

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE ALBUM LYRICS
OF JUSTIN BIEBER *PURPOSE* AND ITS
CONTRIBUTION TO TEACHING IDIOM**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for gaining the Degree of Bachelor of Education Language
in English Language Education



by

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Assalamualaikum wr.wb

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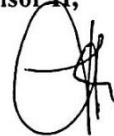
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DEDICATION

In the name of Allah the Beneficent and the Merciful, this thesis is dedicated to my beloved Parents (Mr. Nur Hamid and Mrs. Usfuriyah) and my lovely brother and Sisters (Ahmad Umam Aufi and Iqlima Luluk Baroroh), who always support me with prayer, love and patience.

MOTTO

وَلَمْ أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ رَبَّ شَقِيًّا

.and never have I been in my supplication to You, my Lord, unhappy¹.
(QS. Maryam: 4)

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانٍ فَهِيمٍ لِّبَيِّنَاتٍ لَهُمْ ۚ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَن يَشَاءُ وَيَهْدِي مَن يَشَاءُ
ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ

And We did not send any messenger except [speaking] in the language of his people to state clearly for them, and Allah sends astray [thereby] whom He wills and guides whom He wills. And He is the Exalted in Might, the Wise².

(Q.S Ibrahim :4)

¹ Departemen Agama RI, *Alqur'an dan Terjemahnya*,(Kudus: Menara Kudus:2006)

² Departemen Agama RI, *Alqur'an dan Terjemahnya*,(Kudus: Menara Kudus:2006)

ABSTRACT

Title : **Idiomatic Expressions In The Album Lyrics Of Justin Bieber *Purpose* And Its Contribution To Teaching Idiom.**
Writer : Afifatun Ni'mah
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Idiom is an interesting phenomenon in languages. Understanding the expressions of idioms is essential to gain successful communication. One of the most interesting medium of learning idiom is using a song. This research is conducted on the basis of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. This study focuses on three objectives of the study, they are; to analyze what types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*, to analyze the interpretation of the purposes from the idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*, to explain the contribution of idiomatic expression in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom. This research used content analysis of descriptive qualitative. To collect the data, the researcher used documentation of the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to gain the first and the second research problem, then used students' worksheet to obtain the third research problem. Method of analyzing data used in this research is content analysis. The result of the study showed that idiomatic expressions used by Justin Bieber in the album lyrics *purpose* are 25 idiomatic expressions. Types of idiomatic expressions which frequently used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* is prepositional verb (V+Prep). The purposes from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* are slightly different from the literal meaning of idiomatic. The researcher only found 1 idiomatic expression that have differences both in meaning and purpose, that is *run out of time*. The contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber's *purpose* in teaching idiom are developing new method of learning, composing varied material and building joyful learning atmosphere.

Keywords : Idiomatic Expressions, Justin Bieber, Song Lyrics, Teaching Idiom.

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Shalawat and salam for the prophet Muhammad who bring us from the darkness to the brightness.

I realize that I cannot complete this final project without to help from others. Many people have helped me during writing this final project and it would be impossible to mention all of them. In this chance, the writer would like to express the deep appreciation to:

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Finally, I realize that this thesis is still far from the being perfect; therefore, I will happily accept constructive criticism in order to make it better. I hope that this theseis would be beneficial to everyone, Amin.

The researcher,

Afifatun Ni'mah

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

R Respondent

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the discussion of some issues related to the topic being studied. They are background of the study, statement study, objectives of the study, scope, and limitation of the study.

A. Background of Study

People have always been interested in language. Studying language is not something new because man's interest in language has excited since ancient times¹. Language has become a social commodity inside communities. It is just as important in building human connections either written or oral. It roles as a part of social identity and forms the basis of how users identify each other. Without language, we cannot express our ideas, opinions, thought, and feeling simply by non-language medium. Understanding and learning language is very important for human being to live in a community. Often times, in our communication we find many characters precisely use their style to communicate. These characters may be used to advise, persuade, admire, and express others. So, it has a very crucial role inside the community. That is why people learn language as one of their abilities to survive.

Generally, students have their own way in acquiring language. As assumed by Krashen that acquiring another or

¹ Ramelan, *Introduction To Linguistic Analysis*, 1992. P.19

additional languages requires an individual to pass through the same stages as in learning their first language. However, some individuals find it difficult in learning another language especially the adults. It is essential that foreign language learner receive an enormous amount of exposure to the language for them to learn it². By acquiring English language, we can study more about culture from another country because many countries in the world use English for communication. Therefore, acquiring English is one of the important things in order to be able to survive in the modern era. When we communicate with other people, we do not only use one set of words anytime and anywhere in the same way of people, situations, and places. Nowadays, informal language is most likely used by people to communicate rather than formal language. One of it is idioms.

The idiom is an interesting phenomenon in languages. Idiom can give headache to language learners. Sometimes, even idiom gives us a little headache, but idiom is important to be mastered in certain situation. Idioms are used worldwide, otherwise, understanding the expressions of idioms is essential to gain successful communication³. In another side, Tina stated that “A meaning of an idiom is not a sum of its literal parts and often

² Krashen, *Language Acquisition*, Háskólaprent: 2016. P.10

³ B.A Phytian, *Correct English: Pedoman Belajar Bahasa Inggris*, terj. Febrianti Ika Dewi, Jakarta: 2012. P.9

it does not equivalent with other languages⁴”. While Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary of Current English defined idiom as “a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words”⁵. Simply stated that idiomatic expressions can be just one or a group of words and the meaning is not derived exclusively from the denotation of words.

Even idiom is harder to learn, there will be any medium to understand it. One of the most interesting medium of learning idiom is using a song. Jeremy harmer in his book wrote the reason of why English has grown so much in the world. At least, there are five reasons: A Colonial History, economics, information exchange, travel, and popular culture or pop culture such as movies or songs.⁶ Nowadays, Songs are rising day by day, and not few of English education department enjoying the top songs on the music chart. As stated by Veronica on Murphy talks about the workshops he ran for teachers in 1989 - 90 to spread his ideas about using songs in classes, and he was very surprised to find out what reactions participants of this course got from their directors and administrators. They did not want to support the

⁴ Kainulainen, Tiina, Understanding Idioms “*A Comparison Of Finnish Third Grade Students Of National Senior Secondary School And IB Diploma Programme*”, Hamikuu: 2016.P.4

⁵Oxford University, *Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary*, Oxford University Press, 1995. P. 643

⁶ Harmer Jeremy, *The Practice Of English Language Teaching*,(Cambridge: Pearson Education ltd, 2012). P. 14

teachers and they were also very skeptical about the idea that songs should be used in an educational way. What was even more surprising was that the teachers encountered the same attitude of their fellow teachers and students⁷.

Song is not only use for learning idioms, but also use for memorizing and developing vocabularies. Vocabulary plays a significant role in supporting the mastery of language skills. In order to communicate well in language, students should acquire an adequate number of words and should know how to use them accurately. Basically, the song is one of alternative ways to increase English especially vocabulary. The song is also highly memorable to everyone for listening to. as said by Wrenshall that “there is also plenty of evidence that song help memorization, and the rhythm and rhyme of the lyrics can certainly help vocabulary as well⁸”. Building joyful atmosphere while learning also can increase students spirit to understand the material in a sorter period time of learning.

English Education Department is an education institution which is provided by Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University. It is providing idiom lesson that should be taken by the second semester students of English Education Department. The medium that they have used in

⁷ Veronica, *Using Songs in English Language Teachingat Lower Secondary Schools*, České Budějovice: 2016. P.13

⁸ Wrenshall, John, *Using Song to Improve Communication Competence*, Bangkok:2002. P.43

leaning idiom is unvaried, text based medium is frequently used rather than song.

Based on the explanation above the researcher interested in conducting a research undertitle *Idiomatic Expressions In The Album Lyric Of Justin Bieber “Purpose” And Its Contribution To Teaching Idiom* because Justin Bieber is a famous RnB singer whot got several appreciations from Guinness World Record as soloist with the best song in the music chart. He has more than 200 million listener around the world. Mos of his listener is female in range 15-22 years old. The researcher assumed that the college students are suitable with the range age from Justin Bieber’s listener. Otherwise, English teacher have to develop joyful learning medium for gaining joyful learning atmosphere. So, English Education Department students have variative medium in learning and practising the idiom in order to keep up sufficient communicative competence.

B. Research Questions

The problem of this research is focused on:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are found in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*?
2. What are the purposes interpreted from the idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*?

3. What is the contribution of the idiomatic expression analysis in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose* to teaching idiom?

C. Objectives of the Study

This research is intended to meet the following objectives:

1. To analyze what types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *Purpose*.
2. To analyze the interpretation of the purposes from the idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*
3. To explain the contribution idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *Purpose* to teaching idiom

D. Significances of the Study

The result of this research is important to these following significances:

1. For the lecturer
 - a. Identifying idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose*
 - b. Informing the student
2. For the college student
 - a. Explain the idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose*
 - b. Increasing the understanding of idiom
 - c. Enlarging the knowledge

4. For the next researcher

The researcher hopes that the study can be a reference to many grammatical fields, especially in the idiomatic expression field.

E. The Limitation of the Study

In order to get a focused on explanation, the researcher gave the limitation to her research. In this study, the researcher only focused on analyzing the types of idiomatic expressions are found in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*, the purposes may be interpreted from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber, and the contributions of idiomatic expression in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This research focuses on reviews related theories and literature to understand the questions theories. In this chapter the researcher would like to elaborate the theory related to the research which is done by the researcher. Each of these is discussed in the following sections.

A. Conceptual Frameworks

1. The Concept of Idiom

1.1 The Definition of Idiom

All languages in the world has phrases that cannot be understood literally. The phrases actually can be the way of expressing what they feel that cannot be defined in their own words and sometimes need more than words to explain with.

The term idiom has been exist since the antiquity and used in many situations and in a variety of senses with some more frequently and consistently used than the other. It can be found in any literatures around the world, some of them are found in the text.

In vocabulary studies idioms have been approached from different perspectives. Here, the researcher presents some perspectives to reach agreement on the definition of an idiom. According to F.R Palmer “idioms involve collocation of a special kind. Consider, for intance, *kick the bucket*, *fly off the handle*, *red herring*. Here we not only

have the collocation of *kick* and *the bucket*, but also the fact that the meaning of the resultant combination is opaque. It is not related to the meaning of the individual words, but sometimes nearer to the meaning of a single word (*kick the bucket* means *die*).”¹

Idioms are fixed expression with obvious meaning. The individual words often give you confusion in deciding the meaning. The expression to feel under the weather, which means ‘to feel inwell’ is a typical idiom. The words do not tell us what it means, but the context usually helps².

Besides, Mantyla defined that an idiom is “ an expression that contains more than one word, and whose meaning is different from the sum of the literal meanings of its components³”. Based on Oxford Dictionary idiom is “a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words⁴”. In other words, Martin Davies indicates that idiom is “a phrase which cannot be correctly translated on the basis of translation of its

¹ F.R, Palmer.SEMANTIC *A New Outline*, Cambridge University Press: 1976. P.98

² Michael, *English Idiom in Use*,United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press,2002. P.6

³ Mantyla,K. *Idioms and Language Users: the Effect of the Characteristics of Idioms on Their Recognition and Interpretation by Native and Non-Native Speakers of English*, University of Jyväskylä Press, 2004.

⁴ Oxford University, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, Oxford University Press, 1995. P.643

syntactically distinguished consistent words and modes of combination⁵. According to Makkai (122) idioms are “polylexonic lexemes that are made up of more than one minimal free form or word “and that are “subject to a possible lack of understanding despite familiarity with the meanings of the components⁶“.

