

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a very important part in communication. As globalization grows, English becomes an international language which has been applied universally. English is rich in vocabulary including its literal and non-literal meaning. Stahl (2005, p. 95) says that vocabulary is knowledge of word which does not only imply a definition, but also implies how word fits into the world. Idioms take role in enriching this vocabulary. They help us to get more colorful, interesting, and native-like language to replace literal words. For example: “Finally, I get the permission from her parents!” This conversation can be more interesting if we add an English idiom such this one: “Finally, I get the green light from her parents!” Some other examples of common idioms are a **bigdeal**, a piece of cake, up to you, fast and furious, think out of the box, high five, **oneandonly**, **pokerface**, open house, go with the flow, the black market, no way, in the same boat, rolling stone, home sweet home, and break the ice.

In this study the writer chose the topic of proposal because English idioms often appear in different part of speech and variety structures. Understanding the types and structural variations of English idiom can help readers recognize how English idioms exist in an oral or written communication. Therefore, this research entitled An Analysis of English Idioms Found in One Album of Aerosmiths was done in order to find the types and structural variations of English idioms in Aerosmith’s song lyrics.

However, as non-native speakers, we still get some difficulties in learning English, especially for some statements containing English idioms. Hooper (1980, p. 124) states that

idiom is the most difficult part of English (or of any language) for a foreign student to master. There are some reasons why we should learn English idiom.

First, idiom is an expression in form of words which cannot be translated literally word for word, e.g. rain cats and dogs. In literal way, we may assume that cats and dogs are pouring down from the sky. Yet actually, it is an English idiom which simply means heavy rain.

Second, every language has different idioms and meanings. Moreno (2011, p. 21) defines idiom as a sign of communicative competence to help learners understand English culture, penetrate into customs and lifestyles of English, and facilitate a deeper insight into English history. It means that the meanings of idioms have been familiar to native speakers and naturally understood by the common uses. The use of idioms makes native speakers different from non-native speakers because idioms give typical character to the language in strong relation to the context of culture. For example, *cinta monyet* in Bahasa Indonesia to say about affectionate feeling between children. We can't just say it as "monkey love" in English because there is a certain term for that, known as puppy love.

Third, the similar terms of idioms may have different meanings between two languages. For example, an English idiom the cat got your tongue means to urge someone to start speaking. Meanwhile, the same expression in French *donner sa langue au chat* (to give tongue to the cat) means to give up.

Fourth, some English idioms are not recognizable because they have idiomatic meaning but also both literal and idiomatic interpretation. For example, in a sentence: "Did Mark take you for a ride? I saw you so angry yesterday." Non-native speakers may not aware that the sentence includes an English idiom. They may easily interpret the meaning of the sentence that Mark was a kind man to give the girl a ride, but it made her angry instead. This sounds awkward because

the literal translation between these two sentences doesn't relate. In this case, a non-native speaker who is not familiar with English idioms tends to interpret the sentence literally and misses the play of idiom. Therefore, non-native speakers have to recognize that the term take for a ride is an English idiom which means to deceive or cheat someone.

Fifth, English idioms may appear in different forms. They can be differed from their grammatical functions: noun, adjective, preposition, adverb, verb, and even sentence. Then, they may also come in different structures than its common uses like the ones listed in dictionary. For example: the tables have turned. *Here, this English idiom gets structural variation by applying passive form of the common structure return the tables.* By these variations, the non-native speakers will get more difficulties in understanding idioms, while non-native speakers who have been familiar with the common English idioms can still naturally catch the meanings. So, by learning the types and variations of English idioms, we can understand more and be aware of the existence of English idioms in a statement.

A fun and enjoyable source to get more comprehension about English idioms is from songs because listening music is much simpler and easier rather than reading text books. Every one of us must enjoy music. Moreover, idioms are often used to enrich the lyric and meaning of songs.

Music is one of the best ways to support, even enhance your language-learning experience. It is a creative way to learn some of the many idioms that the English language has in store for its learners. ...and of course, since there is no formula to build an idiom or predict the structure or the meaning, you are basically stuck memorizing them. ... These catchy songs will get the idiom stuck in your brain, and the repetition will help you improve your own English. (*González: 2013, para.1-2*)

The writer took a classical rock band, Aerosmith, whose album entitled *20th Century Masters: The Millennium Collection: The Best of Aerosmith*, which was released in 2007. There

were many English idioms found in the twelve song lyrics to help us become more familiar with English idioms. Therefore, the writer discussed about types and structural variations of English idioms found in these song lyrics by also identifying the meaning of those idioms.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study that has mentioned above, the writer formulated two research questions as the following:

1. What are the types of English idioms in Aerosmith's song lyrics?
2. What are structural variations of English idioms in Aerosmith's song lyrics?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

As stated in the previous sections, there are some problems about English idioms which non-native speakers are likely to experience. The writer found that English idiom is very important to study because it is a form of language in communication. Therefore, based on the title and research questions, this research was done in order to findout:

1. The types of English idioms
2. Structural variations

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

There are some terms which need to be defined to avoid ambiguity and multiple meanings. In line with the title and problems of this research, the writer found some key terms need to be defined. It includes language, idiom, and structural variation.

