

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Data Description

The data source in this research is of 12 song lyrics listed in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* album taken from the official website *www.katyperryindonesia.com*. The data are 198 idiomatic expressions spread over some verses (stanzas), a bridge and chorus of the 12 song lyrics, which consist of nine forms of idiom proposed by W.McMordie.

#### 4.2 Findings

From the data taken based on the theory of W.McMordie, idiomatic expressions are found and analyzed at the following table.

**Table 4.1 The number of the forms of idiom in the 12 song lyrics**

Song titles	Forms of Idiom								
	IW	INP	ICC	VaN	IAdj	IPP	IAdv	PV	IVP
TD	5	2	-	5	-	-	1	4	-
LFN	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-
CG	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Frk	3	2	5	5	-	-	1	5	1
Pck	7	-	2	3	-	-	-	7	-
CTD	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
TOT GA	8	1	1	3	1	-	-	3	1
ET	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAILF	7	5	1	3	-	1	1	6	2
Prl	9	-	2	2	1	-	1	6	-
HH	7	10	3	1	-	1	-	1	-
NLTM	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>4</b>

From the findings, the nine forms of idiom proposed by W.McMordie exist in the 12 song lyrics. In detail, IW has the greatest number of total, while IAdj is the least one and also as the form of idiom found only in two song lyrics; meanwhile, PV

is the form of idiom which is found in all song lyrics. Dealing with the songs, WAILF is the song which has the most forms of idiom as many as eight forms; meanwhile, CG is the song which has the least forms of idiom as many as three forms. The rest are Frk and TOTGA having seven forms, Prl and HH having six forms, TD and NLTM having five forms, LFN, Pck, CTD and ET having four forms.

### 4.3 Discussion

#### 4.3.1 Teenage Dream

Based on the findings, this song has five forms of idiom consisting of five IW, two INP, five VaN, one IAdv, and four PV. In short, those idioms are in 15 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics. Thus the discussion starts as below.

##### 1. When I tell the *punch line wrong*

Being found in the fourth line from the first verse, *punch line wrong* is an idiomatic noun phrase, because it is formed of the noun (punch-line) and adjective (wrong).

Before finding out the meaning, let's discuss the references in the verse. It should be clear, because verse 1 is generally the introduction of the story. Here, the reference "I" is related to the first and second line at the beginning of the verse as stated "You think I'm pretty, Without any makeup on". In simply word, "pretty and makeup" is closest in common noun to a woman. Meanwhile, "You" thus refers to a man as the object the woman tells about.

The reference "I" in the fourth line depicts that the woman tries to make a joke but do not end it up right. It is shown in the idiom *punch-line* as written in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* that means 'the last few words of a joke' (1995, p.

940), and the word *wrong* attached to it. Thus *punch line wrong* has logically been taken to be meant *unanswerable riddle assumed as a joke*.

2. I know you *get me*

Still in the first verse, the above-italic idiomatic expression takes place right under the previous idiom. Lying down in the fifth line, the idiom *get me* is a verb (get) and noun (me) go together.

As discussed previously, it is clear that the four lines in the first verse tell that the man likes the woman's face without makeup and also praises her effort to make a riddle in which she herself doesn't know the answer. This then realizes the woman about the man's attitudes toward her which is really nice as stated in the fifth line. Thus the context-based meaning of *get me* is *fully understand me*.

3. So I let my *walls come down*

Being two idiomatic expressions found in the last line of the first verse, *walls* is an idiomatic word which means something another than it is, and *come down* is a phrase verb: verb (come) and adverb (down).

In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *come down* means *get decreased* (1995, p.245). Therefore, this line depicts that the man's nice attitudes have made the woman's characteristic get decreased, and the proper characteristic adjusted to it is egoism. At the same time, it reveals the meaning of *walls* that is *egoism*.

4. You brought me to *life*

From the second verse, lying down in line 11, *life* is an idiomatic word. Finding out its meaning cannot avoid key words in line nine to 10 that are "but things were kinda heavy". Those key words have added to the line 11's description that the woman feels her world full of burden, until then she meets the man who can

strengthen her to bear what life has to be. What life has to be is here meant that commonly life offers people everything, so then people expect the thing they pick from life to come true; however, sometimes it unfortunately does not go through well as the way they plan, but they must learn to accept that fact. Relating to the situation, the idiom *life* is thus closest in meaning to *things must be expected and accepted*.

5. You'll be my *valentine*

Same as the previous idiom, *valentine* found in the last line of the second verse is also an idiomatic word which means another than its usual meaning. This line shows the fact that through the time the man's attitudes making the woman's egoism decreased has turned into affection, and it finally makes him be her couple in love. Therefore, *valentine* has undoubtedly meant *the person I love*.

6. We can dance, until we *die*

Let's move on to the third verse now. *Die*, in line 18 from the verse, is also an idiomatic word. Relating to the key words as stated in line 15 - 17, "let's go all, tonight , no regrets, just love", this line thus describes that after they has been a couple falling in love, they go out in a night to have dance, and the idiom *die* here exaggerates the effect of the dance. Based on the context, *die* thus means *losing control*.

7. We'll be *young* forever

Same as the three previous idioms, the above-italic idiom is an idiomatic word. Lying in line 20 from the third verse, the idiom *young* is actually as another effect of the way they dance. The dance has likely affected them to feel they are in age of 13-17 like a girl and boy. Therefore, as another effect, *young* is closest in meaning to *energetic*.

In addition, the couple's will to be back to teenage as stated in this line has at one blow proven that in this song the speaker or reference "I" is truly played by an adult not a teenager. Apart from that, the entire verses from one to three have told that the woman who once feels empty inside has finally been happy with the man she loves.