Based on the definitions above, the researcher concludes that idiom is a group of words arranged in a fixed order that have a particular meaning where it is different from the meanings of each word on its own cannot be correctly translated literally. There are no significant differences, but these two kinds of material have the difference method in understanding its meaning. Finding out the meaning literally could be done in understanding of vocabulary, but students need more action in understanding the meaning of idiom. Combining the meaning from a group of word or matching suitable meaning with sentences or context could be the step in finding the best meaning of idiom. Furthermore, idiom could be understood when each meaning is being used in context. Although the idiomatic expressions are not always grammatical, they are established, accepted and used by

⁵ Martin Davies, *Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society, New Series, Vol. 83*, New Jersey: Blackwell: 1983 . p.68

⁶Martina, *Comparative Analysis of English and French Body Idioms*, Brno : 2013. P.9

native speakers of the language with a fixed structure and meaning.

1.2 The Types of Idioms

According to McCarthy and O'Dell give classification to the English idiom types focusing on their combinations⁷, as it is shown in the following table:

Forms	Examples	Meanings
Verb + O/Complement (and/or adv)	<i>Kill two birds with one stone</i>	Produce two useful results by just doing one action
Prepositional phrase	<i>In the blink of an eye</i>	In an extremely short time
Compound	<i>A bone of contention</i>	Something which people argue and disagree over
Simile (as + adj +as, or like + n)	<i>As dry as a bone</i>	Very dry indeed
Binomial (word + and + word)	<i>Rough and ready</i>	Crude and lacking sophistication
Trinomial (word + word + and + word)	<i>Cool, calm and collected</i>	Relaxed, in control, not nervous
Whole clause or sentence	<i>To cut a long story short</i>	To tell the main points, but not all the fine details.

Moreover, in the research of Robingul Ahsan stated that Seidl and and McMordie classify idioms into the following groups⁸:

⁷ McCarthy and O'Dell, *English Idiom Advanced in Use*, (The Macmillan Company : 1970). p.i

⁸ Ahsan, Robingul, *English-Indonesian Translation Of Idiomatic Expressions In Pirates Of The Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest Movie Script*, Semarang: 2016. P. 33

a. Keywords with idiomatic uses

Forms	Examples
Adjective + Verb	- <i>Bad news</i> - <i>A big mouth</i> - <i>In short</i>
Noun	- <i>By the way</i> - <i>In the end</i> - <i>The bottom line</i>
Miscellaneous	- <i>After all</i> - <i>How in the world</i> - <i>It is too bad</i>

b. Idioms with nouns and adjectives

Forms	Examples
Noun Phrases	- <i>A blessing in disguise</i> - <i>A breath of fresh air</i>
Adjectives + Noun	- <i>A blind date</i> - <i>A narrow escape</i>

c. Idiomatic pairs

This kind of idiom consists of some combinations. Five different types are given as follows:

Forms	Examples
Pairs of Adjectives	<i>Safe and sound</i>
Pairs of Nouns	<i>Flash and blood</i>
Pairs of Adverbs	<i>In and out</i>
Pairs of Verbs	<i>Sink or swim</i>
Identical Pairs	<i>All in all</i>

d. Idioms with prepositions. e.g *behind the scenes*

e. Phrasal verbs. e.g *break up, go on, get up.*

- f. Verbal idiom.
 - 1) Verb + noun, e.g *through a party*
 - 2) Verb + prepositional phrase, e.g *keep in touch*.
- g. Idiom of comparison. e.g, *to eat like a horse, as black as coal*.

Further, Palmer F.R states that common types of idiom are phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idioms⁹.

a) 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.

e.g *make up, put down, give up*.

b) Prepositional verb

Prepositional verb is the series of verb and preposition, adverb and preposition.

e.g *look after, go for*.

c. Partial idiom

In which one of the words has a common meaning and the other word has an odd meaning called partial idiom. e.g *the idea cut the tree, I drank the bread*.

⁹ F.R, Palmer.SEMANTIC A New Outline, Cambridge University Press: 1976. P.98-99

In this study, the researcher adopted types of idiom from Palmer because he defined idiom based on the pattern of words. The researcher believes the statements of Palmer can lead to identify, describe, and explain the types of idiom.

2. The Concept of Vocabulary

2.1 The Definition of Vocabulary

Thornbury stated without grammar can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed. Only with sufficient vocabulary one can express his ideas effectively, can understand the language task and foreign language conversation. With the limited vocabulary students will have difficulties in learning and understanding foreign language¹⁰. Vocabulary as one of the language aspects have to be learned when people are learning a language. A learner of the foreign language will speak fluently and accurately, write easily, or understand what he or she reads or hears if he or she has enough vocabulary and has a capability of using it accurately.

English vocabulary is extremely large and varies as well. As Richard said, "Vocabulary is a core component of language proficiency and provides much of the basis for how well learners speak, listen, read and write"¹¹. Therefore, it is

¹⁰ Thornbury, *How to Teach Vocabulary*, London: 2002. P. 12

¹¹ Jack C. Richards and Willy A. Renandya. *Metodology in Language Teaching*. Cambridge University Press. p.255.

highly essential for English teachers to help their students in mastering vocabulary. In Oxford Learner's Dictionary states that vocabulary is:

1. All the words that a person knows or uses,
2. All words in a language, and
3. A list of words with their meanings, especially in a book for learning foreign language¹².

Webster has three definitions of vocabulary as follows:

1. A list or collection of words and phrases usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined.
2. A list or collection of terms or codes available for use.
3. A sum or stock of word employed by a language group, individual or work or in a field knowledge¹³.

The other definition of vocabulary states from Hatch and Brown, they said that vocabulary refers to a list or set of words in a particular language or a list or set of individual words that speakers of a language might use. Hatch and Brown also state that vocabulary is the only system involved in alphabetical order¹⁴. Considering the definition above, the researcher concludes that vocabulary is a group of words

¹²Oxford University Press, *Oxford Learner's Dictionary*, 4th ed., (Oxford University Press, 2008), p.959

¹³Merriam Webster, *Collegiate Dictionary* (America: Merriam Web Inc.2003) p.1400

¹⁴Brown and Hatch, *Vocabulary, Sematic and Language Education*, (New York: Cambridge Press: 1995). P.1

usually alphabetically arranged and explained. Vocabulary is a list of words which have been mastered and used in communications by the people.

2.2 Kinds of vocabulary

Vocabulary varies in the four skills of language, listening, writing, reading, and speaking. Generally, students will learn speaking and listening vocabulary before coming to reading and writing vocabulary. Scott Thornbury proposed that there are two kinds of vocabulary¹⁵:

1. Receptive vocabulary refers to the words which learners know when they listen and read or the words they know when learners receive from another. Receptive vocabulary can be called as passive vocabulary.
2. Expressive vocabulary refers to the words which learners use when they speak or write, and it called active vocabulary.

While in Mofarehs' research, Hatch and Brown indicate that two kinds of vocabulary are receptive vocabulary and productive vocabulary.

1. Receptive vocabulary

Receptive vocabulary is a word that learners recognize and understand when they are used in context, but which they cannot produce. It is vocabulary that

¹⁵Thornbury, Scott, *How To Teach Vocabulary*, (London: Longman. 2002) p.15

learners recognize when they see or meet in reading text but do not use it in speaking and writing.

2. Productive vocabulary

Productive vocabulary is the words that the learners understand and can pronounce correctly and use constructively in speaking and writing. It involves what is needed for receptive vocabulary plus the ability to speak or write at the appropriate time. Therefore, productive vocabulary can be addressed as an active process, because the learners can produce the words to express their thoughts to others¹⁶.

Fadlulrohman states in the research that Shepherd classifies vocabulary into two kinds: a receptive vocabulary and expressive vocabulary (productive vocabulary). Further, he defines receptive vocabulary as the word known when the learner listens and reads. The receptive vocabulary is also called a passive process because the learner only receives thought from others. In language application, the receptive vocabulary is considered as the basic vocabulary¹⁷

¹⁶Mofareh, *The Importance Of Vocabulary In Language Learning And How To Be Taught*, Saudi Arabia: 2015. P.25

¹⁷FadlulRohman, *Improving Students' Vocabulary Mastery Using Song Lyric (A Classroom Action Research of the Seventh Grade Students of MTs Muhammadiyah 2 Karanganyar in the Academic Year 2016/2017)*, Surakarta: 2017. p.22

2.3 The Aspects of Vocabulary

There are several aspects of lexis that need to be taken into account when teaching vocabulary. The list below is based on the work of Gairns and Redman in Rohmatillahs' research¹⁸:

- a. Boundaries between conceptual meaning: knowing not only what lexis refers to, but also where the boundaries are that separate it from words of related meaning. (e.g mug, cup, bowl)
- b. Polysemy: distinguishing between the various meanings of a single word form with the several but closely related meanings. (Head: of a person of an organization)
- c. Homonymy: when a single word form has several different meanings which are not closely related. (e.g a file: used to put papers in or a tool)
- d. Homophony: understanding words that have the same pronunciations but different spellings and meanings. (e.g flour, flower)
- e. Synonymy: distinguishing between the different shades of meaning that synonymous words have. (e.g extend, increase, expand)

¹⁸ Rohmatillah, *A Study On Students' Difficulties In Learning Vocabulary*, Lampung, P.74

- f. Affective meaning: the attitudinal and emotional factors (connotation and denotation), which depend on the speakers attitude or the situation.
- g. Style, register, dialect: being able to distinguish between different levels of formality, the effect of different contexts and topics, as well as differences in geographical variation.
- h. Translation: awareness of certain differences and similarities between the native and the foreign language. (e.g false cognates)
- i. Grammar of vocabulary: learning the rules that enable students to build up different forms of the word or even of the words from that word.(e.g sleep, slept, sleeping, able, enable, disability)
- j. Pronunciation: ability to recognize reproduces items in the speech.

On the other hand, Nation proposes what learners need to know about the word. First, he states that if the word to be learned is only receptive use (listening and reading), there is one set of answers. Second, if the word to be learned is for receptive and productive (listening, speaking, reading, and writing).there will be additional set of answers¹⁹.

¹⁹Nation, ISP, *Laerning Vocabulary in Another Language*, (Cambridge University Press: 2000). P.40

Whereas, Gower, Philips, and Walters define some aspects of vocabulary as follows²⁰:

a. The Form

The form refers to the mechanics of the language, either in term of grammar or vocabulary. With regard to vocabulary, students must understand the sentence structure of specific grammar rule, understand the pronunciation of the word, know how to spell a word, should be able to breakdown the components of a word to guess the meaning.

b. The Meaning

This is the comprehension that is generated by the grammar of vocabulary. Students connect the grammar structure with the meaning.

c. The Use

Last comes how the grammar or vocabulary gets used.

Considering the explanation above, the researcher will adopt Philips, Gower, and Walters' theory to conduct this research. Students have to mastery three aspects to understand vocabulary. They are form, meaning, and use or function.

²⁰ Rohmatillah, *A Study on Students' Difficulties in Learning Vocabulary*, Raden Intan Lampung University. P.78

3. The Concept of Song Lyric

3.1 The Definition of Song lyric

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary song means a usually short piece of music with lyric words which are sung²¹. Whereas Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary states that song is a short piece of music that you sing²². According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary the song is a short piece of music with words that you sing. Song in general is music for singing of a song at a very low price song and dance unnecessary fuss. Based on some definition of the song above, the researcher will provide her own definition that song is a set of a group of words which are contracted in/ or not in poetic phrases, sentences or composition with the musical accompaniment²³.