- a) Language: the particular style or system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country to express ideas and feelings using words, movements, symbols, and sound. (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary: 2011, p. 247)
- b) Idiom: group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of all the individual words. (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary: 2011, p. 219)
- c) Structure: way in which the parts of something are put and built together. (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary: 2011, p. 441)
- d) Variation: change of something which is actually is similar to something else but in a different form. (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary: 2011, p. 490)
- e) Structural variation: a change of something in the way the parts of something are put and built together.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study was expected to theoretical perspectives.

The writer hopes that this research to understand the types of English idioms and structural variations of English idioms and can help the readers recognize how English idioms exist in an oral or written communication.

1.6 Scope of Study

The writer focused on applying the theory of Cowie (1985,p.11) classifies idioms into three headings: phrasal idiom, verbal idiom and sentential idiom.

The first phrasal idiom is divided into four subheadings, next verbal idiom is also known as subjectless clause idiom and the last sentential idiom is a group of words that expresses a statement, question, etc.

Then, the writer focused on applying the theory of Baker (1992) to analyze idiom structural variations. Baker shows that there are five structural variations of idioms. Baker (1992, p. 63) states five variations of idiom. The first is changing the order of the words. Second, deleting a word. Third, adding a word. Fourth, replacing a word with another. Fifth, changing grammatical structure.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

There are many definitions of idiom which have been defined by some experts. The writer took some definitions to support clearer understanding about idioms.

Hooper (1980, p. 124) states that “an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the meanings of the words when they stand alone”. Swinney and

Cutler (1979, p. 523) define idiom as “a string of two or more words for which meaning is not derived from the meanings of the individual words comprising that string.”

According to Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary (2011, p. 219), idiom is a “group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of all the individual words.” Similarly, Oxford Idioms Dictionary (2006, p. 2) explains idiom as a phrase with a literal meaning which is used in a figurative or an idiomatic way. From the definitions above, the researcher can conclude that idiom is an expression in form of words which has non literal meaning and cannot be translated word for word, but by the whole unit of its elements.

2.2 Types of Idioms

There are many experts did their studies of idioms with different classifications. First, Makkai (1972, p. 117) classifies idioms into two headings: encoding and decoding. Idiom of encoding (identifiable) has transparent meaning and could be recognized easily by comparing proper prepositions. For example, drive at 70 mph uses at instead of with. Idiom of decoding (non-identifiable) could not be figured out by linguistic convention, e.g. beat around the bush. This idiom could be classified into lexemic and sememic. Lexemic idiom is divided into four: phrasal verb (e.g. to come up with), phrasal compound (e.g. black ice), incorporating verb (e.g. man-handle), and pseudo-idiom (e.g. spick and span). Sememic idiom conveys pragmatic meaning related to a particular culture. They include proverb (e.g. chew of something over, a bird in hand is worth two in the bush) and familiar quotation (e.g. not a mouse stirring).

Quite different, McCarty and O'Dell (2003, p. 6) classify the types of idioms into seven. The first is verbal phrase (e.g., kill two birds with one stone). The second is prepositional phrase (e.g. in the blink of an eye). The third is compound (e.g. a bone of contention). The fourth is

simile (e.g. as dry as a bone). The fifth is binominal which is in form of word + and + word (e.g. rough and ready). The sixth is trinomial which is in form of word + word + and +word (e.g. cool, calm and collected). The last is the whole clause or sentence (e.g. A bird in a hand is worth two in the bush).

Another theory of idiom classification comes from Seidl and McMordie (1988: p. 155-238) who classifies idiom into six. The first is informal idiom (e.g. alive and kicking). The second is formal idiom (e.g. as regards). The third is verbal idiom (e.g. pull the strings). The fourth is idiomatic pair which is divided into five: pairs of adjective (e.g. safe and sound), pairs of noun (e.g. ups and downs), pairs of adverb (e.g. here, there and everywhere), pairs of verb (e.g. wait and see), and identical pair (e.g. step by step). The fifth is idiom used in special field, for example: business (e.g. runs at a profit), happiness (e.g. on cloud nine), animal (e.g. crocodile tears). The sixth is idiom with comparison (e.g. as blind as a bat). Seidl and McMordie include idiom used in special fields in their classification, but it is not related to the classification of idiom based on grammatical function.

Similar with Seidl and McMordie, Halliday (1994, as cited in Fernando: 2000) also classifies idioms by contextual aspect, but he does it into three groups. The first is ideational idiom which signifies message content. This expression may describe actions (e.g. spill the beans), events (e.g. turning point), situations (e.g. be in a pickle), people and things (e.g. a red herring), attributes (e.g. cut-and-dried), evaluations (e.g. a watched pot never boils), and emotions (e.g. green with envy). The second is interpersonal idiom which fulfills interactional function between people and maintains politeness. It includes greetings and farewells (e.g. good morning), directives (e.g. let's face it), agreements (e.g. say no more), elicit opinions (e.g. what

do you think?) and rejections (e.g. come off it). The third is relational or textual idiom which is cohesive and coherent (e.g. on the contrary, in addition to and on the other hand).

