</i>	<p>This phrase means that this support can strengthen and energize like blood in the veins that run throughout the body.</p> <p><i>The blood in my veins</i> is a sentence that is usually used in common daily life. This sentence is usually used to describe something which makes people enthusiastic or energizes the body, like the blood in the veins.</p>
Walking the wire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal verb idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>We could <u>turn around</u> or we could give it up</i>	<p>This phrase means that they can stop the relationship or go back to being single.</p> <p>This idiom forms as: turn + around. Turn around in Indonesian means "Berbalik/Putar balik"</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tournure idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>The storm is raging against us now</i>	<p>This means all of the great problems are against them right now or at that moment.</p> <p>The storm was described as all the problems. Raging was described as great or super. So this phrase describes the great problem which will be faced by him.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Irreversible Binomial Idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>But we <u>took the step</u>, we <u>took the leap</u></i>	<p>This line means that they will go ahead with the problem that will occur.</p> <p>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and same letter, which ends with [ep]. And these words are near-synonyms. "The step" means "<i>langkah</i>" while "the leap" means "jump."</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal Compound idioms</b></li> </ul>	<u>No idioms</u>	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Incorporating verbs idioms</b></li> </ul>	<u>No idioms</u>	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Pseudo idioms</b></li> </ul>	<u>No idioms</u>	-
The mouth of the river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Phrasal verb idioms</b></li> </ul>	<i>I'm <u>going under</u></i>	This phrase means that he feels afraid when he will fail

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

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		and feels overwhelmed even though he's made huge strides in accomplishing the difficult goals which he has set up.  This idiom forms as: going + under. Going under means He will go to the down position.
• <b>Tournure idioms</b>	<i>The mouth of the river</i>	This line means " <i>Muara Sungai</i> ," that grace or sustenance from God that is open like "The mouth of the river."  "The mouth of the river" is a figurative phrase that, while translated as " <i>Muara Sungai</i> " in Indonesian, actually means " <i>Rahmat/sustenance</i> ."
• <b>Irreversible Binomial Idioms</b>	<i>I'm nervous and I'm pacing</i>	This means that sometimes he feels confident about anything, but the weight seems to keep him from staying so confident or make him nervous.  Based on the Makkai theory, these are near-synonyms. These are the meaning of the nervous attitude.
• <b>Phrasal Compound idioms</b>	<i>I'm overboard</i>	Overboard has the same meaning as the word "excessive," and this phrase means that he felt excessive in doing the basic principles.  Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words are formed from the words over + board. Over is an adjective and board is a noun, so it is formed from an adjective and a noun.
• <b>Incorporating verbs idioms</b>	<i>I wanna live a life for the faithful one</i>	This line means that this band wants to live like a faithful person or wants to be a holy person.  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".
• <b>Pseudo idioms</b>	<b>No idioms</b>	-

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

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<b>Thunder</b>	• <b>Phrasal verb idioms</b>	<i>(Never <u>give up</u>)</i>	<p>This phrase means that he never gave up or didn't despair about achieving something.</p> <p>This idiom form is: give + up. "Give up" means that he will lose something.</p>
	• <b>Tournure idioms</b>	<i>Just a young gun with quick fuse</i>	<p>This sentence is the implementation of the young people who have quick-tempered or high energy.</p> <p><i>Young Gun</i> in this sentence means that the young people who are enthusiastic like a gun. While with <i>quick fuse</i> means that people have quick-tempered or do something with mood/moody.</p>
	• <b>Irreversible Binomial Idioms</b>	<i>Not a yes sir, Not a follower</i>	<p>This sentence means that he never wanted to say "Yes, sir" or "he didn't want to be a follower" and he desired to forge his path.</p> <p>Based on the Makkai theory, these have the same sound and same letter, which ends with [er]. And these words are near-synonyms. These sentences describe a man's refusal to be a slave.</p>
	• <b>Phrasal Compound idioms</b>	<i>I was <u>uptight</u>, wanna let loose</i>	<p>This phrase means that he was strained and desired to release the pressure because he had so much hidden energy.</p> <p>Based on the Makkai theory, These underlined word has formed from the word up + tight. Up is an adjective and tight is an adjective, so it is formed from Adjective-Adjective.</p>
	• <b>Incorporating verbs idioms</b>	<b><u>No idioms</u></b>	-
	• <b>Pseudo idioms</b>	<i>Thunder, Feel the thunder</i>	<p>This word means that something greater is to come to him.</p> <p>"Thunder" is a sentence that is usually used in common daily life. This sentence is</p>