The song is an interesting tool that offers high imagination. The language song usually easy to be understood. It gives motivation and makes the relation between teacher and students closer. The relation will make the students bravery to ask teacher about

²¹ Cambridge University, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Cambridge University press, 2008.

²² A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, Oxford University Press, 2010.

²³ Oxford Learners Pocket Dictionary, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p.412

everything, including new vocabularies in song that they learn. Siti Tarwiyah states that song in foreign language classes, maybe use to motivate students and to create a more relaxing foreign language class²⁴.

Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines song as the words of a song, especially a pop song²⁵. Oxford Advanced Learning Dictionary also defines lyric as expressing person's personal feeling and thoughts connected with a poem or a song²⁶. Based on Webster's New World College Dictionary admits lyric is designating poetry or a poem mainly expressing the poet's emotions and feelings²⁷.

Basically a lyric of the song is the same as lyric of a poem. The difference is that a lyric of the song is written and combined with music. We usually meet a poem as word on the page and a song generally hears as sounds in the air. However, we can say that a song lyric are same.

²⁴ Siti Tarwiyah, *Game, Song and Practical Ideas to Teach Language*, (Semarang: 2008), p. 2.

²⁵ Cambridge University Press, *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), p. 857.

²⁶ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of Current English*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), p. 891.

²⁷ Agnes. Michael and David, *Webster's New World College Dictionary*. Wiley publishing: 2002.p.858.

A song lyric describes and show felling, experience, imagination and etc²⁸.

Remembering the definition above, the researcher concludes that song lyric is a composition of words or sentences which is formed by rhyme to express creators' feeling and followed by musical instrument.

4. The Concept of Teaching Idiom

4.1 Teaching Idiom

Idioms are an integral part of every language and learners need to be taught, whether implicitly or explicitly both the meaning of idioms and how to use them. Schmitt proposes that by explicit learning we emphasize the knowledge that is going to be learned directly which can lead to acquisition of the desired knowledge. According to Brown, explicit learning is “conscious awareness and intention to learn” as a result the findings for the learners who worked on the idioms in a direct way are scientifically clear although this explicit way of teaching had a slight effect on the first group²⁹.

²⁸FadlulRohman, *Improving Students' Vocabulary Mastery Using Song Lyric (A Classroom Action Research of the Seventh Grade Students of MTs Muhammadiyah 2 Karanganyar in the Academic Year 2016/2017)*, Surakarta: 2017. P.27.

²⁹Koshhal, Yasin, *The Effect of Explicit Teaching of Idioms on Strategy Choice for EFL Learners in a Reading Comprehension Test*, Guilan University:2017. P.91

Sigrit states that several researchers have acknowledged the importance of teaching metaphoric language, more specifically idioms, in EFL classroom. These expressions are suggested to be taught at very early stages of foreign language learning because before getting acquainted with the lexical and syntactic systems of a language, students are more acceptable to acquiring any chunks of language for better abilities in communication³⁰.

These studies attempted to find the contribution song lyrics to teaching idioms for language learners in ESL / EFL contexts. Zyzik discussed some activities for teaching idiom comprehension as well as literal and figurative meanings. Tran suggested four-skill integrated tasks for teaching idioms³¹.

Remembering the explanation above, the researcher concludes that teaching idiom have to be taught at early stage of foreign language learning, especially in EFL classroom. It can be helped the students to acquiring language.

³⁰ Sigrit, *The Cognitive Linguistic Approach to Teaching Idioms: A Case Study with Estonian Secondary School EFL Students*, Tartu University: 2017. P. 14

³¹Tran, *Figurative Idiomatic Competence: An Analysis of EFL Learners in Vietnam*, Vietnam:2013. P,25

4.2 The importance of the role of songs in teaching English idioms

Rosova stated that songs have a place in the classroom for helping create a friendly and cooperative atmosphere for language learning, but they can offer much more. He also mentioned the idea that songs are effective tools in education. According to Razmjoo, there is a relation between linguistics and musicology as songs have both the communicative feature of language and the entertaining feature of music. Songs have rhythmic and melodic content representing a specific form of communication in a linguistic sense³². He suggests that the use of songs in the foreign language classrooms reflects the inherent rhythmic nature of life.

Songs are not always composed of simple sentence structure or grammar. For instance, the following song Promises Don't Come Easy serves as a paragon for teaching the subjunctive mood, one of the most difficult and confusing grammatical points for students in learning English. Listening to English songs will prepare EFL learners of the genuine English language they are to be faced with. Teachers

³²Aimah, et All, *Developing Students' Ability to Master English Idioms using Songs and Pictures*, Semarang. P.52

can devise special exercises to assist students not only in improving their listening comprehension, but also increasing their vocabularies, especially in idioms lesson.

Although most students regard listening to as well as learning English songs as entertainment, they are also learning implicitly and unconsciously, which is a much more pleasant and efficient way to promote language awareness than mechanically memorizing tedious course-books of vocabulary and grammar.

Considering the discussion above, the researcher argues that song is an easy ways to guide students' understanding on English subjects, especially in idiomatic expressions.

F. Previous Study

Considering the topic discussed in this thesis, there are some researches have been done related to this topic. The research was inspired from final project of:

The first is a journal of *The Analysis of Idioms and Comparison in Adele's and Mariah Carey's Song Lyric* by P.R Wiradharma³³. This research explored about the comparisons of the idioms found particulars in the song lyrics between the singer Adele and Mariah Carey. In the term of collecting data, he used observation and documentation method. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze the data.

³³Wiradharma,P.R, *The Analysis of Idioms and Comparison in Adele's and Mariah Carey's Song lyrics*, Udayana University : 2013. Portal Garuda

The weakness of this journal is the instruments do not show in this study. So, the reader cannot identify the information deeply. The strength of this journal is he described the result details.

This journal has similarity with my research in analyzing the data. Both of the studies use documentation, the previous study used Adele's and Mariah Carey's song lyrics, while my research will use Justin Biebers' song lyrics. In the term of collecting the data, the previous and my research are using descriptive qualitative.

This study concludes that the numbers of the types of idioms found in the songs on both artists, Adele's songs contain more idioms than Mariah Carey's. The total number of the types of the idioms found in the Adele's are fourteen idioms, while Adele is only eleven total. According to the classification of idioms, Adele's songs also have more idioms than Mariah Carey's songs. Based on the results, we can clearly say that Adele lyrics representation is more meaningful and deep. This result also states that a based on true story or personal experience driven singers make more beautiful songs.

Whereas the differences between the previous and my research on the object. The previous focused on analyzing the idioms and comparing song lyrics between Adele and Mariah Carey, while my research focuses on analyzing the idiomatic

expressions in the song lyrics of Justin Bieber and also finding the contribution to teaching idiom.

The result of this study is the number of the types of idioms found in the songs on both artists; Adele's songs contain more idioms than Mariah Carey's. The total of the types of the idioms found in the Adele's are fourteen idioms, while Mariah Carey is only eleven idioms. According to the result the writer concluded that Adele's lyrics representation is more meaningful and deep.

The second journal is idiomatic expressions used in Westlife's songs by Atika Puspitasari and Efdy Saputra³⁴. This study explained about idiomatic expressions used in Westlife's songs. They used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. They used 35 songs of Westlife to analyze the idiomatic expressions. The researchers used McMordie theory to find idiomatic expressions in the songs.

The strength of this journal is the writers explained the material of idioms clearly, but the writers were not showed the instruments in this journal to give more information and the writers were not explained idioms' theory of Mc Mordie wisely.

This journal has similarity with my research on the object. This research and my research focus on idiomatic expressions as object. Whereas the differences between this journal with my

³⁴ Puspitasari Atika and Saputra Efdy, a journal entitled *Idiomatic Expressions Used in Westlife's Songs*, (Palembang:Palembang,2011). Jurnal Ilmiah Bina Bahasa vol.4 no.2

research are the previous study analyzed the data from thirty five songs of Westlife, while my research analyzes data from the album lyric of Justin Bieber *Purpose*. Then, the previous study used descriptive method to analyze data, while this research uses descriptive qualitative to analyze data.

This study concludes that the writer found all kinds of idiomatic expressions used in the songs. They found one hundred and twenty-three idioms in the form of sentence, sixty-one idioms in the form of phrasal verb, one verbal idiom, three idioms with Adjective + Noun, two identical pairs, and one idiom with key words from special categories.

The third journal is the types of idiom and their meaning of idiom in maroon 5's hands all over album by Putu Widi Antara³⁵. He used palmer's theory to find the types of idiom in maroon 5's album and leech's theory to identify the meaning. He used maroon 5's songs as data source. He explained that maroon 5 used many figurative languages in his song, including the idiom to express their feeling about pain and love him.

The weakness of this research is the instruments and the lyrics of Maroon 5's songs were not shown. So, the reader felt difficult to identify data collection technique and data analysis technique details. The writer was not given another theory in this

³⁵Antara, Putu Widi, *The Types of Idiom and Their Meaningin Maroon 5's Hands All Over Album*,(Udayana University,2015). Journal of Arts and Humanities

research, but this research was explained the types of idiom and the meaning of idiom in Maroon 5's songs completely.

The differences between this research and my research are this research used Maroon 5's songs while my research will use Justin Biebers' album. Then, this research only used Maroon 5's lyrics as documentation analysis. Besides, my research will use Justin Biebers' lyrics as documentation analysis in collecting the data. The similarity of this research and my research are using descriptive qualitative data.

The conclusions of this research were found two types of idiom in Maroon 5's songs. Based on Palmers' theory, the writer found prepositional verb and partial idiom in Maroon 5's songs. According to the meaning analysis, there is only one expression that appropriate affective meaning.

The fourth journal is figurative idiomatic competence: an analysis of EFL learners in Vietnam by H.Q Tran³⁶. This journal explores the figurative idiomatic competence of language learners and their perceptions of idiom learning in an EFL context. This study investigates the students' knowledge of 50 idioms collected from the list of frequently used idioms by Grand and Liu and two common idiom textbooks.

The researcher explains the findings conveniently. It is a strong point of this study, but the researcher does not explain the

³⁶ Tran,H.Q, *Figurative Idiomatic Competence: an analysis of EFL leraners in Vietnam, (Vietnam:2013)*. Language Education in Asia

theory which uses in this study. The researcher also does not explore the instruments that use to collect the data. So, the readers feel difficult to analyze the data.

This study has different from my research in object. This research focused on analyzing the figurative idiomatic competence in idiom textbooks, while my study focuses on type of idioms in the album lyrics. The similarity of this research with my study is the subject. My study and this research choose EFL as the subject.

The findings of the study show the students' poor idiomatic competence, especially their very limited knowledge of the frequently used idioms. The analysis uncovers the paradox between the students' situation of using and learning idioms and their desires to learn. The study argues that figurative idiomatic competence should receive adequate attention in the learning process. Figurative idioms should be inclusively taught with the skills of negotiation of meaning. Also, learners should be exposed to a variety of idioms which are not only from traditional English-speaking countries but also from the countries of the outer- and expanding-circle contexts.

The last study is an analysis of English idiomatic expressions translated into Indonesian in a stranger in the mirror

by Hafidah Kurniawati³⁷. This study explored what are the types of idiomatic expressions in a stranger in the mirror and how English idiomatic expressions are translated into Indonesian in a stranger in the mirror. The researcher thought that there are some difficulties in translation and many problems in translating of idiomatic expressions. So, she conducted the study about translation, especially in English idiomatic expressions. The researcher employed descriptive method.