Cowie (1985, p. 11) classifies idioms into three headings: phrasal idiom, verbal idiom, and sentential idiom. Phrase is a group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence, and have particular meaning when used together (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary: 2011, p. 329). Phrasal idiom is divided into four subheadings. The first is noun phrase. Noun is a word that refers to a person, place or thing, quality or activity. Noun phrase is headed with noun or pronoun and functions as subject or object in a sentence, e.g. a crashing bore. In this example, a is a particle, crashing is an adjective, and bore is a noun. The second is adjectival phrase. Adjective is a word that describes a noun (e.g. black in black cat). Adjective phrase functions as adjective in a sentence, e.g. free with one's money. In this example, free is an adjective and with one's money is a prepositional phrase. The third is prepositional phrase. Preposition is a word used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position, time, or method (e.g. of, from, or above). Prepositional phrase is always preceded by preposition, e.g. in the nick of time. In this example, in is the preposition. The fourth is adverbial phrase. Adverb is a word that adds information to a verb, adjective, phrase, or another adverb (e.g. slowly in walk slowly). Adverbial phrase functions as an adverb in a sentence, e.g. as often as not.

Next, Verbal idiom is also known as subjectless clause idiom. Verb is a word or phrase that expresses an action (e.g. drink), an event (e.g. happen), or a state (e.g. exist). Verbal idiom can be identified in five structures. The first is Verb + Complement, e.g. go berserk. Complement is a word, especially adjective and noun, used after a verb describing the subject of the verb (e.g. girl in She's a girl). The second is Verb + Direct Object, e.g. ease someone's mind. Object is a noun, phrase, etc towards which the action of a verb is directed (e.g. him in Give him the

money). Direct object answers the question of whom or what, while indirect object answers the question of for whom/what or to whom/what. The third is Verb + Direct Object + Complement, e.g. paint the town red. The fourth is Verb + Indirect object + Direct Object, e.g. do somebody credit. The fifth is Verb + Direct Object + Adjunct, e.g. take something amiss. Adjunct is an adverb or phrase that adds meaning to the verb (e.g. tomorrow in I will go tomorrow).

The third is sentential idiom. Sentence is a group of words that expresses a statement, question, etc. It usually comes in the form of proverb and saying, e.g. a bird in a hand is worth two in the bush and now or never.

Based on the classifications above, the writer chose the theory of Cowie because the writer focused on classifying English idioms based on its grammatical function, not based on its meaning or contextual aspect. Cowie's theory has also mentioned complete and clear classification related to grammatical function.

2.3 Structural Variations of Idioms

English idioms often vary in its structural common use because the speakers/writers who use English idioms have different choices of words and expressive purposes to vary the idioms.

According to Liu (2012, p. 108):

In the framework of functional linguistics, changes of syntactic or semantic element in idioms are conducive to the expression of people's experiences, people's emotions and people's interaction with others. Language users may alter their language with the aim of conveying extra meanings. In this way, many new idiom variations are formed.

Moreover, Baker (1992, p. 63) states that people do the variations of English idioms in order to make a joke or attempt to play on words. Fernando (2000) also says that transformation and manipulation of idioms are used to meet the speaker's communicative needs. In line with the

research instrument, the writer found that Aerosmith varied some English idioms by attempting the play on words to convey extra meanings and fulfill expressive purpose in their song lyrics.

Moon (1996, p. 252) says that there are three kinds of idiom variation which are frequently exploited in everyday language. The first variation includes substitution of like (e.g. as a red rag to a bull) and indefinite, definite, and plural forms (e.g. the red rag and the bull, a red rag to those Bulls). Second variation is addition (e.g. like waving a red rag to a bull, a red rag to Diane's bull) or subtraction (e.g. like a red rag to a bull - are a red rag to a bull). The third variation is changes of lexical items (e.g. red flag before a bull). Meanwhile, the common use of this idiom is a red rag to a bull.

Different from Moon, Fraser's theory is rather complicated. Fraser (1970, p. 13) states that idiom can undergo syntactic operations and still maintain similar idiomatic interpretation. He sets out seven degrees of idiom ranging from completely free to completely frozen. Level 0 is completely frozen idioms that allow no transformation at all. Level 1 is adjunction which involves the gerundive nominalization, e.g. burn the candle at both ends - burning of the candles at both ends. Level 2 is insertion of a non-idiomatic constitute, e.g. lend a hand - lend a helping hand. This involves the changing of objects placed, e.g. John lent a hand to Mary - John lent Mary a hand. Level 3 is permutation of verb-particle-noun phrase or the particle and noun phrase change place, e.g. bring down the house -bring the house down. Level 4 is extraction of particle or preposition, e.g. depend on - on whom we can depend. It also allows passive transformation, e.g. hit the nail on the head - The nail was hit on the head. Level 5 is reconstitution of gerund, e.g. She let the cat out of the bag - Her letting the cat out of the bag.... Level 6 is unrestricted which represents no idiom, only literal words. The writer found that level 1 and 5 are similar

because they change the form of verb into gerund. Level 2 and 4 are quite similar because both allow the change of word order. Nevertheless, Fraser's theory is still valid today.