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

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			usually used to describe something greater than what has come to him.
Dancing in the dark	• Phrasal verb idioms	<i>Most day I'm <u>keeping to myself</u>, <u>living in my little bubble</u>.</i>	This line means that everybody lives alone or lonely in his house. (in my little bubble = his house).  This idiom is formed as: keeping + to. Keeping to implies that he was consistent in his actions.
	• Tournure idioms	<i>Dont <b>throw my name</b> around here like that</i>	This line means that they warn others to don't include her name business or in the wrong way.  "Don't throw my name" in Indonesian means " <i>Jangan menyebut namaku</i> /Don't mention my name" it has described that he dislikes getting treatment by mentioning his name in the wrong way/wrong situation.
	• Irreversible Binomial Idioms	<u>No idioms</u>	-
	• Phrasal Compound idioms	<i>Moving like the <u>weekend</u></i>	This phrase means his move felt short and quick, like the weekend, which was just two days.  Based on the Makkai theory, these underlined words have been formed from the words week + end. "Week" is a noun and "end" is a noun, so it is formed from noun-noun. And "weekend" describes activities which are too short.
	• Incorporating verbs idioms	<i>You could <u>come join me</u></i>	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.
	• Pseudo idioms	<u>No idioms</u>	-

**2. The most dominant types of idiomatic expressions which are found in the song lyrics in the Imagine Dragons’s album entitled “Evolve”.**

In this research, the researchers have analyze the song lyrics in Album Evolve. The amount of song lyrics in Album ‘Evolve’ actually 12 songs, but the researchers just analysis 6 song in the albums. The selected songs are *Whatever It Takes, Believer, Walking The Wire, Mouth Of The River, Thunder, Dancing In The Dark*.

The researchers make the explanation of the most dominant type in two steps. The first step is to give explanation of the findings to know the most dominant idioms in the six selected songs. And the researchers make the picture or charts to explain and clasify the Idiom in the songs.

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 Verb 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 researchers identified Tournure Idioms as the most frequently used idiomatic expressions in that song's lyrics. The first song contains five Tournure idioms, followed by three Tournure idioms in the second song, three Tournure idioms in the third song, one Tournure idiom in the fourth song, and two Tournure idioms in the fifth song, and four Tournure idioms in the sixth song. From the result of six selected song lyrics that the researchers analyzed, the researchers conclude the most dominant of the types of idiomatic expressions used is the Tournure within the total of 56 idioms in the six selected song lyrics.

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

The contribution 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 sentence, a lot of idioms are still being used, this is because the songs from Imagine Dragons mostly hits from 2017 to 2022, so the words used are sentences that have just 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' than use the word ‘epoxy’.

The next contribution from the results of this study is to emphasize the college student to learn lexical studies with song lyrics as learning media in the material “Idiom” in Lexical Studies 2. There are implementation / application of learning media using song lyrics in Lexical Studies:

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

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 Mc Mordie theory (Similes, Binomials, Trinomials, Proverbs, Euphemisms, Cliche, Fixed statement, Other languages); Fernando theory (Pure idioms, Semi-idioms, Literal idioms); and many more of the expert have talked about idioms.

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

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 have also been found in Movies, comics, Novels, TV Shows, and Poetry. So that way can help the student to understand the phrase or sentence and can use in daily life or in the English learning.