The strength point of this study is the researcher analyzed the data details. She explained some examples in a stranger in the mirror and analyzed types of idiomatic expression as stated by Hockett clearly, but she did not show references in the last part of this research.

This study has different with my study in the object. This research focused on analyzing types of idiomatic expressions in a stranger in the mirror, while my study focused on analyzing types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics. This research found the meaning of the idiom, whereas my study will identify what contributions of idiomatic expressions to teaching idiom. This research has similarity with my study in research method.

The conclusions of this research are the first classification contains of three variations, such as, Phrasal Verb, Noun Phrase,

³⁷Kurniawati, Hafidah, *An Analysis on English Idiomatic Expressions Translated into Indonesian in "A Stranger in the Mirror*, (Sebelas Maret University:2007)

and Verb-Noun-Combination. From the first variation, the writer finds 52 data using the phrasal verb, with its percentage are about 53.61%. The second one, that is, the idiomatic expression belongs to noun phrase is just 7 data with its percentage is about 7.22%. This variation becomes the smallest amount of the English Phrase Compound. The last variation is verb-noun-combination which has 14 data and its percentage is about 14.43%. From the total number of the data, there are 87 data that are appropriately translated into Indonesian.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is to provide the description of the steps that are taken to conduct the study. The description involves research design, research setting, method of collecting data and instrument, and method of analyzing data. This research aims to find the reasonable answer to the research problems in the previous chapter in order to clarify the problems.

A. Research Method

1. Research Design

There are many kinds of research design in conducting a research. Qualitative research is the appropriate research method dominantly used for this study because the explanation of this study concerns the comprehensive elaboration of the nature of phenomenon, namely hedging in academic writing. Creswell believes qualitative research is the suitable research method for exploration of variables and problems that has been clearly revealed.¹

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative of content analysis because the writer attempts to analyze, describe, collect and identify the types of idiomatic expression in the album lyric of Justin Bieber purpose. Then, the writer described the purposes may be interpreted from the idiomatic

¹Creswell, *John. Research Design*, (Sage Publication: New Delhi 2014). P.

expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber purpose. Next, the writer explains the contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber to teach idiom in 2nd semester of english education students of UIN WALISONGO. The writer collects the data in the form of words rather than numbers.

2. Data Source

The source of data is the album lyrics of Justin Bieber purpose. All of data source taken from Justin Bieber songs. The primary source of the data in this study is the album lyrics. Some informations from other books and internet is to complete this study.

3. Method of Collecting Data and Instrument

a. Method of collecting data

This section discusses data collection technique and the research instruments used in this research. The researcher used descriptive qualitative. To reach the objectives of the research, the researcher will use document analysis in collecting the data. According to Maykut and Richard, strategies to collect data in qualitative research can be applied by some methods, such as observations, in-depth interview, group interviews,

documents and other source qualitative data, or field notes².

Whereas, Louis Cohen, Lawrence, and Keith investigate that there are seven main kinds of data collection instruments. They are questionnaires, interviews, accounts, observation, tests, personal constructs, role playing³.

From the theories above, the researcher used descriptive qualitative based on Maykut and Richards' theory that is documentation. The researcher uses this method to answer the first and the second research questions. Those documents used is song lyrics of Justin Bieber which downloaded from internet, and questionnaire that given to English Language Education students. The procedures of documentation analysed describe below:

1) Accessing and reading

The first step to conduct this study, the researcher accessed album lyrics of Justin Biebers' *Purpose in* www.lyricsondemand.com

After accessing the album lyrics, the resercher read the lyrics. It was intended to understand the whole contents, especially idioms.

²Richard and Mykut, *Beginning A Qualitative Research A Philosophic and Practical Guide*.(USA, The Falmer Press: 1994). P. 63

³Cohen, Louis et All, *Research Methods in Education*. (Routledge: 2007). P.332

2) Identifying

While reading the text, the writer also identified the idioms. The steps of identifying are underlining and bracketing. First, underlining the suspected idioms found in the lyrics. For example: *Didn't see what's going on*. Second is bracketing. If a group of underlined words goes beyond in one line, it will be difficult to determine the consists of one suspected idiomatic expressions to others. Bracketing technique will be useful to separate one another. Therefore, the suspected data will be clearly identified. *Didn't see (what's going on)*

b. Instruments

The instrument is the general term that researcher used to measure the data. The function of the instrument is to support the research data. Instrument helps researcher in validating the data got.

In presenting the study, the researcher used guidelines documentation analysis as an instrument. Document analysis is various textual analytical treatments of text as source or object of study. (appendix 1)

4. Method of Analyzing Data

Method of analyzing, the researcher used content analysis. Content analysis as a research method is a systematic

andobjective means of describing and quantifying.⁴ Content analysis is a method that combine concept and category. It based on theme analysis to identify themes as categories to analyze frequencies and contingencies of content categories.

In our context we only need to describe the more deductive sort of theme analysis, because inductive procedures are sufficiently described with inductive category formation. There are two basic steps of this form of content structuring or theme analysis:

- a. The first step is deductive. A list of themes is developed in advance, coming from theory, previous studies. A lattice guideline has to be developed, following deductive category assignment. The material comes from Justin Bieber's song lyric.
- b. The second step is to extract all coded material per category and to summarize this material per category. If there is a huge amount of material per category, then inductive category formation is more adapted. In this research, The researcher measure English education students' understanding about idioms. The worksheet was given to gain contribution of idiom.⁵

⁴ Satu Elo & Helvy Kyngas, *The Qualitative Analysis Content*, 2007, (University of Oulu: Findland), p. 108

⁵Marying, Philipp, *Qualitative Content Analysis*, 2014, (Klagenfurt, Austria). P.104

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the analysis, the interpretation, and contribution of the data obtained based on the result of researcher description. The chapter involves finding and discussion. Each finding has discussions of the data that is presented in relation to the research questions.

A. Finding

Previously stated in chapter I, this study aimed to analyse what types of idiomatic expressions are found in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*. What are the purposes interpreted from the idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose* and what is the idiomatic expression analysis of the album lyrics of Justin Bieber contributed to teaching idiom. As stated in chapter III, the researcher took the data from the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*. The data will be shown below:

1. Types of idiomatic expressions found in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *Purpose*
 - a. The following explains the types of idiomatic expressions found in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*
 - 1) **Mark My Words**

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idiomatic expressions	Types of idiomatic expressions			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1.	Mark my words		✓		Pegannng perkataanku
2.	Fade away	✓			Memudar

This song tells about someone to persuade his couple to believe him. He will prove his words to his couple. He does not want his relationship faded away. (see appendix 5 page 103) The table shows that the researcher found three types of idiomatic expressions in the song “ Mark My Words ”. *Mark my words* is included in a partial idiom because it has pattern verb + noun. *Faded away* is included in phrasal verb because it has a pattern verb + adverb. .

2) What do you mean?

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idiomatic expression	Types of idiomatic expressions			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1.	Make up your heart/ make up your mind			✓	Bulatkan tekad/ tentukan pilihan
2	Running out of time	✓			Kehabisan waktu

What do you mean told about someone does not understand with his couple’s behaviour. It can be seen in the lyric *what dou*

you mean? When you nod your head yes but you wanna say no when you don't want me to move but you tell me to go. (see appendix 5 page 105) The researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song “What do you mean”. *Make up* is included in prepositional verb because it has a pattern verb + preposition. *Running out of time* is included in phrasal verb because it has a pattern verb + adverb.

3) Sorry

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idiomatic expression	Types of idiomatic expressions			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Run out of time	✓			Kehabisan waktu
2	Go out	✓			Pergi

The song entitled sorry tells about someone asked his love to give him a second chance because he admitted that he made a mistake. (see appendix 5 page 108) This table shows that the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song “Sorry”. Both of *Run out of time* and *Go out* are included in phrasal verb because it has a pattern verb + adverb.

4) Love yourself

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositiona l Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Rain on my parade			✓	Menghancurkan kebahagiaanku
2	Hit up			✓	Menghubungi
3	Moving on			✓	Bangkit
4	Caught up			✓	Terjebak
5	Holding on			✓	Bertahan

The song of love yourself tells about love yourself first, before you love others. This song is also telling about the person that have been moving on from his ex. The ex still hit his phone up, but he does not care. (see appendix 5 page 110) The researcher found five idiomatic expressions in the song “Love Yourself”. All of them are included types of prepositional verb. *Rain on my parade*, *Hit up*, *Moving on*, *Caught up*, *Holding on* are prepositional verb because it has a pattern verb + preposition.

5) Company

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Preposition al Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Stay in touch			✓	Tetap berhubungan

The song of company tells about someone's hope in his friendship. Share anything they have. Keep each company. To call him baby is not should be his love, because they are best friend. (see appendix 5 page 112) The table above shows that the researcher found one type of idiomatic expressions in the song "Company". *Stay in touch* is included in prepositional verb because it has a pattern verb + preposition.

6) No pressure

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Pick up			✓	Menjemput , menyadari.
2	Make up			✓	Menyusun, membuat, memutuskan.
3	Give up			✓	Menyerah

This song tells about maintaining a relationship. Giving time to girlfriend to make her mind up, even he knows that the girl do not want to talk with him. He think that finnally he found someone like her. So, he begs to her to love again. (see appendix 5 page 113) The researcher found four types of idiomatic expressions in the song "No Pressure". All of them are included in prepositional verb. *Pick up, Make up, Put up Give up* are prepositional verb because it has pattern verb + preposition.

7) No sense

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Make no sense	✓			Tidak dapat dimengerti, tidak masuk akal
2	Go away	✓			Meninggalkan

The researcher concludes that no sense tells about dissatisfaction. The singer frustrated after losing his precious girlfriend. He feels that his world is not same anymore since the day they break up. It is unbelievable to continue his life without his girlfriend next to him. (see appendix 5 page 116) The table shows that the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song “ No sense ”. Both of *Make no sense* and *Go away* are included in phrasal verb because it has pattern verb + adverb.

8) The feeling

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Get out	✓			Menjauh

The feeling tells us about Justin’s weird feeling. He confused what feeling does he have. He is trying to find the truth either is he falls in love with her? or is he falling in love with the feeling? (see appendix 5 page 118) The table above shows that the researcher found one type of idiomatic expressions in the song “The Feeling”. *Get out* is included in phrasal verb because it has a pattern verb + adverb.

9) Life is worth living

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms			Meaning
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)	
1	Hold up	✓			Bertahan
2	Help out	✓			Membantu

Live is worth living tells us about how adorable live is. Never give up on everything you have been suffering from. Stay strong in every trial given. Because this life is too adorable for distressing.(see appendix 5 page 120) The researcher found three types of idiomatic expressions in the song “Life is worth living”. All of them are included in phrasal verb. *Hold up, Help out, Come down* are phrasal verb because it has pattern verb + adverb.

b. The following explains the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* without idiomatic expression

1) I'll show you

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in the table below:

No	Idiomatic expression	Types of idiomatic expressions		
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)
1.	-	-	-	-
2.	-	-	-	-

I'll show you tells about the writer will show that life is hard. There is no someone perfect, but everyone wants him to be perfect. They do not know that it is hurting, but he never give up to show them his best. (see appendix 5 page 104) The table above shows that/ the researcher not found any idiom in this song.

2) Where are you now

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	Prepositional Verb (V+Prep)
1	-	-	-	-

“Where are you now” tells us about losing a part of his breath without any permission. His girlfriend left him when he needs her. Contrast to his sacrifice standing by her anything

happened, the girl choose to left him whe she is needed.(see appendix 5 page 122) The researcher did not find any type of idiomatic expressions in the song “Where are you now”.

