CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. In introduction of the research, the researcher explained about background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research, formulation of the research, purpose of the research, significance of the research and the definition of key term. This chapter introduces about basic of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Language is foremost mean of communication, and communication almost always take place within ome short of social context. Language as means of communication is very useful and flexible. Language can serve the human needs in their communication in any situation.

Language, today, has become a social commodity inside communities. Language is just as important in building human connections either written or orally. It roles as intimate part of social identity and also forms the basic of how users identity with each other. Without language, we cannot express the ideas, opinions, thought and feeling simply and need more time to explain by medium non language. It has very crucial role inside community. That is why people the learning language as one of their abilities to survive. Without language, we cannot express the ideas, oponions, thought and feeling simply and need more time to explain by medium non language. It has a very crucial role inside community. That is why people then learning language as one of their abilites to survive.

Without language, people will have a much more boundaries to communicate each other.

There are thousands languages spread around the world wether just few of them that is used worldwide. According to figures from UNESCO, the world's \most widely spoken language are: Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, German and French.

But, english considerably is used by most of people in the world as means of communication. Lately, cause of the effect of globalizations, the information moves and changes very fast and now. Moreover, as a global language people use English in order to make relationship among people in different countries around the world. And without a doubt or overestimating, english is a "Key of Communication".

From this reason, we know that many people in the world attracted to learn or study English. Learning is normally considered to be a conscious process which consist of committing to memory of information relevant to what is being learned. By learning English, we can gain something and useful in our daily activity because English, now has more influence on us. The triumph of English as international language also can be found in may aspect of our daily activities. It spread out in most of scientific and technology researches, international journals, internatioan Nobel thoughts, story books, international trades, magazines, newspapers, scientific books, manual books, social media and other information are printed in English.

People in many countries now have been realizing that English as an international language has become a very important language used around the

world, including in Indonesia. Teaching learning process of English in Indonesia began since the proclamation of Indonesia and has been one of important subjects taught in this country. At least until now, English remains subject that is examined in national examination.

Within hundred years, English has developed and spread so fast and used by millins of people. Wheter, the character of language has shifted. Some people preferto use some idioms in their daily activities to give deeper meaning on their words.

Idiom is an interesting phenomenon in languages. A meaning of an idiom is not a sum of its literal parts and often itdoes not have equivalents in other languages. Idiom it self in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (1995:627) defined as "*Idiom is a phrase of sencence that the meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words but must be learnt as a whole.*" In addition, idiomatic expressions can be just one or a group of words, and the meaning is not derived exclusively from detonation of words comprising the expression.

Idiom can give beauty to language and headache to language learners. So even idiom sometimes giving us a little headache, but idiom is an important to be mastered in certain situation.

In fact, the use of idiom is so widespread that an undersrtanding of the expressions is essential to successful communication, wheter in listening, speaking, reading, or writing. Yet some idiom sometimes are in contradicted on to logic and grammatical rules. Idiom also cannot be translated litearlly and must be understood or memorized.

There is cleary a need to study idiom from the point of view of second language learning since most of the studies on English idoim have concentrated on how native speakers understand them.

Even idiom is a little bit hard to learn, there are always paths to leard idiom. One of the most interesting ways to learn idiom is by using song. Song is important trends of moren era. Most of students want to learn English in different style, and songs are already very familiar to young people. Because song is so familiar, they sometimes even know the history of the song or the history of the singer. The songs also can be used as a media of vocabulary development.

Song is one of media to memorize vocabulary well. If you ever see on YouTube, when an animation film "Frozen" relased, there are so many children in all around the world could sing English even sometimes they do not know the meaning. It proves that song is one of media that is powerful to teach vocabulary.

Since the songs are meant for enjoyment, song can also be a media to teach student who have anxiety in learning English. It also supported by Dulay, as cited by Tomlinson (2011:9)

> Research has shown... the effect of various forms of anxiety on acquisition: the less anxious learner, the better language acquisition proceeds. Similarly, relaxed and comfortable students apparently can learn more in a shorter period of time.

It means that learners that have less anxiety in learning second language ecquisition having a better progress than learners that have so much anxiety inside themselves. Similarly, when learner has more comfortable and relaxed situation while they are learning, they will be able to learn more in a shorter periods of time. Above all, song is also highly memorable to everyone who listens to it and it can provide active student participation.