8. Feel like I'm *living a teenage dream*

Let's move on to the chorus. *Living a teenage dream* found in line 22 from the chorus is an idiom which a verb (living) and noun (a teenage dream) go together.

This line clearly depicts that the woman has been affected by the situation on which they have lost their control in the night and been so energetic to feel eager to be the man's teenage dream, and teenage dream specifically refers to wet dream. Entirely *living a teenage dream* adjusted to the context logically means *make "wet dream" real*. Up until now, the story focuses on the woman who clearly wants to be the girl whom the man makes love with.

9. The way you *turn me on*

Being found in line 24 from the chorus, the idiom *turn on* is a phrase verb formed of the verb (turn) and preposition (on). The meaning of *turn out* in the entry of *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *excite sexually* (1995, p. 1285).

10. Let's *run away*

In line 26 from the chorus, the idiom *run away* is also a phrase verb formed of the verb (run) and adverb (away), and its meaning based on *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *escape suddenly* (1995, p.1029).

11. Don't ever *look back*

Being found in line 27 from the chorus, *look back* is a idiom formed of the verb (look) and adverb (back) as the so-called phrase verb, and in *Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms* its meaning is *remember the past* (2003, p. 231).

The statements from no.9 to no.11 have described that the way the man excites the woman sexually has made her suddenly invite him to one place and not remember the past.

#### 12. When you *look at* me

Still in the chorus, *look at* found in line 30 is also a phrase verb: verb (look) and preposition (at). Actually this line reveals the factor, which has made the woman desirous to have sex with the man, that is the man's unusual way when seeing the woman or in simply word it is more than 'turn one's eyes in order to see' as stated in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995, p. 694). Thus it shows that the meaning of *look at* has been logically taken to be meant *gaze in eyes*.

#### 13. *Built a fort out of sheets*

From the fourth verse, even though they are in same line which is line 40, they are undoubtedly two different idiomatic expressions. *Built a fort* as the first one appear is a idiom which a verb (built) and noun (a fort) go together; whereas, *out of sheets* is an idiomatic adverbial phrase formed of the double preposition (out of) and noun (sheets).

Three lines at the beginning of the fourth verse reveal the place to which they suddenly escape that is a motel near California beach. In night, because of the alcoholic drinks, they get drunk and pretend to build a fort so that nobody will see they sex. Those situations then bring the idiom *built a fort* to be meant *hide*. They hide under the sheets in the motel bedroom that clearly refers *out of sheets* to be meant *under the thin cloth used on bed*.

#### 14. My *missing puzzle piece*

*Missing puzzle piece* found in line 42 from the fourth verse is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (missing) and noun (puzzle piece). Having been adjusted to the context, *missing puzzle piece* has meant *soul mate*.

#### 15. Let you *put your hands on me*

Now we move on to the bridge. The above-italic words, in line 71, as the only idiomatic expression found in it, are formed of the verb (put) and noun (your hands on me) go together.

Being related to the next line or line 72 saying “In my skin-tight jeans” and the meaning *put on* that is ‘to be fixed into one specific condition’ based on *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (1995, p. 945), this line clearly reveals the situation that the man’s hand is fixed in one condition that is moving his hands in her skin-tight jeans. Thus this permission may become the starting step to have sex in the motel bedroom. Without any further detail, the woman’s will to let the man seduce her has clearly taken the idiom *put your hands on me* to be meant *move your hands on my skin*.

One thing to be drawn from the overall discussion is that the story related to the lyrics has told about intimacy built by a lover as if in “wet dream”. This parallels Katy Perry’s remark of “teenage wet dreams”.

#### **4.3.2 Last Friday Night (T.G.I.F.)**

In accordance with the findings, this song has four forms of idiom consisting of four IW, one ICC and VaN, and three PV. Shortly those idioms are in 9 lines spread over three verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics, and below is the discussion.

1. I smell *like a minibar*

The above idiom using the key word *like* has been registered as an idiomatic commonplace comparison. Here *like a minibar* found in the fifth line from the first verse is compared to the subject “I”. The reference or the subject “I” connected to the word “Barbie” as stated in the seventh line is thus a teenage girl. Now it has been clear that the teenage girl is having a disgusting smell which then adjusts the meaning of *like a minibar* to the context to be meant *fishy*.

2. DJ’s *passed out* in the yard

Still in the first verse, having been found in the sixth line, *passed out* is an idiom which is a phrase verb formed of the verb (passed) and a verb (out), and its meaning based on the entry of *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* is *faint* (1995, p. 846). Here, the fishy girl is surprised seeing a DJ faint in the yard.

3. *Ended up* online

Being found in the second verse line 10, the idiom *ended up* is also a phrase verb: verb (ended) and adverb (up), and in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* it means *become* (1995, p. 380).

Being related to the ninth line saying “Pictures of last night”, line 10 describes that in one night the girl has had a party which makes her smell fishy, and the pictures which the girls together with her friends took at the night finally become online that unexpectedly happen.

4. Oh *well*

Still in the second verse, lying down in line 12, the above italic word is an idiomatic word which means something another than it is.

From the whole lines of one to 11, the girl has just realized how messed up her home is: a stranger lying in her bed, a pounding in her head, her barbie on the barbeque, pink flamingos in the pool, and even worse the DJ fainting in the yard. This realization refers *well* to be meant *foolish*. She has been so foolish of letting the party become so wild.

5. And we took too many *shots*

Now let's come into the chorus. Being found in chorus line 17, *shots* is also an idioamtic word. Referring to the two previous lines in the chorus stating that on last Friday night the girl with her friends danced on tabletops. Their move is pictured through camera, and this refers to the idiom *shots* to be meant *pictures*. Additionally it is known now that the time and place of the party is on Friday night in the girl's home.