Other variations of idiom is stated by Liu (2012, p. 108) who groups it according to the elements changing. The first is phonetic change, e.g. wine and dine - whine and dine. The second is changing of lexical elements, e.g. fall in love with - walk in love with. The third is change of syntactic structure, e.g. like father, like son - like son, like father. The fourth is changing of aspect, e.g. sail the boat - the boat has sailed. The fifth is metaphor, e.g. with a carrot and with a stick. This variation grouping is narrower than others because it only shows the elements changing, not includes addition, deletion, and passivization.

Baker (1992, p. 63) states five variations of idiom. The first is changing the order of the words, e.g. the short and the long of it. This example experiences a change in the order of the words from the common idiom the long and short of it. Second, deleting a word, e.g. have a tooth. The word sweet has been deleted from the common idiom have a sweet tooth. Third, adding a word, e.g. very red herring. This variation allows to add the word very to the common idiom red herring. Fourth, replacing a word with another, e.g. think outside the box. This example shows that the word outside can be used to vary the common idiom think out of the box. Fifth, changing its grammatical structure, e.g. some beans were spilled. This idiom gets variation of its common idiom spill the beans from active to passive form.

Based on the theories above, the writer chose Baker's theory of idiom variations. His theory shows complete and clear information about idiom variations structure.

2.4 Review of Previous Study

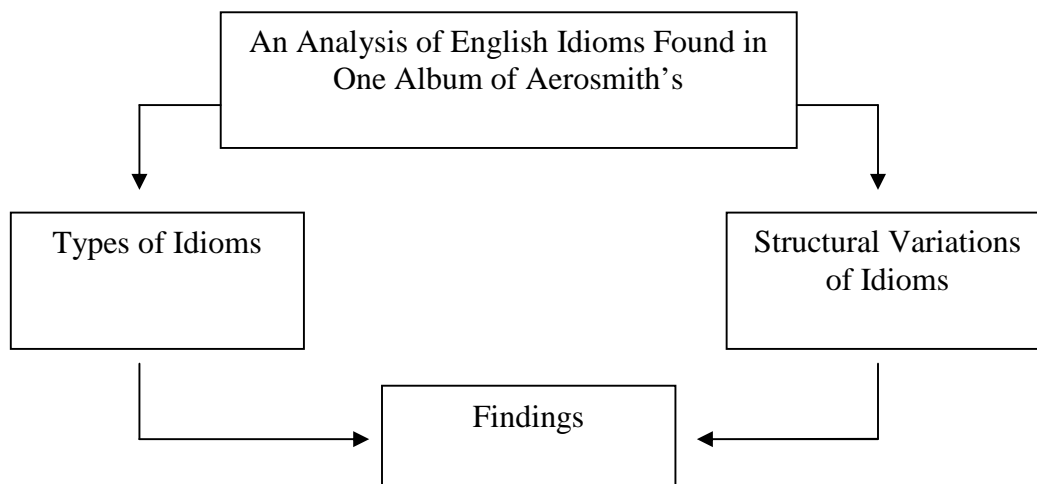
There were some previous studies had done related to English idioms. First, the writer took a study from previous researcher of Prayoga School of Foreign Language Padang, Vinsen Halim (2014), entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Short Stories: The Black Cat by Edgar Allan Poe and A Jury of Her Peers by Susan Glaspell*. He used short stories as his instruments, while the writer used songs as her instruments. The purposes of his study were to find out the meanings, kinds, and the dominant kinds of idiomatic expression in these two short stories, while the writer didn't not only discuss about types, but structural variations of English idioms, too. He used Feare's (1980) theory who says that there are five kinds of idiomatic expression: intransitive verbal idiom, transitive verbal idiom, nominal idiom, adjectival idiom, and adverbial idiom. Different with his study, the writer took a theory from Cowie (1985) which classifies idioms into three: phrase idiom, verbal idiom and sentential idiom. It means that the writer did not include phrasal verb in verbal idiom, but took proverb or saying in sentential idiom instead. This was because the writer found that idiom and phrasal verb are not in similar scope which can be proved by the existence of special edition dictionary for idioms and another one for phrasal verbs (e.g. Oxford & Collin dictionaries).

Emelie Antonsson (2012) from Halmstad University. Her study entitled *Understanding the Meaning of English Idiomatic Expressions in Song Lyrics* discussed about meaning of idioms found in three English songs: *Somebody that I Used to Know* - Gotye ft. Kimbra, *Drive by* - Train, and *Another One Bites the Dust* - Queen. In this previous study, Antonsson had done a good method by doing survey to Swedish University's students. However, by doing survey, she could use more than three songs to complete her research and enrich those students' vocabulary. Different from this study, the writer didn't do deep analysis in the meaning, but in the types and variations. Then, researcher didn't do survey in her research

method. There are many other studies related with idioms, but the writer used these previous studies to help her get deeper information about English idioms.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

From what have been told in section 2.1 until 2.4 and related to the problems of research in section 1.2, there are two important points about English idioms which become the center of concern. The first is the types of English idioms and the second is the structural variation of English idioms. It can be seen schematically as following:



**The Figure 2.5 An Analysis of English Idioms Found in One Album of Aerosmiths
(Albert Agus Lumbantobing 2020)
CHAPTER III**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research. According to Crotty (1998, as cited in Creswell: 2003, p.9) Thus, qualitative researchers seek to understand the context or setting of the

participants through visiting this context and gathering information personally. They also make an interpretation of what they find.