3) Purpose

Types of idiomatic expressions found in this song are described in table below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal verb (V+ Adv)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	PrepositIonal Verb (V+Prep)
1.	-	-	-	-

Purpose tells us about grateful. He thanks God that already gave everything he had now. Instead of he is not an obedient servant but everything happened is lead him to change.(see appendix 5 page 125) The researcher did not find any type of idiomatic expressions in the song “Purpose”.

2. The purposes interpreted from idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*.

As previously stated in chapter I, the second research problem aims at defining the purposes interpreted from idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *Purpose*. The researcher took the sample from the album lyrics of Justion Bieber purpose. After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found several purposes that interpreted. The data are displayed below:

a. Mark my words

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Partial idiom	To prove a promise to someone	<i>mark my words</i> , that's all that I have
2.	Prepositional verb	To ask someone to stay	<i>Falling in</i> and out of trust
3.	Phrasal verb	To keep the relation	And I won't let us just <i>fade away</i>

From the From the table above, it can be seen that there are three types of idiomatic expressions found in the song “ Marks My Words”.

- 1) *Marks my words*, that's all that I have.

Word *marksmy words* means *remembering* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to prove a promise to someone*.

- 2) *Falling in* and out of trust.

The word *falling in* means *stand by* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to ask someone to stay*.

b. What do you mean?

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Prepositional verb	To make sure something	Better <i>make up</i> your mind
2.	Phrasal verb	To use all available time	Said we're <i>running out of time</i>

The data above shows that the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song “ What do you mean?”.

- 1) Better *Make up* your mind

The Word *make up* have similiarity both idiomatically and purpose that may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression which is *to make sure something*.

- 2) Said we're *Running out of time*.

Word *running out of time* means *busy* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to use all available time*.

c. Sorry

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Phrasal verb	To ask for an apologise	I hope I don't <i>run out of time</i> , could someone call the referee?
2.	Phrasal verb	To leave someone	You go you <i>go out</i> and spill the truth

The table above, shows that the researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “Sorry”.

- 1) I hope I don't *run out of time*, could someone call the referee?

The word *run out of time* means *busy* idiomatically. But the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to ask for an apologize*.

- 2) You go you *go out* and spill the truth.

The word *go out* has similiarity both idiomatically and purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to leave someone*.

d. Love yourself

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Prepositional verb	To ask for an apologise	For all the times that you <i>rain on my parade</i>
2.	Prepositional verb	To communicate with someone else	Hit my phone up
3.	Prepositional verb	To jump out of the trouble and go on	And baby I be <i>moving on</i>
4.	Prepositional verb	To get stuck in something	And I've been so <i>caught up</i> in my job
5.	Prepositional verb	To endure something	I'm still <i>holding on</i> to something

From the table above, the researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “Love Yourself”.

1) For all the time that you *rain on my parade*.

The word *rain on my parade* means *spoil someones' plan* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to ask an apologize*.

2) *Hit my phone up*.

The word *hit up* means *demand* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to communicate with someone else*.

e. Company

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Prepositional verb	To keep communication	Maybe we can <i>stay in touch</i>

The researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “Company”.

1) May be we can *stay in touch*.

The word *stay in touch* has similarity both idiomatically and purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression which is *to keep communicate*.

f. No pressure

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Prepositional verb	To give decision	I'm believing you'll <i>pick up</i> one day
2.	Prepositional verb	To make sure something	You ain't gotta <i>make</i> your mind <i>up</i>
3.	Prepositional verb	To stop to do something	Never <i>give up</i> a love like this

The researcher found prepositional verb type of idiomatic expression in the song “No Pressure”.

1) I'm believing you'll *pick up* one day.

The word *pick up* means *aware* idiomatically. While the purpose from that idiomatic expression is *to give decision*.

2) Never *give up* a love like this.

The word *give up* has similarity both idiomatically and purpose which is *to stop to do something*.

g. No sense

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Phrasal verb	To be understandable or logic to someone	It don't <i>make no sense</i> unless I'm doing it with you
2.	Phrasal verb	To leave someone	Oh, my heart's a vacant house when you're <i>gone away</i> , it's so empty

From the data above, the researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “No Sense”.

- 1) It don't *make no sense* unless I'm doing it with you.

The word *make sense* has similarity both idiomatically and purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression which is *to be understandable or logic to someone*.

- 2) Oh, my heart's a vacant house when you're *gone away*, it's so empty.

The word *gone away* has similarity both idiomatically and purpose may be interpreted from idiomatic expression which is *to leave*.

h. The feeling

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Phrasal verb	To escape from something	Can't <i>get out</i> of my head

From the table above, the researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “The Feeling”.

- 1) Can't *get out* of my head.

The word *get out* means *avoid* idiomatically. While the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to escape from something*.

i. Life is Worth Living

No	Types of idiom	Purpose	Idiom
1.	Phrasal verb	To keep someone	But it's strong enough to <i>hold us up</i>
2.	Phrasal verb	To assist someone	God sent an angel to <i>help you out</i>

From the data shown above, the researcher found a type of idiomatic expression in the song “Life is worth living”.

- 1) But it's strong enough to *hold us up*.

The word *hold up* means *stay* idiomatically. While purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to keep someone*.

- 2) God sent an angel to *help you out*.

The word *help out* has similarity both idiomatically and purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression which is *to assist someone*.

3. The contributions of idiomatic expressions in the lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom.

As previously stated on Chapter I, the third research problem is aimed at explaining the contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* in teaching idiom. The researcher gains the data from the questionnaire given

to students after teaching idiom through song. The process of teaching is explained below.

The teacher opened the class by checking do the students have been ready to study. Then the teacher started the class by greeting students. After the students respond teacher's greeting, the teacher checked students' attendance list. Before the class began the teacher ask a student to lead praying.

In the opening activity, the teacher began the step of inculcating a religious attitude which is proven by saying "Assalamualaikum" when entering the class then continued with praying together. Then the teacher asked the students about the previous materials given. After the students deliver their responses, the teacher reviewed the previous material as a reminder. The review followed by the motivation that would be given by the teacher to support students in studying. Opening activity closed by giving a further explanation about the materials which is included learning aims, and the main stage of learning that would be delivered by the teacher.

The core activity is started by providing a song with the lyrics. Teacher allowed students to pay attention in the song and its lyrics given. Then the teacher hooked students by asking what they found from the lyric. After checking students' finding, teacher led students to find idiomatic expression in the lyrics. Then teacher guided students to answer all questions about idiomatic expression given by teacher. After questioning section, teacher asked students

to identify idiomatic expressions in the song lyric given in pairs. After identifying idiomatic expressions the teacher proven students' understanding about idiomatic expression they found by asking students to classify the types of idiomatic expression found. Classifying the types is continued with finding the meaning of the lyrics. Then teacher asked students to make sentences based on the idiomatic expressions they found. Creating section is followed by sharing students' worksheets that would be corrected by the teacher.

The closing activity started with concluding materials studied. Then continued with reflecting the whole activities had done. This last activity closed by giving assessment to the students individually. The kind of assessment was given the worksheet to the students. The worksheet contains song lyrics, idioms table, and form of composing sentences. Each student has to complete the worksheet perfection. The score will be assessed based on the right and wrong answer.

The result of students' worksheet

No	Respondents	Idiomatic expressions	Types		
			Phrasal verb (V+Adv)	Partial idiom (V+N)	Prepositional verb (V+Prep)
1.	R1	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie		✓	
2.	R2	Mark my words		✓	
		Live a lie		✓	
		Fade away	✓		

3.	R3	Mark my words		✓	
		Live a lie		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
4.	R4	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
5.	R5	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
6.	R6	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
7.	R7	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
8.	R8	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
9.	R9	Mark my words		✓	
		Trying to rekindle us			✓
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie	✓		
10.	R10	Mark my words		✓	
		Tryinng to rekindle us			✓
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie	✓		
11.	R11	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie	✓		
		Mark my		✓	

12.	R12	words			
		Live a lie	✓		
		Fade away	✓		
13.	R13	Mark my words		✓	
		Live a lie			
		Fade away	✓		
14.	R14	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
15.	R15	Mark my words		✓	
		Trying to rekindle us			✓
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie	✓		
16.	R16	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
		Live a lie			
17.	R17	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
		Falling in	✓		
18.	R18	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
19.	R19	Mark my words		✓	
		Live a lie		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
20.	R20	Mark my words		✓	
		Falling in			✓
		Fade away	✓		
21.	R21	Mark my words		✓	
		Live a lie		✓	
		Fade away			

		Trying to rekindle us			✓
22.	R22	Mark my words		✓	
		Fade away	✓		
		Trying to rekindle us			✓
		Live a lie	✓		
23.	R23	Mark my words		✓	
		Out of trust			✓
		Fade away	✓		
		Trying to rekindle us			✓
		Live a lie	✓		

No	Respondents	Sentences
1.	R1	I was caught up in the memory
		Don't rain on my parade
		I have moved on from the moment
		I am like live a lie
		You will lament, if you not marks my words
2.	R2	It's time we get rid of these old newspaper
		You can always rely on your parents to watch your back
		Hey stick around for a minute, I need to talk to you
		I wake up bright and early
		No pain no gain, I the road to becoming doctor is hard and long
3.	R3	You know I'm busy but you always hit my phone up
		She rains on my parade last night at my birthday party
		She said, "you mark my words tha I love you!"
		As I know, his father live a lie almost 10 years
		I don't know this feeling fade away for a month!
4.	R4	I was caught up in the moment
		You still hit my phone up
		Can you move on from the girl?

		You rain on my parade
		I falling in love with you
5.	R5	I was caught up in the moment
		You still hit my phone up
		Can you move on the girl?
		You rain on my parade
		I falling in love with you
6.	R6	I was caught up in the moment
		You still hit my phone up
		Can you move on from girl?
		You rain on my parade
		I falling in love with you
7.	R7	I was caught up in the moment
		You still hit my phone up
		Can you move on from me
		You rain on my parade
		I falling in love with you
8.	R8	My feeling is fade away
		I was moving on
		You caught up in this job
9.	R9	I'm like live a lie
		You still hit me up
		I was moving on
		Your love is faded away
		You rain on my parade
10.	R10	I'm like live a lie
		You still hit me up
		I was moving on
		Your love is faded away
		You rain on my parade
11.	R11	I was caught up in the memory
		You move on from me
		I like live a lie
		You rain on my parade
		You still hit me up
12.	R12	I was caught up in my job
		You rain on my parade
		You still hit my phone up
		I won't let us just fade away
		I be moving on

13.	R13	I was caught up in your dreams
		I was moving on
		You hit my phone up
		You rain on my parade
		Let us just fade away
14.	R14	I was caught up in the moment
		I was falling in love
		I was moving on
		You still hit my phone up
		Let us just fade away
15.	R15	I'm like live a lie
		I was moving on
		You still hit my phone up
		Your love is faded away
		You rain on my parade
16.	R16	I was caught up in the memory
		You move on from me
		I like live a lie
		You rain on my parade
		You still hit me up
17.	R17	I was moved on from him
		He always hit me up
		I was caught up in this moment
		I'm falling in love with you
		Your face is faded away
18.	R18	Mark my words!
		You still hit my phone up
		I be moving on
		Let just us fade away
		I've been so caught up in my job
19.	R19	I listened intently, caught up in his explanations
		You still hit my phone up
		I be moving on
		I hate you, because you rain on my parade
		Your face is faded away
20.	R20	I was caught up in the moment
		I was falling in love
		I was moving on
		You still hit my phone up
		Let us just fade away

21.	R21	I want you fade away from my life
		They must moving on of the past time
		The trouble getting me rain on my parade
		Don't forget, mark my words
		I was caught up in this moment
22.	R22	The trouble getting me rain on my parade
		They must moving on of the past time
		I want you fade away from my life
		I was hit my phone up when selli call me
		Remember, mark my words
23.	R23	I'll be moving on from him
		I'm better sleeping on my own than follow you
		I am llive a lie
		I was caught up in the moment
		Let us just fade away

The contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Biebers' *purpose* in teaching idiom are developing a new method of learning, composing varied material and building joyful learning atmosphere.