6. And got *kicked out* of the bar

Having been found in line 21, clearly *kicked out* is an idiom called a phrase verb: the verb (kicked) and adverb (out), and its meaning in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is 'send away' (1995, p. 650). In simply words, the bar keeper has sent the girl along with her friends away from the bar. Thus, in short, being fixed into the context *kicked out* properly means *unaccepted*.

7. So we *hit the boulevard*

Still in the chorus, having been found in line 22, *hit the boulevard* is also a phrase verb formed of the verb (hit) and noun (the boulevard). After they know that they are sent away from the bar, they then freak on the road. Logically this then takes *hit the boulevard* to be meant *take a journey*.

8. I think we broke the *law*

Being the last idiom in the chorus, *law* found in line 28 is an idiomatic word. This line shows that the girl realizes that she along with her friends do not obey one thing ruled in her home that is no party without parent's permission. Thus this takes *law* idiomatically to be meant *teenage rule*.

#### 9. Don't know what to tell my *boss*

In the third verse, *boss* found in line 36 is same as the previous idiom called an idiomatic word. Having meaning apart from the literal meaning, figuratively *boss* here correlates with the leader of the house. Without any further detail, *boss* thus means *parents*. In short, the girl does not know how to explain to the parents later.

From the overall description, the lyrics in the song have the main story that is having fun in a wild night party. This corresponds to Katy Perry's statement of "crazy night".

### 4.3.3 California Girls

Based on the findings, this song has three forms of idiom consisting of three INP and one both VaN and PV. In short, those idioms are in 5 lines spread over two verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics. Thus the discussion starts as below.

#### 1. But nothing comes close to the *golden coast*

Having found in the second verse line nine, *golden coast* is formed of the adjective (golden) and noun (coast) as called an idiomatic noun phrase. Before getting on the further stage of the second verse, it needs to convey what the first verse tells because it is where the story get started.

Entirely the first verse introduces the speaker of the story in the lyric which is a girl and the situation and place where she is that is sipping juice and laying underneath the palm trees of a beach. Next is the line eight from the second verse which begins to tell that the girl assures all boys in the world the beach where she is at

is very wonderful beach like gold, so the boys do not have to travel the world to find such beach. In other words, this undoubtedly takes the meaning of *golden coast* to be meant *perfect beach*.

## 2. You'll be *falling in love*

After the above line, there is another idiom in the second verse lying down in line 11 which is the above-italic words assumed as an idiom which is a verb (fall in) and noun (love) go together. The idiom related to line 10 saying "once you party with us" expresses the effect of having party with the girls. In other words, this lines depicts the boys (the referent "you") will adore the girls in the beach forever. Thus, based on the context, *falling in love* means *amazed*.

## 3. *Daisy Dukes*, bikinis on top

Move on to the chorus. There is *Daisy Dukes* found in line 14 from the chorus comprise two words possess one thing. This character is registered as an idiomatic noun phrase. In fact, *Daisy Dukes* is a name to the style of jeans shorts in the United States.

Additionally the sense of "California girls (line 13)" reveals the fact that the beach assumed as a perfect beach and where the story takes place is California beach. In other words, the girl is a California girl wearing *Daisy Dukes* taken to originally be meant *jeans shorts*.

## 4. Sun-kissed skin, so hot will *melt your popsicle*

Lying down in line 15 from the chorus, *melt your popsicle* is formed of the verb (melt) and noun (your popsicle) or known as an idiom named a verb and noun go together. Here *your* possesses the boys, and what get melted is their passion or lust attracted by the sexy girls get tanned by the sunlight. Thus this makes *melt your popsicle* to be meant *attract your lust*.

5. *West coast* represent, now put your hands up

*West coast* found in line 19 is formed of the adjective (west) and noun (coast) as labeled the idiomatic noun phrase. Here it adjusted to the context mainly means *California beach*.

After this line, the third verse comes as stating that California girls like to sex on the beach even though the sand coming into their stilettos and listen to songs of the American rapper named Snoop Doggy Dogg in their jeep.

From the whole description, this song represents California beach along with the girls. Moreover, boys can have fun with the sexy girls in the amazing beach. This claim is same as Katy Perry's remark of "beach-themed song".

#### 4.3.4 Firework

In accordance with the findings, this song has seven forms of idiom consisting of three IW, two INP, five ICC, VaN and PV, and also one IAdv and IVP. Shortly those idioms are in 20 lines spread over five verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics. The discussion can be seen in the following.

1. Do you ever feel *like a plastic bag*

In the first verse, the above-italic idiom found in the first line of the lyric is formed by using the word *like* which come closest to the form of idiom called the idiomatic commonplace comparison.

Here the reference "you" is compared with *plastic bag*. Before getting on the further stage of its meaning, it needs to know what "you" actually refers to. Actually the statement of this line functions as a question, so there must a questioner here. Since Perry is the person who sings this song, it is clear that the questioner is Perry; she asks listeners whether they ever feel like a plastic bag. Thus without no further

detail, “you” refers to listeners. Turn into the idiomatic expression *like a plastic bag*. We can imagine how a plastic bag easily turns right and left; it follows the wind’s blow. Thus the context takes *like a plastic bag* to idiomatically be meant *fragile*.

2. Do you ever feel, feel so *paper thin*

Still in the first verse, *paper thin* lying in the fourth line is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the noun (paper) and adjective (thin). As many all of us know, *paper thin* can easily break down by the wind’s blow. Moreover, this idiom is also compared to the reference “you” or listeners who easily break down. Idiomatically *paper thin* means *tossed*. As compared with *plastic bag* and *paper thin*, “you” in this song specifically refers to listeners or people who feel fragile and tossed.