Qualitative method explains the phenomena of language in descriptive way by focusing on the stability of study qualitatively. This research used qualitative method because it used descriptive data in form of texts such as words and sentences, not in table or numbers.

3.2 The Subject of the study

The subject of the study is the writer was analyzed English idioms of the twelve songs in one album Aerosmiths.

3.3 The Data and Source of Data

The data is Text. The Number of data was analyzed were 12 songs. The source of the data of this research was Aerosmith's song lyrics in the album *20th Century Masters: The Millennium Collection: The Best of Aerosmith*. It consists of 12 songs:

1. Dude (Looks Like a Lady)

Dude looks like a lady

Dude looks like a lady

Dude looks like a lady

Dude looks like a lady

Cruised into a bar on the shore

Her picture graced the grime on the door

She's a long lost love at first bite

Baby, maybe you're wrong

But you know it's all right, that's right
Back stage we're having the time
Of our lives until somebody says
Forgive me if I seem out of line
Then she whipped out a gun
And tried to blow me away
Dude looks like a lady
Dude looks like a lady
So never judge a book by its cover
Or who you gonna love by your lover
Love put me wise to her love in disguise
She had the body of a Venus
Lord, imagine my surprise
Dude looks like a lady
Dude looks like a lady
Let me take a peek dear
(Baby let me follow you down)
Do me, do me, do me all night
(Baby let me follow you down)
Turn the other cheek dear
What a funky lady
Oh, she like it, like it, like it, like it
Oh, he was a lady

Dude looks like a lady

Dude looks like a lady

2. Angel

I'm alone, yeah, I don't know if I can face the night

I'm in tears and the cryin' that I do is for you

I want your love

Let's break the walls between us

Don't make it tough

I'll put away my pride

Enough's enough

I've suffered and I've seen the light

Baby, you're my angel

Come and save me tonight

You're my angel

Come and make it alright

Don't know what I'm gonna do about this feeling inside

Yes it's true, loneliness took me for a ride

Without your love I'm nothing but a beggar

Without your love a dog without a bone

What can I do? I'm sleepin' in this bed alone

Baby, you're my angel

Come and save me tonight

You're my angel

Come and make it alright

Come and save me tonight

You're the reason I live

You're the reason I die

You're the reason I give

When I break down and cry

Don't need no reason why

Baby, baby, baby

You're my angel

Come and save me tonight

You're my angel

Yeah, come and make it alright

You're my angel

Come and save me tonight

You're my angel

Come and take me alright

Come and save me tonight

Come and save me tonight

3. Rag Doll

Rag Doll livin' in a movie

Hot tramp Daddy's little cutie

You're so fine they'll never see ya leavin' by the back door, mam

Hot time get it while it's easy

Don't mind come on up and see me

Rag Doll baby won't you do me like you done before

I'm feelin' like a bad boy

Mm just a like a bad boy

I'm rippin' up a Rag Doll

Like throwin' away an old toy

Some babe's talkin' real loud

Talkin' all about the new crowd

Try and tell me of an old dream

A new version of the old scene

Speak easy on the grape vine

Keep shufflin' in a shoe shine

Old tin lizzy do it till you're dizzy

Give it all ya got until you're put out of your misery

Rag Doll livin' in a movie

Hot tramp Daddy's little cutie

You're so fine they'll never see ya leavin' by the back door, mam

Hot time get it while it's easy

Don't mind come on up and see me

Rag Doll baby won't you do me like you done before

Yes I'm movin'

Yes I'm movin'

Get ready for the big time

Tap dancing on a land mine

Yes I'm movin'

Yes I'm movin'

Old tin lizzy do it till you're dizzy

Give it all ya got until you're put out of your misery

Get ready for the big time

Get crazy on the moon shine

Yes I'm movin'

I'm really movin'

Sloe gin fizzy, do it till you're dizzy

Give it all ya got until you're put out of your misery

You're so fine they'll never see ya leavin' by the back door, mam

Hot time get it while it's easy

Don't mind come on up and see me

Rag Doll baby won't you do me like you done before

4. Love in an Elevator

Workin' like a dog for the bossman (Whoa)

Workin' for the company (Whoa yeah)

I'm bettin' on the dice I'm tossin' (Whoa)

I'm gonna have a fantasy (Whoa yeah)

But where am I gonna look?

They tell me that love is blind

I really need a girl like an opened book

To read between the lines

Love in an elevator

Livin' it up when I'm goin' down

Love in a elevator

Lovin' it up 'til I hit the ground

Shaggin' in the elevator (Whoa)

Lingerie - second floor (Whoa yeah)

She said, "Can I see you later (Whoa)

And love you just a little more?" (Whoa yeah)

I kinda hope we get stuck

Nobody gets out of line

She said, "I'll show you how to fax in the mail room, honey

And have you home by five"

Love in an elevator

Livin' it up when I'm goin' down

Love in an elevator

Lovin' it up 'til I hit the ground

In the air, in the air

Honey one more time, now it ain't fair

Love in an elevator

Lovin' it up when I'm goin' down

Love in an...

