

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING**

#### **A. Finding**

In this chapter, the writer has discovered the main parts of research finding. There showed idiom found in the song lyrics of Adele's "25" album and how can the song be used as English teaching material.

At the first section, the writer will analyze the song lyrics of Adele in "25" album on the transcriptions that retrieved from Adele official website. After that the writer will classify the idiomatic expression found on it. There will be eleven songs will be analyzed by the writer.

The second one, the writer will try to figure out the meaning of the idiom that has been classified on the previous step. To help the writer finding the meaning of idiom found precisely, the writer will use the idiom in the dictionary as a tool. If the writer does not find the meaning of the idiom in the dictionary, the writer will look for it on the trustworthy and credible sources on the internet such as Cambridge Advance Learning online dictionary, the free dictionary, McGraw hills online dictionary, Merriam-Webster online dictionary or other online dictionaries.

The third step or the next sections, the writer will find out one of possible ways to teach idiom by using idiom that has been found in that has been analyzed in the previous steps in English teaching and learning.

### **1. Types of Idiom in Adele's Album Based on Adam Makkai Theory**

This study will analyze the types of idiom in Adele's song lyrics. The idioms the used in Adele's song lyrics after the writer analyzed it was only three types of idioms. There are phrasal verb idioms, Tournure Idioms, and Irreversible Binomial idioms. Whereas Compound Idiom, Incorporating Verb Idiom, Pseudo Idiom Could not be found by the writer during the analysis. Those are the types of idiom which were used in Adele's song lyric. The explanation is as follows:

#### **a. Hello**

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 3 phrasal verb idioms in the song named "Hello".

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Hello	To go Over

	Tear You Apart
	Run Out of Time
	Fall Into

*To go Over, Run out of Time, Fall Into, Tear You Apart* are phrasal verb idioms. But those four idiom can be classify into 2 groups: idiom that contains prepositions and idiom that contains adverbs.

*To go Over, Run out of Time* are phrasal verbs that formed with the formula “verbs + preposition” while *Fall Into, Tear You Apart* are phrasal verbs that formed with the formula “verb + adverb”

Beside phrasal verbs, the writer also found another kind of idiom in this song. Those types of idiom are Tournure idiom and irreversible binomial idiom. This Tournure idiom is explained as follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Hello	Called a thousand Times
	Break your heart

*Called a thousand Times* can be included as Tournure idiom because it contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article “a”. Whereas *Break your heart* can

be included as Tournure idiom because it has form “direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.

Then the writer also found Irreversible Binomial Idiom as follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Hello	Younger and Free

The Word Younger and Free can be Included as Irreversible Binomial Idiom that follow this principle “*A and B are near-synonyms*”.

**b. Miss You**

In This Song, the researcher found 5 idioms. They are as follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Miss You	Fall into
	Bring up
	Go Down
	Go Out
	Stand Over

There are three idioms that has forms "verb+Preposition" those are *Fall into*, *Bring up*, *Stand over*. While the words *go out* and *go down* has form "verb +adverb"

In this song, the writer also found other types of idiom which are tournure idiom and irreversible binomial idiom.

Song Title	Idiom
Miss You	Setting the Tone
	Bring Your Heart I'll bring my soul
	We Play in The dark

There were three idioms found by the writer that included into tournure idiom.

*Setting the tone* is tournure idiom that contains definite article "the". *Bring your heart I' Bring my soul* is a tournure idiom with form "direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb" while *we play in the dark* is a tournure idiom with forms" leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing"

Irreversible binomial idiom that found is

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Miss You	I want your heaven and ocean

**c. Send My Love (to Your New Lover)**

In this song the writer found 5 idioms. They are as follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Send My Love (to Your New Lover)	Put On
	Give Up
	Set Free
	Keep Up
	Fall Down

Those all five idioms were analyzed by the writer as phrasal verb idioms that have form “verb+adverb”.