3. *Like a house of cards*

After the above line, line five is coming in which another idiom is found as shown in the above-italic words using the key word *like* considered as an idiom which is idiomatic commonplace comparison. Actually this is as the additional idea to the idiom mentioned before which is *paper thin*. As an additional feeling to people who feel tossed, *like a house of cards* here refers to the feeling of being *easily sad*.

4. One blow from *caving in*

Having found in the last line of the first verse, the idiom *caving in* is a phrase verb formed of the verb (cave) and preposition (in). In *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (1995, p. 177), the idiom means ‘suddenly collapse’. However, the meaning is not suitable enough, so it have to get adjusted to the context. Still relating to feelings, *caving in* here relates to the most proper feeling that is *upset*.

5. Do you ever feel already *buried deep*

Now let's move on to the second verse. Having found in the seventh line from the second verse, the idiom *buried deep* is a phrase verb: verb (buried) and adverb (deep). This line shows that Perry still questions people's feelings who are really in bad mood because of the incapability of reaching their goals. This then get *buried deep* to the context to be meant *weak*. Becoming so easily sad, upset, and weak, they fail to do useful things relating to their goals.

6. 'Cause there's a *spark* in you

Still in the second verse, here *spark* found in line 10 is formed of a word that means something another as the so-called idiomatic word. Perry assures people that they have a *spark* which actually means *self-courage*.

7. You just gotta *ignite the light*

Move on to the third verse. *Ignite the light* found in line 11 is an idiom which a verb (ignite) and noun (the light) go together. This lines is still talking about feelings; Perry asks people to glitter like the light turned on. Thus *ignite the light* relating to the context corresponds to be meant *show your confidence*.

8. Just own the night *like the 4th of July*

Using the word *like* registered as an idiomatic commonplace comparison, *like the 4th of July* is found in line 12 from the third verse. 4th of July is here referring to the Independence Day of the United States, so in other words the feeling felt here seems like people do not have any barrier. This then takes *like the 4th of July* to simply be meant *freely*.

9. 'Cause *baby* you are a *firework*

Let's get into the chorus now. The above-italic words are two idiomatic expressions found in line 13 from the chorus having same classification which is

called as the idiomatic words. Here Perry uses the idiom *baby* as an affectionate word to call people or listeners, and thus *baby* substitutes for *friend*. On the other hand, the context-based meaning of *firework* is *fighter*.

10. *Come on*, show 'em what you're worth

Being formed of the verb (come) and preposition (on) or called the phrase verb, *come on* is in fact found in line 14 from the chorus. *Come on* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means *try harder* (1995, p. 225). In short, Perry tries to encourage people to do something instead of surrender.

11. Make 'em go "*Oh, oh, oh*"

Having found in line 15 from the chorus, the above-italic idiom is a verb (go) and noun ("oh, oh, oh") go together". This line really expresses a feeling of surprise, and this thus refers *go "Oh, oh, oh"* to the truly meaning which is *amazed*.

12. Let your *colors burst*

Still in the chorus, *colors burst* found in line 18 is an idiom formed of the noun (colors) and verb (burst) go together, and its meaning is *speak up your words*. It can be seen that the words "colors" and "burst" look as if it imitates "words" coming out from "mouth".

13. You're gonna leave 'em *falling down*

Formed of the verb (fall) and adverb (down) as called the phrase verb, *falling down* is found in line 20 from the chorus. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the word means 'false' (1995, p. 418), and it is adjusted to the context that then means *guilty*.

14. You don't have to feel *like a waste of space*

Let's move on to the fourth verse. The above-italic idiom found in line 21 from the verse is formed by using the word *like* which comes closest to the form of idiom called the idiomatic commonplace comparison. This line indirectly states that Perry wants people to be brave and also assures people that everything they do will be useful if they try harder and harder like a fighter. Thus the meaning of *like a waste of space*, adjusted to the context, is *useless*.

15. If you only knew what the *future holds*

Having found in line 23 from the fourth verse, *future holds* is an idiom which the noun (future) and verb (holds) go together, and its meaning is *success will come*. It is shown by the word *future* which refers to something happen next, and simply the thing fixed to it is *success*.

16. Maybe your reason why *all the doors are closed*

Still in the fourth verse, the above-italic idiom found in line 25 is an idiomatic verbal phrase having the *to be* (are). Based on the situation described from all lines mentioned previously, *the doors* here refers to *choices* in life, and thus entirely *the doors are closed* means *choices lie ahead*.

17. Leads you to the *perfect road*

Having found in line 26 from the fourth verse, *perfect road* is formed of the adjective (perfect) and noun (road) as called the idiomatic noun phrase. This line depicts that because there are so many choices offered by life, people may not surrender. Being a fighter, they will make the chosen choice as the only one comes true. This takes *perfect road* to be meant *best choice*.

18. *Like a lightning bolt, your heart will blow*

Having found in line 27 from the fourth verse, *like lightning bolt* is registered as an idiomatic commonplace comparison, while *heart will blow* is registered as an idiom which the noun (heart) and verb (will blow) go together. The context-based meaning of *like lightning bolt* is *inspirational*; meanwhile, *heart will blow* is *enlighten others' mind*.

#### 19. It's always been *inside of you*

Move on to the bridge. *Inside of you* found in line 41 from the bridge is formed of the double preposition (inside of) and the noun (you) adding to it or known as an idiomatic adverbial phrase. This line describes that the soul of being a fighter has been attached to everybody's soul, and it cannot be taken away. This refers *inside of you* to be meant *conscience*.

#### 20. And now it's time to *let it through*

The last idiomatic expression found in the bridge is *let through* formed of the verb (let) and preposition (through). *Let through* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means *come out* (1995, p. 676).

To sum up, the story behind the lyrics discovered above can be stated in one word that is self-empowerment. Perry as the singer directly tells listeners not to be afraid of whom they are. This is their live to be the one who rule their world.