Hopefully, by using songs we are having a great time to learn English without feeling anxiety and also able to understand some idioms as their capability in their communicative language skill.

B. Setting of the Research

Based on the background above the researcher is interested in studying idiomatic expression because quite a listener do not know about idiomatic expression itself and there are more new idiomatic expression that couldbe analyzed in Adele's lyric song. Adele is one of the pupular singers nowadays that is inspiring the researcher to conduct this research. It is the reason why reasearcher choosed research tittle "**An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele's lyrics song**".

C. Limitation of the Research

According to the setting of the problem above, the researcher limit her research in analysis of the idiomatic expression on the Adele's lyric song.

D. Formulation Of The Research

This research proposal guided thought following major questions:

1. What types of idiom are found in Adele's song lyrics ?

2. What meaning of idioms are found in Adele's song lyrics ?

E. Purpose of the Research

1. To find out the idiomatic expression which are used in Adele's lyric song

2. To find out the contextual meaning of idiomatic expression which are used in Adele's lyric song.

F. Significance ot the Research

The result of this study is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

1. For readers, hopefully this research can give a reference about idiomatic expression and its meaning.

2. For the writer, hopefully this research can give more knowledge in learning idiom.

G. Definition of Key Terms

1. Idiomatic Expression

   Idiom / idiomatic expression is a group of words. As a group, the words combine to form a new meaning. The words work as a team (Leaney:2005).

2. Lyric

   Lyric is any fairly ahort poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or process of perception, thought, and feeling (Abrams in Brewster,2009).

3. Adele

   The famous British pop-soul-R&B singer by her first song *chasing pavements and hometown glory* on her first album "19", the album was ranked No.40 on iTunes and less than 24 hours later, it was No.1 on her next album "21", hits *Rolling in the deep* and *someone like you* placed Adele in rarified air (Shapiro:2012).

4. Contextual Meaning

   A definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RETALED LITERATURE

This chapter discussed about review of related theories (the nature of song lyric give the explanation about song and lyric. They are nature of idioms, types of idiom, variation of idiom, the transparency of idiom meaning and types of meaning). It ends with review of related findings summarized the result of researcher on a few researcher and conceptual framework.

A. Review of related theories

1.1 The Nature of Idiom

The researcher has seen many phrasal verbs are idiomatic, in their meaning are not easily unpacked from their components parts. Ammer in Suliman (1997, p.iii) noted that

> "An idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual words. For instance, the phrase *to change one's tune* has nothing to do with music but means to alter one's attitude.' Similarly *to hit the nail on the head* often has nothing to do with carpentry but means simply to be absolutely right".

More typically, idiom are formed from collocation, and vary from being both very fixed and very idiomatic (*smell a rat; the coast is clear*) to being both less fixed and less idiomatic (*explode a myth/theory; run a business/theatre*). Idioms present problems in both understanding and in production. They are difficult to understand because they are not easily in packed, and they are difficult to produce because they are not easily unpacked, and they sound

more comical then an even slightly muddled idiom (e.g. *I don't want t blow my own horn,* instead of *I don't want to blow my own trumpet*). Moreover, many idioms have a very narrow register range, being used only in a certain context and for certain effects.

The term idiom has been around since the antiquity and used in many situations and in a variety of senses with more some frequently and consistently used that other. It can be found in any literatures around the world, some of them are in text provided in magazines, educational books, story books, newspaper, even in advertisement. Beside, idiom also can be found in spoken things such as movies dialogue or song lyrics. Let us suppose that we had no idea at all about what the word "idiom" meant and we started use dictionary as starting point. If we looked for the word idiom" up in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, so we would find the following definition "A group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own."

People use idioms in expressing their idea because there are no alternatives with the same meaning, so the use of the items concerned is unavoidable if the meanings concerned can be expressed at all. There are many theories related to the word "idiom" which are stated in the books and internet. Idiom is combination of words that seems perfectly natural to the native speakers or a language but seems old or unfamiliar to other people. Cyssco in suryanata (2000:i), idiom is an expression, consist of words, but the meaning cannot be defined from the words that perform it. It means idiom must be seen from all aspect or context.