E-le-va-tor

Going down

Gonna be a penthouse pauper (Whoa)

Gonna be a millionaire (Whoa yeah)

I'm gonna be a real fast talker (Whoa)

And have me a love affair (Whoa yeah)

Gotta get my timin' right (Whoa)

It's a test that I gotta pass (Whoa yeah)

I'll chase you all the way to the stairway, honey (Whoa)

And kiss your sassafras

Love in an elevator

Lovin' it up when I'm goin' down

Love in an elevator

Livin' it up 'til I hit the ground

Do you care? Do you care?

Honey one more time, now it ain't fair

Love in an elevator

In the air, in the air

Love in an elevator

Lovin' it up when I'm going down

5. Janie's Got a Gun

Dumb, dumb, dumb, honey what have you done?

Dumb, dumb, dumb it's the sound of my gun

Dumb, dumb, dumb, honey what have you done?

Dumb, dumb, dumb it's the sound

Janie's got a gun

Janie's got a gun

Her whole world's come undone

From lookin' straight at the sun

What did her daddy do?

What did he put you through?

They said when Janie was arrested they found him underneath a train

But man, he had it comin'

Now that Janie's got a gun she ain't never gonna be the same

Janie's got a gun

Janie's got a gun

Her dog day's just begun

Now everybody is on the run

Tell me now it's untrue

What did her daddy do?

He jacked a little bitty baby

The man has got to be insane

They say the spell that he was under the lightning and

The thunder knew that someone had to stop the rain

Run away run away from the pain yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah yeah

Janie's got a gun

Janie's got a gun

Her dog day's just begun

Now everybody is on the run

What did her daddy do?

It's Janie's last I.O.U.

She had to take him down easy and put a bullet in his brain

She said 'cause nobody believes me

The man was such a sleaze, he ain't never gonna be the same

Everybody is on the run

Janie's got a gun

Her dog day's just begun

Now everybody is on the run

Because Janie's got a gun

Janie's got a gun

6. What It Takes

There goes my old girlfriend, there's another diamond ring

And, uh, all those late night promises, I guess they don't mean a thing

So baby, what's the story?

Did you find another man?

Is it easy to sleep in the bed that we made?

When you don't look back I guess the feelings start to fade away

I used to feel your fire but now it's cold inside

And you're back on the street like you didn't miss a beat, yeah

Tell me what it takes to let you go

Tell me how the pain's supposed to go

Tell me how it is that you can sleep

In the night

Without thinking you lost ev'rything that was good in your life to the toss of the dice?

Girl, before I met you I was F.I.N.E. Fine

But your love made me a prisoner, yeah my heart's been doing time

You spent me up like money then you hung me out to dry

It was easy to keep all your lies in disguise

'Cause you had me in deep with the devil in your eyes

Tell me what it takes to let you go

Tell me that you're happy, that you're on your own

Yeah yeah, yeah

Without thinkin' you lost ev'rything that was good in your life to the toss of the dice?

Tell me who's to blame for thinkin' twice

No no no no

'Cause I don't wanna burn in paradise

Let go. Let go. Let go. I don't wanna burn in paradise

Let it go, let it go, let it go, let it go, let it go, let it go, let it go

7. The Other Side

Mm, mm, mm, mm mm, mm, mm mm

Come on

Lovin' you has got to be (Take me to the other side)

Like the devil in the deep blue sea (Take me to the other side)

Forget about your foolish pride (Take me to the other side)

Oh take me to the other side (Take me to the other side)

My mama told me there'd be days like this

And man she wasn't foolin'

'Cause I just can't believe the way you kiss

You opened up your mouth with bated breath

You said you'd never leave me

You love me, you hate me, I tried to take the loss

You're cryin' me a river but I got to get across

I'm lookin' for another kind of love

Oh lordy, how I need it

The kind that likes to leap without a shove

Oh honey, best believe it

To save a lot of time and foolish pride

I'll say what's on my mind, girl

You love me, you hate me, you cut me down to size

You blinded me with love and, yeah, it opened up my eyes

Lovin' you has got to be (Take me to the other side)

Take me to the other side

I'm lookin' for another kind of love

Oh, lordy, how I need it

The kind that likes to leap without a shove

Honey, you best believe it

Now I ain't one for saying long goodbyes

I hope all is forgiven

You loved me, you hate me, I used to be your lover

You know you had it coming, girl

So take me to the other side

(Take me to the other side)

(Take me to the other side)

Forget about your foolish pride (Take me to the other side)

Oh take me to the other side

8. Livin' on The Edge

There's somethin' wrong with the world today

I don't know what it is

Something's wrong with our eyes

We're seein' things in a different way

And God knows it ain't his

It sure ain't no surprise

Livin' on the edge

Livin' on the edge

There's somethin' wrong with the world today

The light bulb's gettin dim

There's meltdown in the sky

If you can judge a wise man

By the color of his skin

Then mister you're a better man than I

Livin' on the edge

You can't help yourself from fallin'