### **4.3.5 Peacock**

As shown in the findings, this song has four forms of idiom consisting of seven IW and PV, two ICC, and three VaN. Specifically those idioms are in 13 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus of the lyrics, and the following is where the discussion get started.

#### 1. I wanna see your *peacock*

Having found in the first line of the first verse, *peacock* is formed of a word or named an idiomatic word. The word “guy” as stated in “Don't be a shy kinda guy I'll bet it's beautiful (line 34)” shows that the object told about in this story is a boy, so the reference “I”, the subject of the story in the song lyric, is clear that is a girl that assure the boy that the peacock is beautiful. This relates *peacock* to the context to be meant *penis*.

2. *Come on baby* let me see

Move on to the second verse. The above-italic idioms are found in line 12. *Come on* is an idiom which is a phrase verb: verb (come) and preposition; meanwhile, *baby* same as *peacock* is also called the idiomatic word since the meaning is another that it is. This line depicts that the girl encourages the boy to open up his pants. Thus, as an affectionate word, *baby* means *boy*, while *come on* means *be brave*.

3. What you're *hiding underneath*

Being found in line 13 from the second verse, the idiom *hiding underneath* is a phrase verb: verb (hide) and adverb (underneath), and its meaning adjusted to the context becomes *inside the pants*. This line also shows an additional explanation for *peacock* that is clearly referring to *penis* as idiomatically stated by phrase *hiding underneath*.

4. *Such a tease*

Move on to the third verse. Line 15 from the verse only has the above word assumed as an idiomatic commonplace comparison since it compares with a feeling felt by the girl. Thus the feeling mediated by the idiom *such a tease* refers to *desirous*.

5. Wanna see the show

Having found in line 16 from the third verse, *show* is an idiomatic word. This lines pictures the desirous girl now needs the reality instead of just speaking. Therefore properly *show* means *reality*.

6. Don't be a *chicken* boy

Come into the chorus now. Having found in line 28 and registered as an idiomatic word, the meaning of *chicken* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *loser* (1995, p. 192). If the boy is afraid of doing what the girl aims at, the girl assumes the boy as a loser then.

7. I'ma *peace out* if you don't give me the *pay off*

The two above italic idioms are having same form of idiom named phrase verb found in line 29 from the chorus. Being formed of the verb (peace, pay) and adverb (out, off), in same page which is 852 of *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *peace out* means *go* and *pay off* means *action*. In other words, she will say goodbye if he does not open it up.

8. What you're *waiting for*, it's time for you to *show it off*

Coming from line 33 in the chorus, the two italic idioms also has same form called the phrase verb. Based on *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995), *waiting for* formed of the verb (wait) and preposition (for) means *think* (p. 1336); meanwhile, *show off*, formed of the verb (show) and adverb (off), means *be proud of* (p. 1094).

9. Skip the talk, heard it all, time to *walk the walk*

From the fourth verse, *walk the walk* found in line 46 is an idiom which the verb (walk) and noun (the walk) go together. This lines depicts that the girl has heard

the words from the boy and now it is time to see it, and this situation relates *walk the walk* to be meant *prove*.

10. *Brake me off, if you bad, show me how's the boss*

Being found in line 47 from the fourth verse, the idiom *brake off* is a phrase verb formed of the verb (brake) and adverb (off), and in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* it means *stop asking* (1995, p. 132), while *boss*, an idiomatic word, means *form*. This line pictures that the girl will not stop asking until the boy shows his penis form.

11. *Need some goose, to get loose, come on take a shot*

From the fourth verse, *Goose* and *shot* registered as the idiomatic words and *get loose* registered as a phrase verb are coming from same line which is line 48. Having adjusted to the context, *goose* means *efforts* and *shot* means *picture*, while *get loose* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means *open* (1995, p. 495).

12. *I just shed a tear*

From the bridge, *shed a tear* found in line 75 is formed of the verb (shed) and noun (a tear) go together. The idiom in this line exaggerates the feeling of the girl after seeing the boy's penis. Thus it takes *shed a tear* to be properly meant *become speechless*.

13. *Such a sight to see*

Being the last idiom found in the bridge line 79, *such a sight* is an idiomatic commonplace comparison; the word *sight* compares with a way of seeing that is *peek*. Seeing the penis with a peek, she becomes speechless; however, as if she doesn't want to lose it at all, she takes the picture of it.

The story transparently must have tickled everybody's mind. This relates to Katy's remark of "use puns". Relating to the puns, one word to describe the main issue of the story is curiosity - the desirous girl of seeing the boy's penis.

#### 4.3.6 Circle The Drain

Based on the findings, this song has four forms of idiom consisting of two IW, three PV, one VaN and IPP. In short, those idioms are in 6 lines spread over six verses, one bridge and chorus of the lyrics. Therefore, the discussion starts as follows.

##### 1. After the last *line* you break

From the first verse, having found in the second line, the above-italic word is a form of idiom named the idiomatic words. The reference "you" in this line is a man, and this claim is shown by the sense of "Wanna be your lover, not your fucking mother (line 15)". Thus it can be known that this line tells that the man has break a thing between he and the woman build together as a couple. Moreover, the sense of "Cause the pills you take are more your forte" in line 13 has shown that the man is truly addicted to drugs. Even worse, when they start kissing to have sex, the man sleeps instead of continuing it. This takes the meaning of *line* to be meant *promise* that is to stop use drugs.

##### 2. You *fall asleep* during foreplay

Directly move on to the chorus. *Fall asleep* found in line 12 is an idiom named hrase verb formed of the verb (fall) and adverb (asleep), and its meaning based on the entry's *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is sleep* (1995, p. 60).