Idiom can also be defined as an expression whose meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words those make it up. Lado (2006) in

Suryanata (2012:9) says that idiom is words constructions which construct a phrase it cannot be translated literally/ furthermore Dixon (2004:1) explains that an idiom an expression that has a meaning that different from the individual meaning of each composed. As an example is word *fall* means *come or go down freely* and *behind* means *at or towards the back of thing or person*. But *fall behind* means *fail to keep level with somebody or something*. While Rachmadie (1986:15) explain that idiom is an expression which cannot be understood from literal meanings of the words of which it is composed. Idiom sometimes ignores the law of grammar or the law of logic. Considered literally, word of word, idiom often do not make good sense, but the meaning of the phrase as a whole is perfectly clear.

Idiom is a phrase or expressions with a meaning different from the meaning of individual words. While more states idiom is a communication of words that has a meaning that is different from meaning in another situation. It is a phrase which does not always follow the normal rules of meaning and grammar.

Example:

My eyes tune out the other way (tittle song: my world)

In the sentence, the phrase tune out means that the eyes sing in other way but actually her eyes to cease paying attention to anything at all the other way.

By the definition above it can be concluded 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. Furthermore, idiom could be understood when each meaning is being used in context.

1.2 Types of Idiom

Makkai (1972) classified idioms into two types that are lexemic and sememic idiom. Lexemic idiom is a minimal free form is that smallest meaningful form of a spoken or a written language which can occur in isolation, this constituting an utterance by itself. It means that the lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective and preposition) ad they are composed of more than one minimal free form and each lexon of which can occur in other environments as the realization of a monolexonic lexeme. The lexemic idiom are devided into six types. While sememic idiom is a polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derive from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as realization of unpredictable sememic network.

As a language form, idioms has its own characteristic and patterns and some of it has no semantic structure or grammatical rules. An idiom also used in high frequency whether in written language or oral language because idioms can convey a host of language and cultural information when people chat to each other.

In some senses, idioms are the reflection of the environment, life, historical culture of the native speakers or someone who are closely associated with their inner most spirit and feelings of its language. They are commonly used in all types of languages, informal and formal.

Makkai (1972) devided lexemic idiom into six:

a. **Phrasal Verbs**

   Phrasal verb is a very common type of idiom in English. What is usually called the phrasal verb is the combination of the combination of the verbs and adverbs (Plamer, 1976:9). The meaning of these combinations cannot be predicted from the individual verbs and adverbs. Most of phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of small number of verb (go, get, sit, come, etc.) and small number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc.)

   Phrasal verb occurs in many idiomatic expressions. Phrasal verb has meaning that easy to guess (for example *sit down* or *get up*). But in any other cases, phrasal verbs can be quite different from it components which formed it. *Hold up*, for example, has really different meaning from the literal meaning of hold (*to hold something in your hands*) no longer used.

b. **Tournure Idioms**

   This kind of idiom are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and are mostly verbs. A tournure idiom mostly falls into sentences.

c. **Irreversible Binominal Idioms**

   Irreversible Binominal Idioms consist of two words, which are separated by conjunction. The words orders in this structure are fixed. Example: *high and dry* (without resources), *Romeo and Juliet* (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love), *upside*

down (to upset someone or something to thoroughly confuse someone or something).

d. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal compound idiom is idiom that contains primarily nominal made up of "*adjective plus noun*", "*noun plus noun*", "*verb plus noun*", or "*adverb plus preposition*".

Example: *blackmail* (any payment force by intimidation), *bookworm* (a person committed to reading or studying), *hot dog* (food), *white house* (the Official Residents of the Presidents of The United States).

e. Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Incorporating verbs idiom has actually spread in all out daily activities even we do not realize it. This kind of idiom mostly used in corporation or formal term.

Incorporating Verbs Idioms have the forms are Noun-Verb, Adjective-Noun, Noun-Noun, and Adjective-Noun. Usually incorporating verb separated by (-) and usually used as verb.

f. Pseudo Idioms

Pseudo-Idioms are also being able to mistead or misinform an unwary listener. Example: *Cranberry* (bright red acid berry produced by any plant of the genus exycoccus), in the sentence "make a cranberry face". It means the face become red. Another example is *tic-tac-toe* (special game), *hocus pocus* (magic).

1.3 Types of meaning

British linguist G. Leech classified meaning into 2 kind of meaning: 1) conceptual and 2) associative meaning.