Livin' on the edge

You can't help yourself at all

Livin' on the edge (everybody, everybody)

Tell me what you think about your situation

Complication, aggravation is getting to you

If chicken little tells you that the sky is fallin'

Even if it wasn't would you still come crawlin'

Back again

I bet you would my friend

Again and again and again and again and again

You can't help yourself from fallin'

Livin' on the edge, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah

9. Cryin'

there was a time

when i was so broken hearted

love wasn't much of a friend of mine

the tables have turned, yeah

'cause me and them ways have parted

that kind of love was the killin' kind

now listen

all i want is someone i can't resist

i know all i need to know by the way that i got kissed

i was cryin' when i met you

now i'm tryin' to forget you

love is sweet misery

i was cryin' just to get you

now i'm dyin' cause i let you

do what you do – down on me

now there's not even breathin' room

between pleasure and pain

yeah you cry when we're makin' love

must be one and the same

it's down on me

yeah i got to tell you one thing

it's been on my mind
girl i gotta say
we're partners in crime
you got that certain something
what you give to me
takes my breath away
now the word out on the street
is the devil's in your kiss
if our love goes up in flames
it's a fire i can't resist
i was cryin' when i met you
now i'm tryin' to forget you
your love is sweet misery
'cause what you got inside
ain't where your love should stay
yeah, our love, sweet love, ain't love
if you give your heart away
now i'm dyin' just to let you
do what you do what you do down to me,
baby, baby, baby
i was cryin' when i met you
now i'm tryin' to forget you
your love is sweet misery

your love is sweet

i was cryin' when i met you...

10. Crazy

Come here, baby

You know you drive me up the wall

The way you make good on all the nasty tricks you pull

Seems like we're makin' up more than we're makin' love

And it always seems you got somethin' on your mind other than me

Girl, you got to change your crazy ways

You hear me?

Say you're leavin' on a seven thirty train

And that you're headin' out to Hollywood

Girl, you been givin' me that line so many times

It kinda gets like feelin' bad looks good, yeah

That kinda lovin' turns a man to a slave

That kinda lovin' sends a man right to his grave

I go crazy, crazy baby, I go crazy

You turn it on, then you're gone

Yeah, you drive me crazy, crazy, crazy for you baby

What can I do, honey? I feel like the color blue

You're packin' up your stuff

And talkin' like it's tough

And tryin' to tell me that it's time to go, yeah!

But, I know you ain't wearin' nothin' underneath that over coat

And it's all a show, yeah!

That kinda lovin' makes me wanna pull down the shade, yeah!

That kinda lovin', yeah, now I'm never, never, never gonna be the same

I go crazy, crazy baby, I go crazy

You turn it on, then you're gone

Yeah, you drive me crazy, crazy, crazy for you baby

What can I do, honey? I feel like the color blue

I'm losin' my mind, girl, cause I'm goin' crazy

I need your love, honey, yeah!

I need your love

I'm losin' my mind, girl, cause I'm goin' crazy

Crazy, crazy, crazy for you baby

You turn it on then, you're gone

Yeah, you drive me

Yeah, now baby, baby, baby, baby

11. Deuces are Wild

I love to look into your big brown eyes

They talk to me and seem to hypnotize

You say the things nobody dares to say

And I'm not about to let you fly away

My lover with no jet lag
We'll stay up all night in my sleepin' bag
You got a heart-beatin' rhythm from the subterranean
I really love you little girl,
I don't need to explain
I love you 'cause your deuces are wild, girl
Like a double shot of lovin' so fine
I've been lovin' you since you was a child, girl
'Cause you and me is two of a kind
Ah, like deja vu I feel like I've been here
Or somewhere else but you've been always near
It's you that's in my dreams I'm beggin' for
But I woke up when someone slammed the door
So hard I fell out of bed
Screamin' mama's little baby loves shortnin' bread
And the moral of the story, I can testify
I get stoned on you girl,
That's the best reason why
I love you 'cause your deuces are wild, girl
Like a double shot of lovin' so fine
I've been lovin' you since you was a child, girl
I love you 'cause your deuces are wild, girl
Like a double shot of lovin' so fine

I've been lovin' you since you was a child, girl

'Cause you and me is two of a kind

12. Amazing

I kept the right ones out

And let the wrong ones in

Had an angel of mercy to see me through all my sins

There were times in my life

When I was goin' insane

Tryin' to walk through

The pain

When I lost my grip

And I hit the floor

Yeah, I thought I could leave, but couldn't get out the door

I was so sick and tired

Of livin' a lie

I was wishin' that I would die

It's amazing

With the blink of an eye, you finally see the light

It's amazing

When the moment arrives that you know you'll be alright

It's amazing

And I'm sayin' a prayer for the desperate hearts tonight

That one last shot's permanent vacation
And how high can you fly with broken wings?
Life's a journey, not a destination
And I just can't tell just what tomorrow brings
You have to learn to crawl
Before you learn to walk
But I just couldn't listen to all that righteous talk, oh yeah
I was out on the street,
Just a tryin' to survive
Scratchin' to stay alive
It's amazing
With the blink of an eye, you finally see the light
It's amazing
When the moment arrives that you know you'll be alright
Oh, it's amazing
And I'm sayin' a prayer for the desperate hearts tonight

The writer chose Aerosmith because this band is quite popular for oldster and youth, and the writer likes their catchy songs. The song lyrics werewrote in English and contain many idioms.