##### 3. I'm not *sticking around* to watch you *go down*

Even though the two above-italic idioms are in line 14 from the chorus, they undoubtedly have different forms of idiom. Firstly *sticking around* is an idiom named

phrase verb formed of the verb (stick) and adverb (around); on the other hand, *go down* is an idiom formed of the verb (go) and adverb (down) go together. Based on same dictionary which is *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *sticking around* means *near* (p. 507), and *go down* means *fall* (p. 1171). In simply word, this line depicts that being tired of seeing her boyfriend get stuck in drugs, she will not be near him falling.

4. I'm not gonna stay and watch you *circle the drain*

Being found in line 17 from the chorus, the idiom *circle the drain* is formed of the verb (circle) and noun (drain) go together. This line shows that the woman will not stay and watch him turning around like water in drain. This thus takes the meaning of *circle the drain* to be *get worse*.

5. Had the world *in the palm of your hands*

Move on to the fifth verse. Having found in line 25 from the verse, *in the palm of* is an idiomatic prepositional phrase: preposition (in) and noun (palm) followed by another preposition (of), and its context-based meaning is *be conquered*. It is shown by this line indirectly telling that the man wants to get the world conquered by his hands but it is nothing but a joke because drugs have choked him.

6. Should've been my *teammate*

From the sixth verse, *teammate* found in line 27 is an idiomatic word, and its meaning clearly refers to *boyfriend*.

Therefore, the story in relation to the lyrics tells about unkind relationship of a couple which come close to the edge of breaking down. The woman becomes worthless near the man addicted to drugs as being Katy's remark of "criticizing the ex-boyfriend addicted to remedies".

### 4.3.7 The One That Got Away

Based on the findings, this song has seven forms of idiom consisting of eight IW, three VaN and PV, and also one INP, ICC, IAdj and IVP. In short, those idioms are in 13 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics. Thus the discussion starts as below.

#### 1. *We make out* in your *Mustang* to *Radiohead*

From the second line of the first verse, there are three idiomatic expressions: *make out*, *Mustang*, and *Radiohead*. The idiom *make out* is a phrase verb: verb (make) and adverb (out); meanwhile, *Mustang* and *Radiohead* are two idiomatic words.

At first, it should be the beginning to know what actually “we”, in the second line, refers to. It is related to the lines saying “Summer after high school, when we first met (first line)” and “We got matching tatoos (fourth line)”. Simply the words “high school” and “matching tatoos” shows the fact that the reference of “we” is a specific object as a teen couple in love. Meanwhile, as shown in the line 10 stating “I would be your girl”, the reference “your” in the second line possesses a boy. In addition, the speaker of the lyrics is thus a girl.

Now it is time for each meaning of the three idiomatic expressions. Transparently *Mustang* and *Radiohead* are two properly familiar nouns naming a thing that *Mustang* refers to a *Ford car*, and *Radiohead* refers to an *English rock band*. It is clear by now that the girl is in the boy’s *Mustang* while listening to a song sung by *Radiohead*. Based on that fact and the entry of *Cambridge Dictionary of American Idioms* (2003, p. 260) saying the meaning of “make out” is ‘establish’, thus *make out* means *establish love*. At final, the first verse has thus shown that the teen couple establishes love by listening same favorite music and having same tattoos.

#### 2. *Used to steal your parents liquor*

From the second verse, *used to* found in the fifth line form the verse is an idiomatic adjective phrase formed of the adjective (used) and preposition (to), and its meaning in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *familiar with* (1995, p. 1315). In simply word, this line depicts that the couple has become so familiar with stealing liquors.

### 3. Talk about our future *like we had a clue*

Still in the second verse, *like we had a clue* found in the seventh line is the only idiomatic expression found in the verse. Using the word *like* has come closest to the form of idiom known as the idiomatic commonplace comparison.

In two lines at the beginning of the second verse, the teen couple still expresses their sense of love by drinking liquor on the boy's house roof and talking about future. Here the word "our future" compares with the idiom *a clue*, so in other words the context-based meaning of *like we had a clue* is *we knew what our future would be like*. In addition, the last two lines of the verse correspond to the fact that the girl tells something bad unplanned happen. This becomes suspense for us to know what is truly going on, and to fix our suspense it needs to read the next analysis of the idiomatic expressions found in chorus below.

### 4. In *another life*, I would be your *girl*

In chorus, *girl*, in line 10, is an idiomatic word. Still in the same line, the other idiomatic expression is *another life* which is an idiomatic noun phrase: adjective (another) and noun (life).

To find out the meaning of *another life* as the first idiomatic expression appear in chorus, without any confusion, it needs to relates it to the word "would" specifically refers to next time, and this then makes *another life* get adjusted to the context to means *another chance*. Still in the line, something in relation to the next

time is being “your girl”; the girl want to be someone likes what the boy wants. Thus it then takes the idiom *girl* to be meant *as be what you want* that “keep all our promises, be us against the world (line 11-12)”. This confession answer our suspense of what is going on of “I’d be losing you” in the last line of the second verse; that is, the boy has left her because she has broken all promises made up on the roof while talking some futuristic plans.

5. I would make you *stay*

From the chorus, *stay* which lies in line 13 is an idiomatic word. This line depicts the girl emotion that becomes so sad of the serious mistakes she has made; she will not let the boy go anymore. This contributes to the idiomatic meaning of *stay* to be *calm*.

6. The *one* that *got away*

Still in the chorus, *one*, in line 15, is also an idiomatic word; meanwhile, *got away* in the same line is an idiom named as a phrase verb: verb (got) and preposition (away).

This lines pictures that she really does not want to lose him so fast. This situation reveals that the meaning of *one* is *my love*, while in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, *got away* means *left* (1995, p. 495). It is clear now that the girl is really regretful making the serious mistakes.