A. Conceptual meaning
It is the essential and inextricable part of what language is, and is widely regarded as the central factor in verbal communication. It is also called logical, cognitive, or denotative meaning.
B. Associative Meaning
Associative meaning can be break down once more into several different classifications: connotative, social, affective,   reflective, collocative and thematic meaning.

1.4 Lyric

The word "lyric" was actually derived from the Greek, specifically from word "lyrikos", meaning "singing to the lyre", as a from of poem and today, the meaning of lyrics is also rooted in the idea of music since the reference to a song's words as lyrics that appeared in 1876. A poem is designed to make someone think, song lyric is designed to make someone sings. Song lyric tend to need a little help from music to express them, but poems are better heard and read against silence. However, we can say that a song lyric and a poem lyric are the same. A song lyric describes and points out feelings, experiences, imagination, so on, and poem lyric doe too. If powerful lyric combined with nice music, the result will be so great and can be more

memorable, interesting and exactly wonderful, as the writer has just explained above.

1.5 Song

Manser (2005:359) said that "song is poem set to music, intended to be sung". It combines melody and vocals, although same composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words that mimic the quality of a singing voice. By singing a song, learners also can study about vocabulary. Grenouh in ulfa (2006) said that song has some purpose in teaching "Develop listening and reading enjoyably. Teach natural pronunciation effetely. Easily embed new vocabulary and grammatical structure in the conscious memory: generate enthusiasm and creative writing, images and feeling. Stimulate spirited, discussion and creative writing. Introduce slang and appealing. Song also give us a new vocabulary and describe used idiom that contains in the song lyric. It made learners interest increasing because they can imagine what ids they story inside the song.

1.6 Album

An album is a collection of audio recordings issued as a collection on compact disc (CD), vinyl, audio tape, or another medium. Albums of recorded music were developed in the early 20th century as individual 78-rpm records collected in a bound book resembling a photograph album, this format evolved after 1948 into single vinyl LP records played at $33 \frac{1}{3}$ rpm. Vinyl LPs are still issued, though album sales in the w21st-

century have mostly focused on CS and MP3 formats. The audio cassette was a format used alongside vinyl from the 1970s into the first decade of the 2000s.

An album may be recorded in a recording studio (fixed or mobile), in a concert venue, at home, in the field, or a mix of places. The time frame for completely recording an album varies between a few hours to several years. This process usually requires separately, and then brought or "mixed" together. Recordings that are done in one take without overdubbing are termed "live", even when done in a studio. Studios are built to absorb sound, eliminating reverberation, so as to assist in mixing different takes. Other locations, such as convert venues and some "live rooms", have reverberation, which creates a "live" sound. Recordings, including live, may contain editing, sound effects, voice adjustments, etc. with modern recording technology, musicians can be recorded in separate rooms or at separate times while listening to the other parts using headphones, with each part recorded as a separate track.

1.7 Biography of album

25 is the third studio album by English singer Adele. Released on 20 November 2015 by XL Recordings and Columbia Records. Issued nearly five years after her previous album, the internationally successful 21(2011). The album is titled as a reflection of her life and frame of mind at 25 years old and is termed a "make-up record". Its lyrical content features themes of Adele "yearning for her old self, her nostalgia", and

"melancholia about the passage of time: according to an interview with the singer by Rolling Stone, as well as themes of motherhood and regret. In contrast to Adele's previous works. The production of 25 incorporated the use of electronic elements and creative rhythmic patterns with elements of 1980s, R&B and organs.

Upon its release, 25 received generally positive reviews from critics, who commended Adele's vocal performance and the album's production. It was a massive commercial success. Debuting at number one in 32 countries, including the United Kingdom and United States. In the US, the album sold over 3.38 million copies in its first week of sales, marking the largest single-week sales for an album since Nielsen SoundScan began tracking point-of-sale music purchases in 1991. 25 eventually became the world's best-selling album of the year for 2015, with 17.4 million copies sold within the year, and has gone on to sell over 22 million copies worldwide, making it one of the best-selling albums of all-time. Following 21, it was certified Diamond by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). Denoting equivalent sales of the million copies in the United States, making Adele the only artist of the 2010s to achieve this certification with two albums.