More analysis, the writer found three idiom which can be included into tournure idiom which as follows

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Send My Love (to Your New Lover)	Let go all of our ghost
	Handle the hot heat rising

New Lover)	
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*Let go all of our ghost* is tournure idiom which contains direct object and further modifier follow the primary verb, while *handle the hot heat rising* is tournure idiom that contains definite article.

**d. When Were Young**

In this song the writer found two idioms that is classified in phrasal verb Idiom. Those are:

Song Title	Idiom
When Were Young	Takes Back
	Hold on

*Take Back* and *hold on* were classified in phrasal verb idiom because it has form “verb+adverb”.

The writer also found an idiom that is included into tournure idiom.

Song Title	Idiom
When Were Young	Let me photograph you in this light

Let me photograph you in this light is included into tournure idiom because it has direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.

**e. Remedy**

In this song, the writer found two idioms that is classified into phrasal verb idiom. Those two are follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Remedy	Find Out
	Keep From

*Find out* and *keep from* are phrasal verb idiom that following this pattern “verb+adverb”

In other analysis, the writer found three idioms that included into tournure idiom. Those are as follows:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Remedy	To find the way out
	When pain cuts you deep
	Just look and you’ll see

*To find out the way out* is tournure idiom that contains the compulsory definite article “the”. While *pain cuts*



*you deep* is tournure idiom that has pattern direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. Then the word look and you will see is a tournure idiom that formed with irreversible binomial idiom.

Song Title	Idiom
Remedy	Just look and you'll see

*Look and you will see* can be included into irreversible binomial idiom with form “B functions as a consequence of A”

**f. Water Under the Bridge**

The Analysis has been done to this song revealed that there are three phrasal verb idiom. Those are:

Song Title	Idiom
Water Under the Bridge	Let me Down
	Wait for
	Hide From

Let me down, hide from and wait for are phrasal verb idiom formed with patter “verb+adverb”.

In other analysis, the writer found two idioms that included into tournure idiom. Those are:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Water Under the Bridge	I can Bring you to your knees
	Our love ain't water under the bridge

In this song the sriter found two idioms that included in tournure idiom. *I can bring you to your knees* and *Our love ain't water under the bridge* are tournure idiom that has pattern direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.

**g. River Lea**

The song river lea has only five phrasal verbs. Those are:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
River Lea	Moved On
	Let you in
	Grow up
	Grow Out
	Blame it on

*Moved on, Let you in, Grow out and Blame it on* use the form “verb+adverb”. While *grow up* use the form “verb+preposition”. There are no kinds of idioms found left in this song.

**h. Love You in the Dark**

In this the song *Love You in The Dark*, the writer found five idioms. Those are:

Song Title	Idiom
River Lea	Take off
	I don't want to carry on
	Please don't fall apart

The phrasal verb idiom *take off, carry on, fall apart* is phrasal verb idiom that formed with “verb+adverb”. The writer also found tournure idiom besides phrasal verb idiom. Here as follows:

Song Title	Idiom
River Lea	Take your eyes off of me
	Love you in the dark
	To be keeper

*Take your eyes off of me* is word that contain “direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb”. While *Love you in the dark* can be classified in tournure idiom because it contains the compulsory definite article “the” and *to be keeper* is tournure idiom that leading “BE”.

#### **i. Million Years Ago**

In this song the writer found two phrasal verb idiom

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Million Years ago	Walk around all of the street
	Grow up

*Walk around all of the street* is a phrasal verb idiom which contain “verb+preposition” and *Grow up* contains “verb+adverb”

In other analysis, the writer found only 1 idiom that included into tournure idiom

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Million Years ago	To stand the reflection

*To stand the reflection* can be classified in tournure idiom because it contains the compulsory definite article “the”. The writer also found irreversible binomial idiom. Here as follow:

<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Idiom</b>
Million Years ago	Watch and cry

*Watch and cry* can be included into irreversible binomial idiom with form “B functions as a consequence of A”

**j. All I Ask**

In this song the writer only found one phrasal verb idiom

Song Title	Idiom
All I Ask	Don't get me wrong

*Don't get me wrong* is phrasal verb idiom which contain “verb+preposition”.