The first contribution is developing new method of learning. The researcher decided use new method that have been practiced yet by lecturer. The lecturer usually delivers the material with text-based learning process. Providing several kinds of text then finding idioms and its meaning. Here, the researcher developed the method by providing several kinds of song which contains idioms, then allowed studentrs to find idiomatic expressions and its meaning, and continued to composing some simple sentences based on idiomatic they found.

The second contribution is composing varied material in teaching. As usually done by the lecturer. Students use handout as

their learning material. Rereading the text and finding the meaning of idioms is the main task. Here, the researcher composing varied material in teaching idiom. As described lesson plan. (see appendix 1) The researcher give further explanation about types of idiomatic expressions based on expert, then the researcher guide students to classify what is the type of idiomatic expressions they found. This section is have not done before in teaching learning process.

The last contribution is building joyful learning atmosphere. Listening to the music is not a bored activity. not only entertaining song also used as medium for learning. When the music is playing, the students started keep their head nod, stamp their foot, and not a few of the try to follow the lyric. Those gesture showed that they enjoy teaching learning process through song.

B. Discussion

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 25 idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. The researcher used Palmer's theory to analyze types of idiomatic expressions. He classified types of idiom into three types, they are phrasal verb (V+ Adv), partial idiom (V+N) and prepositional verb (V+ Prep). (see page 14) In this research, the researcher found three types of idiomatic expressions based on Palmer used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. Two types of idiomatic expressions based on Palmer commonly used by Justin Bieber are phrasal verb and prepositional verb. The researcher found 12 idiomatic expressions both phrasal verb and prepositional verb in

the album lyrics *purpose*. Besides, the researcher only found 1 idiomatic expression in type partial idiom. We can take a look at one of example of phrasal verb (V+ Adv) used by Justin Bieber in the album lyrics *purpose*, it was found that “fade away”. Then, one of example of prepositional verb is “moving on”. The example of partial idiom is “mark my words”.

Dealing with the first question which is describing the types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*, the second question deal with the purposes interpreted from the idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. As in description showed, the researcher found that the purposes from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* are slightly different from the literal meaning of idiomatic. The researcher only found 2 idiomatic expressions that had differences, both in meaning and purpose, they are *run out of time* in the song lyric “sorry” and *coming down* in the song lyric “I’ll Show You”. I hope I don’t *run out of time*, could someone call the referee? The word *run out of time* means *busy* idiomatically. But the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to ask for an apologize*. The word *coming down* means *descend* idiomatically. Unless, the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to give commands*.

Then, the third question deal with the contribution idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom. As previously describe, the researcher found three

contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom. Which are the material of learning, a method of learning and the atmosphere of learning. The first contribution is composing the new material by learning idiom through song lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. The second contribution is developing a new method in learning idioms, where usually they learn idiomatic manually, now they learn idioms through song. The last contribution is the atmosphere of learning, students that learning idiom through song is quite enjoying the teaching learning process.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The conclusions and suggestions needed for this research are explained this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of findings and discussions, the researcher found three points they are types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose*, the interpretation of the purposes from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*, and the contribution of idiomatic expressions in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose* in teaching idiom.

Types of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* used three kinds of idiom based on Palmers' theory, they are phrasal verb, partial idiom and prepositional verb. Meanwhile, the researcher analyzed twelve songs in the album lyric "*purpose*" of Justin Bieber and the researcher found 9 idiomatic expressions in the pattern of phrasal verbs, 1 idiomatic expression in the pattern of partial idiom, and 10 idiomatic expressions in the pattern of prepositional verbs. Type of idiomatic expressions which frequently used in the album lyric of Justin Bieber *purpose* is prepositional verb.

The purposes from idiomatic expressions used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* are slightly different from the literal meaning of idiomatic. The researcher only found 1 idiomatic

expression that had differences, both in meaning and purpose, it is *run out of time* in the song lyric “sorry”. I hope I don’t *run out of time*, could someone call the referee? The word *run out of time* means *busy* idiomatically. But the purpose may be interpreted from that idiomatic expression is *to ask for an apologize*.

The researcher found three contributions of idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose* to teaching idiom. Which are the material of learning, a method of learning and the atmosphere of learning. The first contribution is composing the new material by learning idiom through song lyrics of Justin Bieber *purpose*. The second contribution is developing a new method in learning idioms, where usually they learn idiomatic manually, now they learn idioms through song. The last contribution is the atmosphere of learning, students that learning idiom through song are quite enjoying the teaching learning process.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result and analysis of the present research, the researcher would like to suggest for further research.

Firstly, this research is conducted to give knowledge to English education students about idiomatic expressions in the song. Secondly, learning idiom is essential because idiom exist in formal and informal situations. The last, hopefully idiom is not only used in the classroom but also in every situation.

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Appendix 1
Instrument

No	Types of Idioms	Indicators	Idiom	Reference
	Phrasal Verb	Contains of Verb + Adverb	Blow up; bring up; call off; do over; fill out; find out; hang up; look over; leave out; make up; put away; put off; put away; put out; read over; put out; take off; turn down; try out.	Palmer: 98
2	Partial Idiom	Combination of Verb + Noun	Rain dogs and cats; call it a day; can't make heads or tails of; catch one's eyes; give it a shot; give a hand; golden handshake; hit the nail on the head;	Palmer: 99

			see eye to eye; wouldn't caught dead.	
	Prepositional idiom	Sequences of Verb + Preposition or sequences of Verb + Adverb + Preposition.	In front of me; with the black red sail; with a fourteen inch screen; in several minutes; next to the school; after the lion; after three act.	Palmer: 101

Instrument

No	Types of Idiom	Purposes	Idiom
1.	Phrasal Verb	To reinforce an idea or to prove someone	I won't let us just <i>fade away</i>
2.	Partial Idiom	To prove a promise to someone	<i>Mark my words</i> , that's all that I have
3.	Prepositional idiom	To show something happening	I've been caught up in my job, didn't see what's <i>going on</i>

Appendix 2

Name : Alifa Mauliyah Fakhra
Student's Number : 180204609

Mark My Words

Mark my words, that's all that I have

Mark my words, give you all I got

In every way I will

You're the only reason why

Oh I don't wanna live a lie

Mark my words

Mark my words

So you heard it all before

Falling in and out of trust

Trying to rekindle us

Only to lose yourself

But I won't let me lose you

And I won't let us just fade away

After all that we've been through

I'm a show you more than I ever could say

Mark my words, that's all that I have

Mark my words, give you all I got

In every way I will

You're the only reason why

Oh I don't wanna live a lie

Mark my words
 Mark my words

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom based on the column below

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.	Marks my words			✓
2.	Live a lie			✓
3.	Fade away	✓		
4.				
5.				
6.				

Love Yourself

For all the times that you rain on my parade
 And all the clubs you get in using my name
 You think you broke my heart, oh girl for goodness sake
 You think I'm crying on my own, well I ain't

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone thinking I still care
 I don't but, you still hit my phone up
 And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'
 I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that
 My mama don't like you and she likes everyone
 And I never like to admit that I was wrong
 And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going on
 And now I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
 You should go and love yourself
 Cause if you like the way you look that much
 Oh baby you should go and love yourself
 And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
 You should go and love yourself

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom based on the column below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.	Ruin on my parade		✓	
2.	hit my phone up		✓	
3.	Caught up		✓	
4.				
5.				

Compose five sentences based on idiom that you found!

1. You know I'm busy but you always hit my phone up.
2. She ruins on my parade last night at my birthday party.
3. She said, "you may mark my words that I love you!"
4. As I know, his father live a lie almost 10 years.
5. I don't know this feeling fade away for a month!

Name
Student's Number

Anisatul Ulyun
1003046123

Mark My Words

Mark my words, that's all that I have
Mark my words, give you all I got
In every way I will
You're the only reason why
Oh I don't wanna live a lie
Mark my words
Mark my words

So you heard it all before
Falling in and out of trust
Trying to rekindle us
Only to lose yourself
But I won't let me lose you
And I won't let us just fade away
After all that we've been through
I'm a show you more than I ever could say

Mark my words, that's all that I have
Mark my words, give you all I got
In every way I will
You're the only reason why
Oh I don't wanna live a lie

Mark my words
Mark my words

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom based on the column below.

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.	Marks my words			✓
2.	Fade away	✓		
3.	Trying to remind us		✓	
4.	Live a lie	✓		
5.				
6.				

Love Yourself

For all the times that you rain on my parade
And all the clubs you get in using my name
You think you broke my heart, oh girl for goodness sake
You think I'm crying on my own, well I ain't

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone thinking I still care

I don't but, you still hit my phone up

And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'

I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that

My mama don't like you and she likes everyone

And I never like to admit that I was wrong

And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going on

And now I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
 You should go and love yourself
 Cause if you like the way you look that much
 Oh baby you should go and love yourself
 And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
 You should go and love yourself

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom based on the column below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.	Rain on my parade			✓
2.	hit my phone up		✓	
3.	moving on			✓
4.	caught up			✓
5.				

Compose five sentences based on idiom that you found!

1. The trouble getting me rain on my parade.
2. They must moving on from the past.
3. I want you fade away from my life.
4. I was hit my phone up when Selvi call me.
5. ~~Remember~~, Mark my words

Appendix 3

Lesson Plan

University	: UIN WALISONGO
Subject	: English
Academic Year	: 2018/2019
Class/Semester	: PBI / 2
Material	: Countries, nationalities & languages the weather describing people, describing characters, relationships
Time Allocation	: 1 Meeting (90 minutes)

A. Core Competence

English education students are able to use how the idiom used as well as their meaning.

B. Description and Objectives of The Study

Description	Objectives
This course provides students to improve vocabulary especially in understanding many kind of idioms. It makes students learn not only the meaning of words but also how they are used	This course provides students to improve their vocabulary of idioms. It also makes students to learn not only the meaning of words but also how they are used.

C. Learning Aims :

English education students are able to understand many kinds of type and topics.

D. Learning Material:

Regular Material

According to Palmer, “idioms could be understood as collocation. Consider, for instance, kick the bucket, and fly off the handle. Sometimes they have the meaning of

single words (thus, kick the bucket equals die and fly off the handle equals lose self-control). Even if an idiom is a single word, it does not function like one”.

F.R Palmer classified types of idioms into 3 points:

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 verb and adverb.

2. Prepositional verb

Prepositional verb is the series of verb and preposition, or verb, adverb and a preposition.

3. Partial idiom

In which one of the words has a common meaning and the other word has an odd meaning called partial idiom. It is a combination of verb and noun.

Types of idiom	Form	Examples
Phrasal verb	V+Adv	<i>Fade away</i>
Prepositional verb	V+Prep or V+Adv+Prep	<i>Give up or put up with</i>
Partial idiom	V+N	<i>Kick the bucket</i>

E. Learning Method

Scientific approach

F. Learning Media

1. Media

The song of Justin Bieber “love yourself” to teach idiomatic expressions.