Globally, 25 was the biggest-selling music release in 2015 and 2016, with many journalists crediting it with impacting the music industry by encouraging a renewed interest in buying physical releases rather than downloading or steaming. Much like 21, it was also credited for saving the dwindling sales of the UK and US music industry. 25 received the Brit

Award for British Album of the Year, while its lead single "Hello" won British Single of the Year at the 2016 Brit Awards. It also won the 2017 Grammy Awards for Album of the Year, and Best Pop Vocal Album :"Hello: also won Grammys for Record of the Year, Song of the Year, and Best Pop Solo Performance. To promote the album, Adele embarked on her third worldwide concert tour, Adele Love 2016. It started on 29 February 2016 and ended on 30 June 2017.

A. Review of Related Findings

There has been some researcher about idiom in song lyric.

Firstly, Suryanata (2011) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Idioms In Song Lyric: A Case Of Album "The Poison" in "Bullet For My Valentine" As An Alternative Resource For Teaching Vocabulary*. Its descriptive qualitative research. Based on the result of this thesis analysis, the writer then gives some there were 41 idioms found in song lyrics. The meaning of idiom in song lyrics at the album of "The Poison" at "Bullet For My Valentine" are contextual meaning. It cannot be seen word by word but it should be understood as a whole of the words based on the context.

Secondly, Fatmawati (2011) conducted research entitled *A Comparison Analysis American nad British Idioms*. It is descriptive qualitative research. The population of this research is short story *you were perfectly fine* and dictionary. Between American idioms and british idioms there are no radical differences in actual use. American English is the form of English used in the

united states. It includes all English. On the contrary, british English the form of English used in the united. In other hand, in british and American English there are numerous differences in the areas of vocabulary, spelling, and phonology.

Thirdly, Suliman (2013) *An analysis of the translation of the idiomatic expressions used in the subtitles of tangles*. The analysis and interpretation of the result lead to some general conclusion about translation procedure applied in the translation of subtitle in movie tangle. The writer found out that instead of applying the proper method of translating idiomatic expression, the translator of the movie tangle employs other unsuitable procedure. Those idiom are mostly misinterpret because the translator use literal idiom for most, which letter becomes incorrect method.
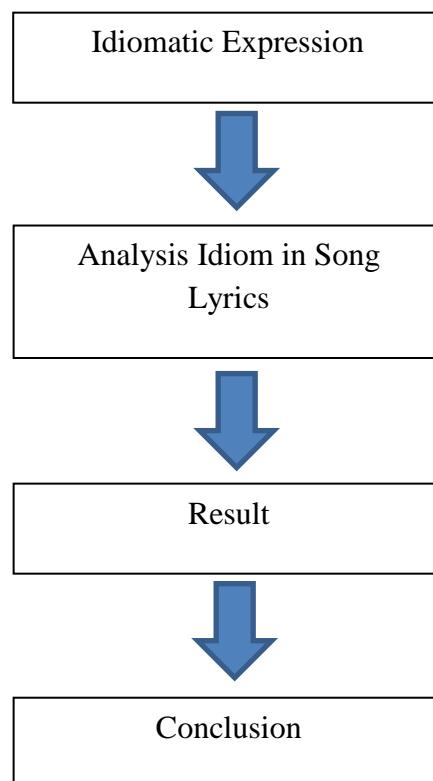
Fourthly, Harisna (2015) conducted research entitled *An analysis of English phrases used in the lyrics of Bruno Mars' songs*. The analysis used qualitative design and the type of qualitative design used in her study is content analysis which applied to written or visual material. This study focus to identify five types of English phrases namely noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrases. There was also the content of the song concerned with the development of meaning like *metonymy, methapor, idiom, and socio culture meaning.*

Fifthly, Avivah (2016) conducted research entitled *The Idiomatic forms in Christina Perri's song.* It is descriptive qualitative research. To analysis the data that data has been collecting this study used root analysis. And used some dictionary of idiom to know the meaning of idiom. There were some form of

idiom, they were *phrasal verb idiom, idiom with verb as keyword, idiom with adjective as keyword, and idiomatic pairs*. The meaning that is used in this study are literal and contextual meaning.