**k. Sweetest Devotion**

In this song the writer found three phrasal verb idioms. Here as follows:

Song Title	Idiom
Sweetest Devotion	Looked for
	Tear down
	Go Under

*Looked for, Tear down and Go Under* included into phrasal verb idiom which formed by form “verb+adverb”

As a conclusion, the writer found 35 phrasal verbs, 17 tournure idiom and 4 irreversible binomial idiom. But in all songs in the album, the writer only found 3 kinds of idioms. Other idioms such as pseudo idiom, phrasal compound idiom, incorporating verb idiom, could not be found by the writer.

Total idiomatic expressions found by the writer are 56 idioms

## 2. The Meaning of the analyzed idioms

No	Types of Idiom	Expression	Meaning
1	Phrasal Verb Idiom	To go over	Inspect, consider, or check the detail of something
		Tear you apart	To cause two people, presumable lovers, to separate unwillingly
		Run out of time	To have used up most of the allotted time; to have no time left
		Fall into your gravity	To descend or drop freely or effortlessly into something

	Bring the floor up to my knees	To be ready in dancing position
	Don't let the light go down	To be reduced In price, value, amount, quality, level or size.
	When the light go out	The light was turned off
	Standing over me	Standing close to someone and do nothing but watching someone else is doing something
	Put your hands on	To hold someone
	I'm giving you up	To stop chasing someone
	Set me free	To release someone or something from someone or something
	You could keep up	To maintain something in good order
	You were falling down	To fail to meet someone's expectations
	Takes me back	To remind one on the past
	Keep holding on	To continues with something
	Let me photograph you in this light	To save memories



	Find the way out	To discover the exit door from any situation
	If you are gonna let me down	To disappoint someone because of an act or behavior.
	What are you waiting for	To stay where one is delaying action until particular time or until something else happens
	Move on	To start new activity and forgetting the past
	<b>Let you in</b>	To make one enter into something
	I grew up	To be more mature or spend out one's childhood and adolescence
	Growing out	To disappears because of normal growth
	Blame it on	To accuse one or thing to responsible for something bad
	Take youe eyes off of me	To cease looking at someone or something
	Carry on	To continue doing something
	Fall apart	To break up, come apart or disintegrate
	Walk around	To walk with no particular goal
	Don't get me wrong	To misunderstand someone, especially by falsely imputing

			malice
		To search or to seek something	To search or to seek something
		Tears down my wall	To destroy completely by knocking down or breaking to pieces

No	Types of Idiom	Expression	Meaning
2	Tournure idioms	I mus have called a thousand times	Calling over and over
		Break your heart	To cause deep emotional pain and grief to somebody
		Setting the tone	To establish a particular mood or character for something
		Give me light	To give happiness or enlightenment
		Bring your heart I'll bring my soul	To give more than somebody gives to another one
		We play in the	Do something with knowing

	dark	nothing
	Let go all of our ghost	To not remembering the memories in the past
	You couldn't handle the hot heat rising	Not to be able to accept a very deep and emotional feeling
	Let me photograph you in this light	To regain or cause regain consciousness or from something unpleasant
	When pain cuts you deep	To have a deep scar
	Just look and you will see	To see without doing nothing from what happened as a result of any action
	I can bring you to your knees	To make someone surrender
	To be my keeper	To guard over something
	Water under the bridge	This expression usually used to refer event or situations that are in the past and consequently no longer to be regarded as important or as a source of concern
	Take your eyes off of me	To cease to stare at someone

		Love you in the dark	To love without knowing anything
		To stand the reflection	To see on in from people
		My life is flashing by	A story of life that have been known by people

No	Types of Idiom	Expression	Meaning
2	Irreversible Binomial idioms	When were younger and free	To have plenty of time to have fun before they realize that they are growing old
I want your heavens and your oceans		To have a good side and the bad side of the lover	
Watch and cry		To see and doing nothing as a result of an action while regretting that	

After finding the meaning of some idioms in Adele's album, the writer found that Adele tried to communicate her sorrow, regret, memories and pain when she realized that the time flew fast than she thought. Most her dictions representing of her pain and sorrow, love and wishes.