## **B. Discussion**

Related to the previous studies with problem statement number 1 that analyze the types and meanings of idioms, the researchers chose two research that analyzed the types and meanings of idioms. The researcher chosen by the author is Manar Abdur'rauf Fatin (2016) and Ni Made Windi Ardiyanti (2021). In Manar Abdur'rauf Fatin (2016) research, This was analyzed the idiomatic expression in Adele's song lyrics in the album "25" and its possibility to be used in English teaching. This research used the Adam Makkai concept which is the same as the researcher's, but the difference between them is the subject material used in English teaching. Manar Abdur'rauf Fatin used the analysis of idioms for English poetry-teaching meanwhile the researchers used the analysis of idioms for lexical teaching. The novelty of the research than this previous studies is the years of this album's release. The Adele album "25" was released in 2015 while the Imagine Dragons album "Evolve" was released in 2017. Besides that, this research didn't use the most dominant type of idioms as problem statements while just using the meaning of idioms. So the research tries to use the most dominant type of idioms as a problem statement.

In Relation to previous studies with problem statement number 2 that analyze the most dominant type of idioms, The researchers were chosen two researches which was analyzed the most dominant type of idioms. The researchers were chosen with the author are Ni Made Windi Ardiyanti (2021) and Nguyen Van Thao (2021). In Ni Made Windi Ardiyanti (2021) research, This was analyzed the idiomatic expression in Westlife's selected song lyrics as explained before. This research if related to the most dominant type of idioms, there are have

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

some differences with the research written by the researchers. The differences is there have only found two types of idioms which are the phrasal verb idioms and verbal idioms. And this classification was used Siedl and Mc Mordie concept. Meanwhile the researchers used Adam Makkai concept and found all of the types in idioms classification. From the findings above and the findings in subdivision 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%.

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, the phrasal verbs are two words that are combined will get a new meaning; Tournure Idioms is an idiom in which these sentences have a figurative language, and it has different meaning by literally meaning; Irreversible Binomial Idioms is an idiom in which these phrases have some requirements in Irreversible Binomial Idioms such as two word which same class, two words which are antonyms, and two words which are near-synonym, Phrasal Compound Idioms which these have a two word which is a different class which combined to a single word, Incorporating Verbs Idioms are idioms which these have a two word which has two different classes which have the new meaning if combined or usually have separated by (-); and Pseudo Idioms is an idiom which is a sentence which always uses in the daily life. From this classification, it has a contribution to lexical teaching, which can be used as a new classification or example of idiom sentences in song lyrics, besides that it can also know how to find which sentences are idioms. So, by doing this research, the researchers can know what is the types of idioms, the meaning of the idioms, the most type of idioms used, and the contribution of the idiomatic expression in lexical teaching. As explained in the previous sentence or 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 be used for lexical teaching or 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.

After the researchers were researching this object, The research found some novelty of this research, The novelty of this research has found as follows:

1. The researchers use songs that hit within five years from now (2017) which the researchers use as research objects.
2. The researchers use the most dominant idiomatic expressions in song lyrics as the statement of the problem and the research objectives because no one in the English education program has used the most dominant song lyrics as the statement of the problem and objectives of the research. There are explain the meaning of idioms, what is the most dominant type of idioms, and their contribution to lexical teaching. And If it has the most dominant idiomatic expressions, it is just in the movie script and novel.
3. The researchers use song lyrics to help study lexical studies, especially in idiomatic expressions because only a few previous studies have used song lyrics as a learning medium to help for studying lexical studies, especially in idiomatic expressions.

## Conclusion

In this research, many types of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons song lyrics in the album "evolve", such as phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> Undergraduate Conference on Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature

Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

idioms, and phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verbs idioms, and pseudo idioms. The researchers have found that 109 (one hundred and nine) expressions of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons song lyrics in the album "evolve". There are twenty-two expressions of phrasal verb idioms, fifty-six tournure idioms, fourteen irreversible binomial idioms, five phrasal compound idioms, eight incorporating verbs idioms, and three pseudo idioms. The researchers have found the most dominant type of idiomatic expressions in the Imagine Dragons song lyrics in the album "evolve" is Tournure that have 56 idioms which consist 51% percentage. The contribution of idiomatic expressions to lexical teaching are as references for additional idiom sentences in lexical studies learning and to emphasize the college student to learn lexical studies with song lyric as learning media in the material "Idiom" in Lexical Studies 2.

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Vol. 2(1), August, 2022

Online ISSN: 2807-8926

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