

**TYPES AND MEANINGS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN FOREVER
THE SICKEST KIDS' ALBUM "UNDERDOG ALMA MATER"**

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Abstrak

Judul jurnal ini adalah Types and Meanings of the Idiomatic Expressions in Forever the Sickest Kids' Album "Underdog Alma Mater". Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis idiom dalam lirik lagu dan menjelaskan makna idiom yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu. Data primer diambil dari album resmi dari Forever the Sickest Kids berjudul Underdog Alma Mater yang dirilis pada 29 April 2008, ditulis oleh Austin Bello sebagai sumber data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca berulang-ulang, dengan hati-hati, dan intensif untuk memahami makna dan pesan di balik itu, dan mencatat untuk mendapatkan kumpulan data yang terkait dengan masalah. Dalam analisis, jenis idiom disampaikan pertama. Teori utama yang digunakan dalam analisis data terdiri dari jenis idiom yang diusulkan oleh Palmer (1976). Analisis makna muncul setelah kata berfungsi untuk mengkategorikan jenis makna idiom yang terdapat di sumber data. Teori makna berasal dari teori Leech (1974).

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis idiom dalam lirik lagu tersebut seperti phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom. Makna idiom memiliki hubungan dengan makna dari lagu tersebut. Selain itu, makna idiom dapat dilihat dalam konteks yang terjadi berfungsi untuk memahami makna idiom sepenuhnya. Sebagai hasil dari penelitian ini, beberapa jenis idiom yang termasuk ke berbagai makna tergantung pada konteks mereka ditemukan dalam lirik lagu. Dan mereka menyampaikan satu atau lebih dari satu jenis makna tergantung pada makna idiom.

Kata kunci: idiom, jenis idiom, makna idiom, lirik lagu, Forever the Sickest Kids.

1. Background of the Study

Every song has its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning such as idioms, secondary meaning, metaphors, and figurative language. Idioms are chosen from the song in this study because of its role in enriching the song and also the fact that many non native speakers of English do not understand when they are listening to a song in English expression especially in idiom, when the meaning are not easily interpreted and understood. One reason that makes idiom

interesting is that idioms can be found in the song lyrics which contain a wide range of people's perceptions. Academically, the lyrics of Forever the Sickest Kids contain a lot of idiomatic words that can be analyzed through idioms.

2. Problems of the Study

According to the background above, there are two problems that can be discussed as follows:

1. What types of idiom are applied in the song lyrics of Forever the Sickest Kids "Underdog Alma Mater" album?
2. What meanings of idiom are implemented in the song lyrics of Forever the Sickest Kids "Underdog Alma Mater" album?

3. Aims of the Study

This study is intended:

1. To classify the types of idiom used in the song lyrics of Forever the Sickest Kids "Underdog Alma Mater" album.
2. To analyze the meanings of idiom used in the song lyrics of Forever the Sickest Kids "Underdog Alma Mater" album.

4. Research Method

Three procedures of research method are data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data. The data source were taken from several *Forever the Sickest Kids*' songs in their first album: "Underdog Alma Mater". The data were collected through observation method and documentation method. Then, the data were analyzed qualitatively in accordance with the theory of Palmer (1976) and Leech (1974) and also by checking the existence at some sources such as books, dictionaries, and websites.

5. The Analysis of Types and Meanings of the Idiomatic Expressions in Forever the Sickest Kids' Album "Underdog Alma Mater"

5.1 Types of Idiom

5.1.1 Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb is a very general type of idiom in English, which is usually known as the phrasal verb. It is the combination of the verbs and adverbs (Palmer, 1976:99). Nineteen phrasal verbs were found in the selected Forever the Sickest Kids songs:

1. "I'm not here to **bring you down**."
2. "**Lift you up**, lift you up."
3. "Go ahead and **lower it down**."
4. "You gotta give a little, but it takes a lot to **get over** you."
5. "I shoulda known better not to **wait around**."
6. "**Take it back** if I thought it'd make it work."
7. "Never did but I meant to, I, I, I **give up**."
8. "**Get out** the car and walk a straight line."
9. "Call someone to come **pick up** your car."
10. "You **pull me down** and I don't know how to get back up."
11. "Couldn't **keep you off** my mind, so I'll be in jail tonight."
12. "It doesn't matter if they **tear you apart**."
13. "She hates me, but she **wants me inside**."
14. "She enjoys **pointing out** every bad thing about me."
15. "It's a **turn around**, turn around."
16. "I **count down** the steps to your apartment."
17. "I guess this is **growing up**."
18. "**Break out** from the drama scene."
19. "I **made up** my mind."

5.1.2 Prepositional Verb

Prepositional verb is the series of verb and prepositional or verb, adverb and preposition (Palmer, 1976:99). Three prepositional verbs were found in the selected Forever the Sickest Kids songs:

20. "I can never **go on**, I can never go on like, just like."
21. "I can **get through** this, I can get through this ride."
22. "Everyone I know swears that she's **cheating on** me."