### 3. Adele's Song lyrics as English Language Teaching

As can be seen from the research finding, Adele's song lyrics used some idioms that can be used in English language teaching.

Adele song lyrics can be used to reach English with some preparation and strategies. Firstly, teacher must decide what

song that she/he wants to deliver to students. Second, teacher gives the song that contains idioms. Third, the teacher uses the text in teaching English material.

The purpose of the poetry as English language teaching using Adele's song lyrics is to stimulate students, wake them up to see, hear and think things in a new way. The researcher uses songs as a medium to improve students in understanding idiom. So that, students can master some idiom through identifying song so easily. There is an idea to teach students using song.

### **Lesson Plan**

Class	: XI
Subject	: English
Skill Focus	: Writing

#### **I. Standard of Competence**

Understanding the meaning of short functional text and essay in form of report, narrative and analytical exposition in daily life context to access scientific knowledge.

#### **II. Basic Competence**

- a. Responding to the meaning in formal and informal short functional text in essay written

language accurately, fluently, and acceptably in daily life context

- b. Responding to the meaning in formal and informal short functional text in essay written language accurately, fluently, and acceptably in daily life context and access scientific knowledge in form of narrative, report and analytical exposition.

### **III. Indicators**

- a. Explained a meaning of idioms in short spoken and written text in form of song and be able to apply it in narrative text.
- b. Arrange the meaning of connotation in short spoken and written of narrative text in form of song and be able to apply it in narrative text.

### **IV. Learning Aim**

- a. Students are able to identify the meaning of idiom found in the song lyrics correctly and be able to apply it in narrative text.
- b. Students are able to create a new sentence in a context using idiom they found in the song lyrics and be able to apply it in narrative text.

### **V. Teaching Material**

## Send My Love (To Your New Lover)

(Singer: Adele)

This was all you  
None of it me  
You \_\_\_\_\_  
On my body and told me  
Told me you were ready  
For the big one  
For the big jump  
I'd be your last love  
Everlasting you and me  
That was what you told me  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_  
I've forgiven it all  
You \_\_\_\_\_

Reff: Send my love to your new lover  
Treat her better  
We've gotta let go of all of our ghosts  
We both know we ain't kids no more x2

I was too strong  
You were trembling  
You couldn't handle the hot heat rising  
Baby I'm still rising  
I was running you were walking  
You couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ you were \_\_\_\_\_

There's only one-way down  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_  
I've forgiven it all  
You \_\_\_\_\_