In this research, the preliminary data is Aerosmith's song lyrics. Some references from book and internet became secondary data to got theories and more information. Those data

was collected and analyzed. Information was taken and stated by some experts and relatively concreted so that the objectivity and absoluteness in this research could be guaranteed.

3.4 Data Collection

Creswell (2007, p.178-180) shows four basic types of collecting data. It included observations, interviews, documents and audio-visual materials. Observations was divided into four: complete participant, observer as participant, participant as observer, and complete observer. Interviews included face to face, telephone, focus group, and email internet interview. Documents include public document and private document. Audio-visual materials include photographs, video tapes, art objects, computer software, and film.

In this research, the writer used observation method which means to collect the primary data by investigator's own direct observation of relevant people, actions and situations without asking the respondent. The writer became a completed observer because writer observed the instrument without participated in the event of language utterance used by the informant. The advantage of this research is that the writer can record information as the time fit for collected data. The writer used non participant observation technique. It means that the writer only act as the observer of the language used by informant

(Mahsun: 2011, p.93).

Document is also the types of data collection the writer used. This is due to the research instrument which is song lyric as public document. It enable the writer to obtain the language from the participant. There were some advantages of this type. The data was accessed whenever the writer needed. It represented data that will be written by the participant with full-attention. This written evidence also saved time and expense of transcribing. The writer wasn't use

interviews and audio-visual materials to collect the data because it is not suitable with the instrument of this research which is a written material.

Creswell also places data collecting procedures into six categories. It included locating a site or an individual to study, establishing rapport with participants, doing purposeful sampling, gathering online data, recording information in written form, and decide how to store data.

Based on his theory, the writer chose one of many Aerosmith's albums which included English idioms as the first step of collected data. At the second step, the lyrics was downloaded and print out from the official website of Aerosmith. Third, the writer observed the lyrics to found out English idioms by using Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English (2006) and Idioms electronic dictionary. Then, as an English learner, the writer also found out the meaning of those idioms. Last, the writer highlights those idioms which was found out and write them in other papers.

3.5 Data Analysis

By using many references from book and internet source, the writer used referential method in analyzed the data. According to Creswell (2009, p.185-190), there were six steps in data analysis. The first step was organized and prepared the data. The second was reading through all the data. The third was beginning coding process. The fourth was generating a description of the setting or people for analysis. The fifth was advancing how the description and themes was represented in qualitative. Then, the sixth was making an interpretation or meaning of the data.

Related to Creswell theory, the writer was analyzed those English idioms by classifying them into types and analyzing the structural variation of those English idioms. The writer also

applied several steps in analyzed the data. First, the writer observed that English idioms chosen were valid based on Oxford Idioms Dictionary for Learners of English (2006) and Idioms electronic dictionary. Second, the writer classified those English idioms into types by using Cowie's theory: phrasal idiom, verbal idiom, and sentential idiom. Third, the writer identified the meaning of those idioms. Fourth, the writer observed some English idioms which got structural variation. Then, the writer was analyzed the structural variation of those idioms.

3.6 Validity (Triangulation)

Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). Triangulation will be viewed as a qualitative research strategy to test validity through the convergence of information from different sources.

There are four types of triangulations:

1. Data triangulation

Data triangulation is the use of a variety of data sources, including time, space and persons, in a study. Findings can be corroborated and any weaknesses in the data can be compensated for by the strengths of other data, thereby increasing the validity and reliability of the results. The approach has been used in many sectors to strengthen conclusions about findings and to reduce the risk of false interpretations.

2. Methods triangulation

Methods triangulation is the use of multiple methods to study a situation or phenomenon. The intention is to decrease the deficiencies and biases that come from any single method. In other words, the strengths of one method may compensate for the weaknesses of another. This type of triangulation is very similar to the mixed method approaches used in social science

research, where the results from one method are used to enhance, augment and clarify the results of another. It is also a variation on data triangulation, with an emphasis on using data collected by different methods as opposed to data collected for different programmers, locations, populations, etc.

3. Investigator triangulation

Investigator triangulation is the use of more than one investigator, interviewer, observer, researcher or data analyst in a study. The ability to confirm findings across investigators — without prior discussion or collaboration between them — can significantly enhance the credibility of the finding. Investigator triangulation is particularly important for decreasing bias in gathering, reporting and/or analyzing study data.

4. Theory triangulation

Theory triangulation is the use of multiple theories or hypotheses when examining a situation or phenomenon. The idea is to look at a situation or phenomenon from different perspectives, through different lenses, with different questions in mind. The different theories or hypotheses do not have to be similar or compatible; in fact, the more divergent they are, the more likely they are to identify different issues and concerns.

In this research the writer used data triangulation. The data can be compensated for by the strengths of other data, there by increasing the validity and rehabilitee of the results. The approach has been used in many sectors to strengthen conclusion about findings and to reduce the risk of false interpretations.