5.1.3 Partial Idiom

Partial idiom is idiom in which one of the words has a common meaning and the other word has an odd meaning to the specific series (Palmer, 1976:99). Twelve partial idioms were found in the selected Forever the Sickest Kids songs:

23. "**Roll your eyes** when you look at me."
24. "Used to wear it out on dates and it **drive me insane**."
25. "I sit curbside and **watch the world go by**."
26. "**Blue and red lights burn my eyes**."
27. "I'm **flirting with danger**."
28. "I'm **playing with fire**."
29. "Cause **she's out of her mind**."
30. "A **dead-end job** and a lack of family."
31. "**Took time** to think of everything I oughta do."
32. "I can't **quit rolling dice**."
33. "I can't keep **flirting with disaster**."
34. "You can **take a breath** now."

5.2 Meanings of Idiom

5.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning elaborates the core meaning of expression. It is the denotative or literal meaning. It is essential for the functional language. The aim of conceptual meaning is to supply an suitable semantic representation to a sentence or statement.

Analysis:

You may call me crazy, but that's alright with me
Everyone I know swears that she's **cheating on** me

I'm just a sucker that fell in love with a liar
 I'm flirting with danger, I'm playing with fire
 (Playing with Fire - Verse 1)

Based on Hornby (2005), *cheat* means ‘to trick or deceive somebody or something’ and *on* means ‘in or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface’. The whole meaning of expression *cheating on* means *to be sexually unfaithful to one’s wife, husband, or lover* (Hornby, 2005). Consequently, the expression in this song means the woman has affairs with other guys and the writer actually knows about it but he feels that it does not matter.

The idiom *cheating on* can be categorized as conceptual meaning (Leech, 1974), the meaning of the expression has a literal meaning (Leech, 1974: 13).

5.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to Leech (1974:14-15), connotative meaning is “the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.

Analysis:

Hey Brittany!
 Why are you messing with me?
 Is your boy on your mind?
 Is your boy in the car?
 Or are you alone?
 So why does everything I say just make you upset.
 I'm not here to **bring you down**.
Lift you up, lift you up.
 (Hey Brittany - Verse 1)

Based on Hornby (2005), *bring* means ‘to come carrying something or accompanying somebody’ and *down* means ‘from a higher to a lower level’. However, *bring down* as an idiom means “to make somebody unhappy or less happy” (Hornby, 2005). Therefore, in the lyric, “*bring you down*” means he does not want to make the girl unhappy or upset.

Based on the analysis of meaning by Leech (1974), the expression “*bring you down*” can be classified as connotative meaning, since this phrasal verbs does not have the common meaning ‘to bring someone to or at a lower place or position’, *down* here is connected to the feeling of human.

However, lift up as an idiom means “*to make somebody happy*” (Hornby, 2005). Therefore, in the lyric, “*lift you up*” means he wants to make the girl happy. In the point of view from Leech (1974), the expression “*lift you up*” can be considered connotative meaning, since this phrasal verb does not have the common meaning ‘*to raise somebody or something to a higher position or level*’, up here is connected the feeling of human.

5.2.3 Stylistic Meaning

Leech (1974:16) states that stylistic meaning is a piece of language that conveys the social circumstances or its use. In part, we decode the social meaning of a text through our recognition of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language.

Analysis:

Huh, she's showing signs of motion as she wipes the sleep away
 I can **get through** this, I can get through this ride
 You gotta give a little, but it takes a lot to get over you
 Cause it makes no sense to be permanent,
 If you're not feeling it, right?, right, right!
 (The Way She Moves - Verse 3)

Based on Hornby (2005), *get* means ‘*to come into possession or use of; receive*’ and *through* means ‘*passing from one side to the other of an object or a surface*’. However, *get through* as an idiom means “*to reach somebody*”. Therefore, in the lyric, “*get through*” means he feels that he can reach the girl’s heart with his love and effort but he doubts that the girl will stay with him if she does not love him.

The idiom *get through* in standpoint of Leech (1974) can be categorized as stylistic meaning because it shows the dialectic words, social background and social circumstance of the speaker about the other way to express he can pass his problem.

5.2.4 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a type of meaning which can reflect the personal emotions and moods of the speakers, including his manner to the listener, or his manner to something he is talking about.

Analysis:

I'm in love with the girl I hate
 She enjoys **pointing out** every bad thing about me.
 I'm in love with a critic and a skeptic, a traitor
 I'd trade her in a second.
 (She's A Lady – Verse 1)

Based on Hornby (2005), *point* means 'to aim or direct something' and *out* means 'away from the inside of a place'. However, as an idiom, *point out* means 'to direct attention to something' (Hornby, 2005). Based on the lyric, *point out* means the woman enjoys when she says every bad thing about the writer.

Based on the analysis of meaning, the expression *pointing out* can be classified as an affective meaning which reflects the personal emotions and moods of the speaker, including his manner to the listener, or his manner to something he is talking about (Leech, 1974). In addition, it also conveys connotative meaning, since it is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints assist attributes in the real words (Litton, 2009). Connotative meaning refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the words and their combination (Nida and Taber, 1982).

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the conclusion can be formulated as follows: in the views of the type of idioms, there are three types of idioms namely: phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom applied in the song lyrics of this album.

In the views of meaning, there are seven types of meaning namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. However, there are only four types of meaning used in the song lyrics of this album; they are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, and affective meaning.

Idioms are chosen from the song in this study because of their role in enriching the song and also the fact that many non native speakers of English do not understand when they are listening to a song in English expression especially in idiom, when the meaning are not easily interpreted and understood.

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