Back to reff



I'm \_\_\_\_\_  
 I've forgiven it all  
 You \_\_\_\_\_

Back to reff

## VI. Learning Activities

Activities	Sample instruction	Time
<p><b>Opening</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher greets students</li> <li>• Teacher check students attendance</li> <li>• Teacher opens the class</li> <li>• Teacher gives some stimulating questions about the material is about to be given to students</li> <li>• Teacher informs the material which will be given</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Assalamualaikum.</i> Good morning class, how are you today?</li> <li>• Before we start today's lesson, I will check your attendance first</li> <li>• Let's start our lesson today by reciting <i>basmalah</i> together</li> <li>• Do you know idiom?</li> <li>• Now we will study about idiom</li> </ul>	<p><b>10 minutes</b></p>
<p><b>Main Activities</b></p>		<p><b>70 minutes</b></p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While teacher figure out the lyrics, teacher ask students to guess the tenses on the lyrics they found</li> <li>• Teacher figures out the meaning of the lyrics and students repeated it</li> <li>• Teacher ask students to compose some sentences using idiom on the song in different sentence/context orally</li> <li>• Teacher then gives the students papers</li> <li>• Teacher reads aloud the story and students fill the blanks in.</li> <li>• Teacher asks students to submit their worksheets.</li> </ul> <p><b>Confirmation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher Invites students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Class, what the tense of those lyric?</li> <li>• See? Now let's figures out the meaning of the idioms you answered. That idiom means.....</li> <li>• After you know the idioms and all the meaning, now Compose new sentences using those idioms</li> <li>• Now please listen carefully to the story that I read and use the idioms you learn before to fill the unanswered.</li> <li>• Ok Class, Time is up! please submit your work!</li> <li>• Do you have any questions so</li> </ul>	
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to ask some questions	far?	
<p><b>Closing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teacher Asks some questions to check students understanding</li> <li>• Teacher reminds students to do self-study at home</li> <li>• Teacher gives closing statements and dismiss the class</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ok, what's the meaning of keep up? Please raise your hand!</li> <li>• Don't forget to study by yourself at home!</li> <li>• Thank you and we close this lesson by reciting <i>hamdalah</i> together. <i>Wassalamu'aikum warahmatullahi wabarokatuh</i></li> </ul>	<b>10 minutes</b>

## VII. Source and Learning Media

Source: www.adele.com, <http://fujiyanto21-chikafe.blogspot.com>,

Media: LCD, Sound Speaker, Slide, Papers

## VIII. Assessment

1. Written test
2. Technique:
  - a. Teacher gives blank lyrics to students

- b. Teacher play the song and students fill in the blanks
- c. Teacher give them meaning of the idiom in the blanks lyrics
- d. Teacher asks students to compose new sentences using idiom in the song lyrics.

3. Scoring rubric

No	Description	Score
1	Right answer and the meaning	2
2	Right answer but the meaning is wrong	1
3	All answer is wrong	0

4. Scoring guidance

Total right answers	x 2
Total score	10

**IX. Instruments**

**A.**

**The Origin of SuraBaya City**

Once upon a time, there were two animals, Sura and Baya.

Sura was the name of shark and Baya is the name of Crocodile. They dwelt in the ocean

Once, Sura and Baya were looking for some nourishment.

Abruptly, Baya saw a goat.

“Yummy, this is my lunch!” said Baya.

“No Way! I saw it first! That is my midday meal Baya!” said Sura. Then they chased the goat until the hill that was not so far from the shore. Because Sura run a little bit closer than Baya, Sura caught the goat first.

Sura said “ Hey Baya, you have no right to eat this goat! I **(put my hands on)1** this goat first! This goat is mine!

“No Sura, I saw it first. So the goat is actually mine!”

“Never! The one who catch this is me! And of course the goat is mine!”

“Oke, fine. It will never end! Let’s fight! The winner will get the goat!”

Sura then tied the goat in a tree. Sura and Baya then battled for the goat. In a big battle of them, Sura and Baya **(fell down)2** from the hill. While Sura and Baya had their battle, the goat asked a rat to **(set him free)3**

After couple of hours, they were exhausted. They didn’t realize that the goat has escaped. Sura and Baya then blamed each other. Feeling exhausted of battling they created apledge to live in different places. Sura dwelt in the ocean and Baya dwelt in the land and river. The border was the sandy shore, so they will never battle afresh.

One day, Sura went to the land and looked for some food in the stream. He was very starving and there was not much

nourishment in the sea. Baya was furious when he knew Sura broke the pledge.

“Hey Baya! Why can’t you **(keep up)**4 your words? We have a pledge to look for food in our territory!”

They fought afresh. They both hit each other. Sura bit Baya’s tail. Baya did the same thing to Sura. He bit very hard until Sura eventually **(gave up)**5 and went back to the sea. Baya was so happy for his victory. After that fight, Sura never came back to the land anymore.

**B.**

**Compose new sentences using the idiom you found in the story  
above with your own words**

1. ....  
.....

2. ....  
.....

3. ....  
.....

4. ....  
.....

5. ....  
.....