B. Conceptual Frame Work

Figure 1. Conceptual frame work

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    Idiomatic Expression     │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              ↓
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│    Analysis Idiom in Song   │
│           Lyrics            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              ↓
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│           Result            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
              ↓
┌─────────────────────────────┐
│         Conclusion          │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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Based on the figure above, idiomatic expression has six types of idioms, research analyze idiom in song lyrics by Adele that consist of eleven songs.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the researcher showes the method how to conduct research. The discussion includes research design, instrument of the research, technique of collecting the data and technique of analyzing. This chapter explains about the direction of this research and also the procedure will be taken by the researcher in collecting the data.

A. Research Design

There are many kind of research design in conducting a research. Qualitative research means for exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This research does not find the statistic or another counting form such as biography, history and attitude of human being. Beside it is also about role organization, social movement, and interrelationship.

This research used descriptive-qualitative study. The qualitative research referred to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things (Berg 1989 in Mariani 2003:45). Arikunto (2010:10) argues that research is a scientific activity in order to develop and enrich the knowledge. Research in an effort for understanding and solving the problem scientifically, systematically, and logically (Ali, 1985:5), so it is needs research design. It is a plan of collecting and analyzing data economically and harmonically related to objective of research (Nasution, 2006).

Qualitative method is able to be used to reveal and comprehend something behind phenomena which does not be known anymore. This also can be used to

gather the information about something that only known by few people. The writer used descriptive research design because it gives description of idiom in the Adele's lyrics song and then finds the meaning each of them. Ali (1985:124) states that descriptive research is applied to solve the current problem by starting the problem, collecting and analyzing the data to answer the problem and arrange conclusion of the research.

Problem in descriptive research are related with real condition or fact. From the statement above, it is clear that descriptive research is applied to solve the current problem and arrange conclusion of the research. Surakhmad (2004:47) states that a descriptive method talks about some possibilities to solving the actual problem by collecting data, arranging or classifying data, analyzing and interpreting them. The researcher used descriptive qualitative study design which used throughout data analysis in a number of different ways.

From the definition above, researcher used content descriptive research design. This study would be disclosed the idiom used in Adele's lyrics song. Library research would be chosen as research approach. Library research was used to obtain and collect data from written material that needed by the writer that has been publisher.

B. Technique of collecting the data

In collecting data, the writer used documentation study. Documentation was a wide range of written material can produce qualitative information. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013) this technique is also able to collect data such as notes, transcripts, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription meeting notes, etc. to do this, the researcher did as follows:

1. Transcribing

Transcribing was the first step in collecting data. To analyze the lyric, the writer should transcript the song into lyrics. But in order to make the lyrics precise as what the song writer intended, the writer looked for the lyric from the official website of Adele which can be accessed on www.adele.com.

2. Reading

After transcribing, then the writer read the lyrics. It was intended to understand the whole content especially idioms.

3. Identifying

While reading the text, the researcher also identified the idioms. The steps were:

a. Underlining

This was the first step in identifying the data. The suspected idioms found in the lyric were underlined. For example:

You were <u>falling down</u>

b. Bracketing

If a group on underlined words go beyond in one line, it would be difficult to determine whether it consists of one or two suspected idiomatic expressions, so the bracketing technique would be useful to separate one another. Therefore, the suspected data would be clearly identified if it way used bracketing technique to separate them from other words

You were (<u>Falling down</u>)

C. Technique of Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using descriptive-qualitative study. The qualitative research referred to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description of things (Berg, 1989 in Suryanata (2011:25)). Descriptive-qualitative research based on Palmer theories (1976:99). It means to know the analysis of idiom in the Adele lyrics song. The result of data was to describe the types and interpretation of idioms in Adele lyrics song. In order to provide a description and solve the problem and analyze the data, the research presented in form of tables of the types of idiom.

In order to provide a description and solve the problem and analyze the data researcher presented in form of tables of the types of idiom. The data would be analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Identifying idioms the Adele lyrics song. The researcher identified idiom based on Reza Pahlevi, M.A Kamus Lengkap Idiom. The researcher read the song lyric line by line and verse by verse carefully to find out phrases or clauses which are idioms.

2. Describing the interpretation of idioms found the Adele lyrics song. In this step, the researcher described the meaning of idiom by using dictionaries.

3. Tabulating the idiom analysis

In this step, the researcher put the idioms found and the interpretation of idioms in the table, so the reader gets easier in understanding them.