7. *I was June* and *you were my Johnny Cash*

Move on to the third verse. The above-italic idiomatic expressions are idiomatically verbal phrases having the verb *to be*. *June* and *Cash* are, in fact, names of an American spouse singer, and here those become the compared subject of *I* and *you*. Thus it is clear now that *I was June you were my Johnny Cash* are *we were the inseparable American spouse singer*.

8. I *put* those records *on*

The above-italic idiomatic expression found in line 20 from the third verse is a phrase verb formed of the verb (*put*) and preposition (*on*), and in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995, p. 945) it means 'to be fixed into one specific condition', and this needs to be adjusted to the context in order to feel the emotion in the story.

This line, related to the sense of "when miss you, put those records on (line 19-20)", reveals the girl's will to meet the boy, and as a consequence she will bring her back to the memorable things such as first meeting in summer, listening Radiohead in the boy's Mustang, and having matching tattoos on her eighteenth birthday. Thus the meaning of *put on* is *recall*.

9. It's time to face the *music*

From the fourth verse, *music*, in line 23, is an idiomatic word, and its meaning is *realization*. It is specifically based on the fact conveyed from line 21 to 22 that the boy removes the matching tattoo and changes the genre music from rock into blues. In simple words, this line shows that the girl has just realised that the boy has forgotten her.

10. I'm no longer your *muse*

Still in the fourth verse, *muse* is also an idiomatic word. This line also depicts her realization about the love built with the boy together that has all disappeared from the boy's mind, and this refers to the idiom *muse* to be meant *sweetheart*. From the overall description of the third verse, the girl is emotionally in intensive sadness to know the boy has really left her with easy going.

11. All this money can't *buy me a time machine*, *no*

Let's move on to the bridge. The two italic idiomatic expressions are found in line 34 from the bridge. It is an idiom which the verb (replace) and noun (me a time machine) go together.

We still remember that she wants to be given another chance, but it doesn't come, and to overcome her overload emotional feelings she intends to buy a time machine in order to fix all mistakes she has made as stated in this line. Her intention refers to the idiom *buy me a time machine* to be taken to be meant *turn the time*. At coincidence, *no*, as an emphasis that time cannot come back, means *impossible*.

#### 12. Can't *replace you with a million rings*

Lying down under the above-mentioned idiom which is line 35, *replace you with a million rings* is also an idiom which the verb (replace) and noun (you with a million rings) go together. The idiom used in this line is as exaggerating way of the girl's effort to get the boy back. Thus logically *replace you with a million rings* means *you are irreplaceable*.

#### 13. Cause now I *pay the price*

The last idiomatic expression found in the bridge is *pay the price* lying down in line 37 is an idiom which the verb (pay) and noun (the price) go together. This lines depicts that the girls is now living in a miserable condition. Thus *pay the price* has been taken to be meant *accept the consequence*.

One thing to be drawn from the overall analysis is that the story in the lyrics has pointed out first love end up full of regret. The regretful girl in the story is wealth in finance but miserable in feelings ever since the love is gone. This parallels Katy's remark of "an bittersweet story".

#### 4.3.8 E.T.

As shown in the findings, this song has four forms of idiom consisting of eleven IW, four INP, one ICC and PV. In short, those idioms come from 14 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus. Therefore, the discussion starts below.

##### 1. Feels *like I am floating*

As found in the fifth line from the second verse, *like I am floating* comes closest to the form of idiom named the idiomatic commonplace comparison. Firstly, it needs knowing in the verse what the reference “I” is. Being connected to the chorus saying “Boy, you’re an alien (line 23)”, the reference “I” or the speaker of the whole lyrics is thus a girl.

Here, the meaning of *like I am floating* is *uncontrolled*. It is shown in four lines from the second verse entirely describing the way the boy sees the girls is hypnotizing, and also the boy’s touch is magnetizing. Thus this line depicts that the girl adore the boy.

##### 2. Leaves my body *glowing*

Still in the second verse, *glowing* found in the sixth line is an idiomatic word. This lines still talks about the effect of what the boy has. Thus *glowing* adjusted to the context means *happy*. In other words, basically the boy has affected the girl’s feeling to be uncontrolled and happy.

##### 3. *Different DNA*

From the third verse, *different DNA* is in line 10 from the verse considered as an idiomatic noun phrase: adjective (different) and noun (DNA). This line describes the boy has a different way of thinking, and as many all of know that DNA is the source of thinking. Thus it corresponds the idiom *different DNA* to mean *creative*.

4. Your from a whole other *world*

Move on to the chorus. Being an idiomatic word, *world* found in line 12 from the chorus here means *country*. Clearly this line depicts the creative boy is coming from different country.

5. A *different dimension*

In the chorus, *different dimension* found in line 13 is an idiom formed of the adjective (different) and noun (dimension), and its meaning is here *new character*.

6. Lead me into the *light*

Having found in line 16 from the chorus, *light* registered as an idiomatic word means *heart*. This line plus the previous line has signified that the boy's new character has brought her in love.

7. Fill me with your *poison*

Same as the above idiom, *poison* found in line 19 from the chorus is also an idiomatic word which expresses another than it is. This line depicts that the girl wants to be filled with peace brought by the boy's heart. Then it takes *poison* to be meant *affection*.

6. Wanna be a *victim*

Still in the chorus, *victim* found in line 21 is also an idiomatic word, and its context-based meaning is *girlfriend*.

7. Ready for *abduction*

*Abduction* registered as an idiomatic word found in line 22 from the chorus means *romance*. Without doubt, it is shown by the description of this line plus the previous one that the girl wants to be his girlfriend ready to build romance.

8. Boy, you're an *alien*

*Alien* found in line 23 from the chorus is also an idiomatic word. Here the literal meaning of *alien* is compared to the subject “boy”; the boy can comfort her every time by doing everything she asks for because he has the power like an alien. Simply *alien* changes into an adjective word to describe the powerful boy that is *amazing*.