2. Materials

- a. Laptop
- b. Wifi
- c. LCD & Projector

G. Learning Source

The album lyrics of Justin Bieber “purpose”

H. Learning Activities

Phase	Activities	Time Allocation
Preface	<p>1. Orientation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Teacher make sure that the students have already to study.- Students respond greeting from the teacher.- Teacher checks students’ attendance list.- Students and teacher pray together before teaching and learning process begin.- Students respond teacher’s question about the previous material. <p>2. Motivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students listen to motivation which is given by a teacher to study hard and sincerely. <p>3. Apperception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Students receive the information about learning that will be conducted (includes learning aims, and the main stages of learning).	10’
Core Activity	<p>1. Observing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Teacher provided song with the lyric.- Students were	75’

	<p>allowed to pay attention to the song and its lyric that given by teacher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students were asked by the teacher what did they find in the song lyric. - The teacher leads students to find idiomatic expressions in the song lyric. - Students were asked by teacher to find idiomatic expressions in the song lyric. <p>2. Questioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teacher guides students to ask questions. - Students ask some questions to teacher based on the song. - Teacher asks other students to answer the questions. - Students answer the question orally and communicatively. - <p>3. Exploring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students can identify idiomatic expressions in the song lyric and find some information from the lyric in pairs. - Every student should know and understand 	
--	--	--

	<p>well about the form of the idiom they have identified. It is proven to: first, each student has the same note about idiom. Then, each student should be able to identify and classify what the idiom has found in the song to the teacher based on their note.</p> <p>4. Associating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Every student tries to find the meaning of the lyric. <p>5. Creating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students were asked by the teacher to make some sentences using idiomatic expressions they found. <p>6. Communicating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students share their works in front of the class. - Teacher gives the confirmation to the students' works. 	
Closing	<p>1. Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students and teacher conclude the material correctively. <p>2. Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students do reflection about activities have been done <p>3. Evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Students do the test individually. 	15'

I. Assesment

1. Aspect of Affective

- English education students are able to cooperate with their friend in identifying the idiomatic expressions.
- English education students are able to be responsible in classifying the idiomatic expressions.

Technique: Observation

1. The Observation Sheet of Cooperation Assessment

No	Indicators	Never 1	Ever 2	Seldom 3	Often 4	Always 5
1.	Students do the assignment in pairs well.					
2.	Students accept some suggestions well from the action that they done.					
3.	Students are not blaming their friend without giving solution.					
4.	Students are ready to help friend conveniently.					
5.	Students are brave to apologize if					

	they do a mistake that can damage their friend and they are ready to forgive if there is someone make mistake to them.					
TOTAL						

$$\text{Final Score} = \frac{\text{Total score}}{25} \times 100$$

2. The observation sheet of responsibility Assessment

No	Indicators	Never	Ever	Sometimes	Often	Always
1.	Students work the assignment which given by the teacher well.					
2.	Students are not blaming their friend in identifying the idiomatic expressions.					
3.	Students are responsible with their work.					
4.	Students are recognizing the fault by					

	themselves in classifying the idiomatic expressions.					
5.	Students apologize for the fault those they have done.					
TOTAL						

$$\text{Final Score} = \frac{\text{Total score}}{25} \times 100$$

2. Aspect of Knowledge and Skills

- English education students are able to find idioms in the song lyric.
- English education students are able to classify the idiomatic expressions.
- English education students are able to compose some sentences based on idioms they found.

Technique: Written Test

No.	Aspects Which are Valuated	Criteria	Score
1.	Suitability of classifying the idiomatic expressions	Excellent : the classifications of idioms are correct.	4
		Good : There is a classification incorrect.	3
		Enough : there are two classifications incorrect.	2
		Less : all of the classifications are incorrect.	1
2.	The grammatically	Excellent : All of the sentences are correct	4

	of the sentences	grammatically.	
		Good : There are two sentences that incorrect grammatically.	3
		Enough : There are four sentences that incorrect grammatically.	2
		Less: There are more than four sentences, incorrect grammatically.	1
TOTAL			

$$\text{Final Score} = \frac{\text{Total score}}{20} \times 100$$

Semarang, of January 2019

Approved by:
Researcher,

English Teacher,

M. Nafi Annury, M.Pd

Afifatun Ni'mah

Mark My Words

Mark my words, that's all that I have
Mark my words, give you all I got
In every way I will
You're the only reason why
Oh I don't wanna live a lie
Mark my words
Mark my words
So you heard it all before
Falling in and out of trust
Trying to rekindle us
Only to lose yourself
But I won't let me lose you
And I won't let us just fade away
After all that we've been through
I'ma show you more than I ever could say
Mark my words, that's all that I have
Mark my words, give you all I got
In every way I will
You're the only reason why
Oh I don't wanna live a lie
Mark my words
Mark my words

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom based on the column below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.	Marks my words			✓
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

Love Yourself

For all the times that you rain on my parade
 And all the clubs you get in using my name
 You think you broke my heart, oh girl for goodness sake
 You think I'm crying on my own, well I ain't

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone
 thinking I still care

I don't but, you still hit my phone up
 And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'

I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that

My mama don't like you and she likes everyone

And I never like to admit that I was wrong

And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going
 on

And now I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

Cause if you like the way you look that much

Oh baby you should go and love yourself

And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

But when you told me that you hated my friends
The only problem was with you and not them
And every time you told me my opinion was wrong
And tried to make me forget where I came from

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone
thinking I still care
I don't but, you still hit my phone up
And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'
I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that
My mama don't like you and she likes everyone
And I never like to admit that I was wrong
And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going
on

And now I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

For all the times that you've made me feel small
I fell in love, now I feel nothin' at all
Had never felt so low when I was vulnerable
Was I a fool to let you break down my walls?

Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

Cause if you like the way you look that much
 Oh baby you should go and love yourself
 And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
 You should go and love yourself

Find idioms in the song lyric above. Then, classify the idiom
 based on the column below:

No	Idioms	Types of idioms		
		Phrasal Verb	Prepositional Verb	Partial Idiom
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Compose five sentences based on idiom that you found!

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Appendix 5

Album lyrics

Mark My Words

Mark my words, that's all that I have

Mark my words, give you all I got

In every way I will

You're the only reason why

Oh I don't wanna live a lie

Mark my words

Mark my words

So you heard it all before

Falling in and out of trust

Trying to rekindle us

Only to lose yourself

But I won't let me lose you

And I won't let us just fade away

After all that we've been through

I'ma show you more than I ever could say

Mark my words, that's all that I have

Mark my words, give you all I got

In every way I will

You're the only reason why

Oh I don't wanna live a lie

Mark my words

Mark my words

I'll Show You

My life is a movie and everyone's watching
So let's get to the good part and past all the nonsense

Sometimes it's hard to do the right thing
When the pressure's coming down like lightning
It's like they want me to be perfect
When they don't even know that I'm hurting

This life's not easy, I'm not made out of steel
Don't forget that I'm human, don't forget that I'm real
Act like you know me, but you never will
But that's one thing that I know for sure
I'll show you
I'll show you
I'll show you
I'll show you

I got to learn things, learn them the hard way
Gotta see what it feels like, no matter what they say

Sometimes it's hard to do the right thing
When the pressure's coming down like lightning
It's like they want me to be perfect
When they don't even know that I'm hurting

This life's not easy, I'm not made out of steel
Don't forget that I'm human, don't forget that I'm real
Act like you know me, but you never will
But that's one thing that I know for sure
I'll show you

I'll show you
I'll show you
I'll show you

This life's not easy, I'm not made out of steel
Don't forget that I'm human, don't forget that I'm real
Act like you know me, but you never will
But that's one thing that I know for sure
I'll show you

I'll show you

What Do You Mean?

What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
When you nod your head yes
But you wanna say no
What do you mean?
Hey yeah
When you don't want me to move
But you tell me to go
What do you mean?
Ohh
What do you mean?
Said we're running out of time
What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
What do you mean?
Better make up your mind
What do you mean?

You're so indecisive of what I'm saying

Trying to catch the beat, make up your heart
Don't know if you're happy or complaining
Don't want for us to end
Where do I start
First you wanna go to the left and you want to turn right
Wanna argue all day, make love all night
First you up then you're down and between
Ohh I really want to know...

What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
When you nod your head yes
But you wanna say no
What do you mean?
Hey yeah
When you don't want me to move
But you tell me to go
What do you mean?
Ohh
What do you mean?
Said we're running out of time
What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
What do you mean?
Better make up your mind
What do you mean?

You're overprotective when I'm leaving
Trying to compromise but I can't win
You wanna make a point but you keep preaching
You had me from the start, won't let this end
First you wanna go to the left then you want to turn right
Wanna argue all day, make love all night

First you're up then you're down then between
Ohh I really wanna know...

What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
When you nod your head yes
But you wanna say no
What do you mean?
Hey yeah
When you don't want me to move
But you tell me to go
What do you mean?

I want to know...
Oh
What do you mean?
Ohhh
Said we're running out of time
What do you mean?
(Oh baby)
Ohh ohh ohh
What do you mean?
Better make up your mind
What do you mean?
Ohh ohh ohh
When you nod your head yes
But you wanna say no
What do you mean?
(I'm so confused baby)
Hey yeah
When you don't want me to move
But you tell me to go
What do you mean?

(A bit more straightforward)

Ohh

What do you mean?

Said we're running out of time

What do you mean?

Ohh ohh ohh

What do you mean?

Better make up your mind

What do you mean?

Sorry

You gotta go and get

Angry at all of my honesty

You know I try but I don't do too well with apologies

I hope I don't run out of time, could someone call the referee?

Cause I just need one more shot at forgiveness

I know you know that I

Made those mistakes maybe once or twice

And by once or twice I Mean

Maybe a couple a hundred times

So let me oh let me

Redeem oh redeem oh myself tonight

Cause I just need one more shot at second chances

Yeah

Is it too late now to say sorry?

Cause I'm missing more than just your body

Is it too late now to say sorry?

Yeah I know that I let you down

Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

I'm sorry yeah
Sorry yeah
Sorry
Yeah I know that I let you down
Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

I'll take every single piece of the blame
If you want me too
But you know that there is no innocent one in this game for two
I'll go I'll go and then
You go you go out and spill the truth
Can we both say the words, say forget this?

Yeah
Is it too late now to say sorry?
Cause I'm missing more than just your body
Is it too late now to say sorry?
Yeah I know that I let you down
Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

I'm not just trying to get you back on me
Cause I'm missing more than just your body
Is it too late now to say sorry?
Yeah I know that I let you down
Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

I'm sorry (yeah)
Sorry (oh)
Sorry
Yeah I know that I let you down
Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

I'm sorry (yeah)

Sorry (oh)
Sorry
Yeah I know that I let you down
Is it too late to say I'm sorry now?

Love Yourself

For all the times that you rain on my parade
And all the clubs you get in using my name
You think you broke my heart, oh girl for goodness sake
You think I'm crying on my own, well I ain't

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone thinking I
still care

I don't but, you still hit my phone up
And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'
I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that
My mama don't like you and she likes everyone
And I never like to admit that I was wrong
And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going on
And now I know, I'm better sleeping on my own

Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

But when you told me that you hated my friends
The only problem was with you and not them
And every time you told me my opinion was wrong
And tried to make me forget where I came from

And I didn't wanna write a song cause I didn't want anyone thinking I
still care

I don't but, you still hit my phone up
And baby I be movin' on and I think you should be somethin'
I don't wanna hold back, maybe you should know that
My mama don't like you and she likes everyone
And I never like to admit that I was wrong
And I've been so caught up in my job, didn't see what's going on
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Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

For all the times that you've made me feel small
I fell in love, now I feel nothin' at all
Had never felt so low when I was vulnerable
Was I a fool to let you break down my walls?

Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself
Cause if you like the way you look that much
Oh baby you should go and love yourself
And if you think that I'm still holdin' on to somethin'
You should go and love yourself

Company

Can we, we keep, keep each other company
Maybe we, can be, be each other's company
Oh company

Let's set each other's lonely nights
Be each other's paradise
Need a picture for my frame
Someone to share my ring
Tell me what you wanna drink
I tell you what I got in mind
Oh I don't know your name
But I feel like that's gonna change

You ain't gotta be my lover for you to call me baby
Never been around no pressure, ain't that serious

Can we, we keep, keep each other company
Maybe we, can be, be each other's company
Oh company

It ain't about the complications
I'm all about the elevation
We can keep it goin' up
Oh, don't miss out on us
Just wanna have a conversation
Forget about the obligations
Maybe we can stay in touch
Oh that ain't doin' too much

You ain't gotta be my lover for me to call you baby
Never been around no pressure, ain't that serious no

Can we, we keep, keep each other company
Maybe we, can be, be each other's company
Oh company

Can we be, can we be, be each other's company
Be each other's company
Just be each other's company
Be each others company

Can we, we keep, keep each other company
Maybe we, can be, be each other's company
Oh company

No Pressure

You don't gotta answer none of my calls
I'm believing you'll pick up one day
I don't wanna add to your pain at all
I'm praying that time makes a change in your life
I'm realizing how much you made a change in my life
And I don't wanna spend it with nobody else
Hear me? Don't nobody deserve myself
Oh no, baby what I'm saying is

You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
Right now, don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
Calm down, don't rush, no pressure

Thought that you were in it for the paper
Never thought I'd take you serious

Now I need you, not a moment later
Losin' it, I'm so delirious
And I'ma put up a fight for it
Never give up a love like this
Finally I found someone
That can do me like no other
Talking to my conscience
I made a few mistakes
I did it to myself
I'm the only one to blame
I know you need a little while to believe again
To love again

You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
Right now, don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
I'll be waiting for you
Don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
Right now, don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
I'll still
Don't rush, no pressure

Put my key in the ignition
Don't rush it girl, just stretch it out for me
I know that you ain't got no place to leave
Girl I need your attention
And every time I see you make that face

I wanna love you all over the place
Don't do it, baby
Don't do it to me, no

[Big Sean:]

I know you don't wanna talk, right
We've been on and off like the crosslights
You heard I'm playin' with them hoers like I golf, right?
When I touch you, I get frostbite
Girl you're so cold, so cold, so cold
How we so young but livin' so old?
In the bed together but we sleepin' solo
Hectic, drive you loco
You supposed to me my uno, Yoko
Oh no, round two again
We've been fighting more than Ryu and Ken
Last time we argued eight straight days
I learned my lesson, I got straight As
And I know it's deeper than masseuses
Oh, you know I eat the cookie like I'm Lucious
Go ahead and take the time
But it's a waste of time if your waist ain't on mine
Think about it

You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
Right now, don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
I'll be waiting for you
Don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now

Right now, don't rush, no pressure
You ain't gotta make your mind up
You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
I'll still
Don't rush, no pressure

You ain't gotta make your mind up right now
I know I did you wrong
Let your heart heal
Don't rush, no pressure

No Sense

Yeah, yeah
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you

(Alright)

The sun don't set the same as you're watching it go down with me
There won't sleep the same unless you're waking up in here with me
Oh, my heart's a vacant house when you're gone away, it's so empty
And love don't make no sense when it's empty (Oh no)
I've driven almost every car
It ain't the same when I'm without you, boo
Been around a million stars
None of them shine brighter than you
The sky be so dark now without you
Yeah, ooh, baby

It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
Oh been around the world ain't the same without you

It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
Focus ain't the same if the picture ain't got you in it
And every limelight
Emotions ain't the same if it ain't about you, I don't get it
Ever since the beginning now
You had that effect on me
All I wanna do is you, oh
I mean that so literally
Don't nobody go higher than you
All of the angels must be lonely now, without you, woah

It don't make sense, no
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
Cause I'm doing it with you baby
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
I only want to hear your voice, yeah
Oh, been around the world, ain't the same without you
Had to find out the hard way
It don't make sense, no
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
(Going way up, way up)
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
(Way up, way up, way up)
(Yeah, slow down stay up, stay up, stay up)
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you

[Travis Scott:]
Time and time again I break a plan
Without you girl I ain't the man
Could never be all I could be
You overstand, I'm incomplete
Apparently, you gotta know I hate that

How am I supposed to take that?
Boo'd up, missing all of that
Gotta be laying in that
Rolled up, put a flame to that
Couple times you would made it back, be patient
Won't you pull up to me now, live forever young
It's amazing
I don't want to sleep unless you at home

It don't make sense, no
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
No, It don't make sense
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
No, it don't make sense, it don't make sense
It don't make no sense unless I'm doing it with you
(Alright, yeah, alright)

The Feeling

[Justin Bieber:]
You are to me
A part of me just like anatomy
You're pulling me
You're pulling me in like you're gravity

I'm notorious for thinking you're full of beautiful
Instead of hollow
Sugar on your lips, it's hard to kill
Jagged like a pill, so hard to swallow

[Justin Bieber & Halsey:]
Am I in love with you? Am I in love with you?

Or am I in love with the feeling?
Trying to find the truth, trying to find the truth
Sometimes the heart is deceiving
Can't get out of my head, and I need you to save me
If I am delusional then maybe I'm crazy
In love with you, am I in love with you?
Or am I in love with the feeling?

[Justin Bieber:]

You give to me
Everything, anything that I could dream
And at least that's what it seems
Could it be I don't know what's good for me?

I'm notorious for thinking you're full of beautiful
Instead of hollow
Sugar on your lips, it's hard to kill
Jagged like a pill, so hard to swallow

[Justin Bieber & Halsey:]

Am I in love with you? Am I in love with you?
Or am I in love with the feeling?
Trying to find the truth, trying to find the truth
Sometimes the heart is deceiving
Can't get out of my head, and I need you to save me
If I am delusional then maybe I'm crazy
In love with you, am I in love with you?
Or am I in love with the feeling?

[Justin Bieber:]

I'm sinking faster and faster
Between heaven and disaster
Sorry if I made you feel like

I'm standing on the borderline

[Justin Bieber & Halsey:]

Am I in love with you? Am I in love with you?

Or am I in love with the feeling?

Trying to find the truth, trying to find the truth

Sometimes the heart is deceiving

Can't get out of my head, and I need you to save me

If I am delusional then maybe I'm crazy

In love with you, am I in love with you?

Or am I in love with the feeling?

Life Is Worth Living

Ended up on a crossroad

Try to figure out which way to go

It's like you're stuck on a treadmill

Running in the same place

You got your hazard lights on now

Hoping that somebody would slow down

Praying for a miracle

Who'll show you grace?

Had a couple dollars and a quarter tank of gas

With a long journey ahead

Seen a truck pull over

God sent an angel to help you out

He gave you direction

Showed you how to read a map

For that long journey ahead

Said it ain't never over

Oh, even in the midst of doubt

Life is worth living, ou ou ou ou

Life is worth living, so live another day
The meaning of forgiveness
People make mistakes, doesn't mean you have to give in
Life is worth living again

Relationship on a ski slope
Avalanche comin' down slow
Do we have enough time to salvage this love?
Feels like a blizzard in April
Cause my heart is just that cold
Skating on thin ice
But it's strong enough to hold us up
Seen her scream and holler
Put us both on blast
Tearing each other down
When I thought it was over
God sent an angel to help us out, yeah
He gave us direction, showed us how to make it last
For that long journey ahead
Said it ain't ever over
No, even in the midst of doubt

Life is worth living, ou ou ou ou
Life is worth living, so live another day
The meaning of forgiveness
People make mistakes, doesn't mean you have to give in
Life is worth living again, oh whoa oh
Life is worth living again

What I'd give for my reflection
Is a different perception
From what the world may see
They try to crucify me

I ain't perfect, won't deny
My reputation's on the line
So I'm working on a better me

Life is worth living, oh yeah
Life is worth living, so live another day
The meaning of forgiveness
People make mistakes
Only God can judge me
Life is worth living again
Another day
Life is worth living again

Where Are Ü Now

I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
You, you, you
I need you the most

I gave you the key when the door wasn't open, just admit it
See, I gave you faith, turned your doubt into hoping, can't deny it
Now I'm all alone and my joys turned to moping
Tell me, where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now?
Where are you now that I need you?
Couldn't find you anywhere
When you broke down I didn't leave you
I was by your side

So where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

I gave you attention when nobody else was payin'
I gave you the shirt off my back, what you sayin', to keep you warm
I showed you the game everybody else was playin', that's for sure
And I was on my knees when nobody else was prayin', oh Lord

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
Where are you now that I need you?
I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
I need you the most

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
I need you the most (I need you the most, I need you the most)
Where Are Ü Now

I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you

I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
You, you, you
I need you the most

I gave you the key when the door wasn't open, just admit it
See, I gave you faith, turned your doubt into hoping, can't deny it
Now I'm all alone and my joys turned to moping
Tell me, where are you now that I need you?

Where are you now?
Where are you now that I need you?
Couldn't find you anywhere
When you broke down I didn't leave you
I was by your side
So where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

I gave you attention when nobody else was payin'
I gave you the shirt off my back, what you sayin', to keep you warm
I showed you the game everybody else was playin', that's for sure
And I was on my knees when nobody else was prayin', oh Lord

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?

I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you

Where are you now that I need you?
I need you, that I need you
I need you, that I need you
I need you, you, you, you, you, you
I need you the most

Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
Where are you now that I need you?
I need you the most (I need you the most, I need you the most)

Purpose

Feeling like I'm breathing my last breath
Feeling like I'm walking my last steps
Look at all of these tears I've wept
Look at all the promises that I've kept

I put my heart into your hands
Here's my soul to keep
I let you in with all that I can
You're not hard to reach
And you bless me with the best gift
That I've ever known
You give me purpose
Yeah, you've given me purpose

Thinking my journey's come to an end
Sending out a farewell to my friends, forever peace
Ask you to forgive me for my sins, oh would you please?
I'm more than grateful for the time we spent, my spirit's at ease

I put my heart into your hands
Learn the lessons you teach
No matter when, wherever I am
You're not hard to reach
And you've given me the best gift
That I've ever known
You give me purpose everyday
You give me purpose in every way

Oh, you are my everything
Oh, you are my everything

[Spoken:]

I don't know if this is wrong because someone else is telling me that it's wrong but I feel this so let me just like, try my best not to let this happen again. We weren't necessarily put in the best position to make the best decisions.

You can't be hard on yourself for these were the cards that you were given so you have to understand that these, like... that's not who you are. You're trying to be the best you can be but that's all you can do. If you don't give it all you got, you're only cheating yourself. Give it all you got, but if it ends up happening, it ends up happening.

That's what it's....that's what's happening with me. It's like God I'm giving it all I got, sometimes I'm weak and I'm gonna do it, and it's like I'm not giving myself grace, I'm just like understanding, that's just how it is.

appendix 6

Picture of Teaching and Learning Process



P.1 explained the material of idiom



P.2 give the instruction how to find the idiom



P.3 submitted the students' worksheet

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