9. *Stun* me with your *lasers*

From the fourth verse found in line 29, *stun* is an idiomatic word means *fascinate*; meanwhile, *lasers* is also an idiomatic word means *words*. Thus this line depicts that the boy fascinates the girl with his words which is very lovely and nice.

10. Your kiss is *cosmic*

*Cosmic* found in line 30 from the fourth verse is formed of a word which refers another than its usual meaning as the so-called idiomatic word, and its context-based meaning is *gentle*. This line tells about the boy’s gentle kiss making her to increasingly adore the boy.

11. Every move is *magic*

Same as the previous-mentioned idiom, *magic* found in the fourth verse line 31 is also an idiomatic word means *special*. Thus this line shows that the foreign boy brings something new for her that may not be left like his special move and his gentle kiss.

12. Boy, you're my *lucky star*

Move on to the bridge. Being formed of the adjective (lucky) and noun (star) as the so-called idiomatic noun phrase, *lucky star* found in line 49 from the bridge means *idol*. Now it is clear that the boy has become a perfect person to love.

13. I wanna *walk on* your *wave length*

Having found in line 50 from the bridge, the idiom *walk on* is a phrase verb: verb (walk) and preposition (on), while *wave length* is a noun in possessive case or known as an idiomatic noun phrase.

This line emphasizes her will to be the only one he loves. Based on that fact and the meaning of *wave length* which means *thinking* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995, p. 495), *walk on* has logically been taken to be meant *be the object*.

14. And be there when you *vibrate*

Being found in line 51 from the bridge, *vibrate* called as an idiomatic word and adjusted to the context means *desire*. This line reveals the fact that after being the person the boy loves, the girl sacrifices everything even when he is desirous to have sex with her.

Without doubt, the entire song lyrics imply admiration to a lovely amazing person. In this case, the boy is totally different from the rest of men she has met so far. These statements correspond to Katy's phrase of "falling in love with a foreigner".

#### 4.3.9 Who Am I Living For?

In accordance with the findings, this song has eight forms of idiom consisting of seven IW, five INP, three VaN, six PV, two IVP, one ICC, IPP and IAdv. Shortly those idioms comes from 19 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics, and below is the discussion.

1. I can feel a *theme* that's *inside of me*

Having been two idioms of the first line from the first verse, *theme* is an idiomatic word, while *inside of me* is formed of the double preposition (inside of) and the noun (me) adding to it or known as the idiomatic adverbial phrase.

Before finding out their idiomatic meaning, it needs to discuss first about the reference “I” in the line. A woman name in Bible stated as “Easter (line 24)” has made the reference of “I” or the speaker of the story in the lyrics clear that is a woman. Turning to the idioms, the context-based meaning of *theme* is *faith* and *inside of me* is *my conscience*. Thus this line simply describes that there is woman feeling so religious like an Easter.

## 2. As I march alone to a *different beat*

Still in the first verse, being found in the second line from the verse, *different beat* is formed of the adjective (different) and noun (beat) as called the idiomatic noun phrase. This line depicts that the woman march by herself to do new things in her life. This then takes the idiom *different beat* to means *try*. Wholly the first verse depicts that the woman holds on to her faith to try reaching her goal in life.

## 3. *Soul whisper lowing down* my feel

In the second verse, *soul whisper* found in the third line is a noun in the possessive case or known as an idiomatic noun phrases, and its meaning is *doubt*. On the other hand, the idiom *lowing down* found in the same line is formed of the verb (low) and adverb (down) as called the phrase verb, and its meaning in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* is *unfair* (1995, p.700). In other words, this line has shown that there is always doubt every time she makes a try and it is really unfair for her.

## 4. I am ready for the *road less traveled*

Being found in the fifth line from the second verse, *road less traveled* is formed of the noun (road) and adjective (less traveled) as the so-called idiomatic noun phrase. This line depicts that the woman does not want to get stuck in one choice, because life offers so many choices. Thus it has logically taken the idiom *road less traveled* to be meant *another choice*.

#### 5. *Soothing up's for my crowning battle*

*Soothing up* found in the sixth line from the second verse is formed of the verb (soothe) and adverb (up) as called the phrase verb, and its meaning based on the entry of *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *comfort* (1995, p.1133). Meanwhile, being found in the same line, *crowning battle* is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (crowning) and noun (battle), and its context-based meaning is *goal*. This line is related to the previous line that has shown that the woman feels comfortable with trying some choices offered by life in order to reach what has been her goal.

#### 6. *Standing on the frontline*

Move on to the chorus. The above-italic idioms are found in the chorus line 11, Being formed of the verb (stand) and preposition (on), *standing on* means *believe*; whereas, *frontline* here means *religion*. Thus this line reveals one fact relating to the thing comforts the woman that is the belief in religion.

#### 7. *When the boxes are too full*

Being found in line 12 from the chorus, *boxes are too full* is an idiomatically verbal phrase having the verb *to be*. The idiom *boxes* in the line is compared to challenging things in life when reaching goal, so here *boxes are too full* means *many obstacles*.

#### 8. *I can see the heavens*

*See the heavens*, in line 13 from the chorus, is an idiom which the verb (see) and noun (the heavens) go together, and its meaning is *feel religious*.

9. But I also *hear the tides*

Still in the chorus, having found in line 14, *hear the tides* is an idiom which the verb (hear) and noun (the tides) go together. This line depicts that even though the woman feels religious, it cannot avoid her from the obstacles which always can make her near evil spirits. Thus *hear the tides* has logically been taken to be meant *come near sin..*

10. *Calling out my name*

*Calling out* found in line 15 from the chorus is an idiom which is a phrase verb formed of the verb (call) and adverb (out). Meanwhile, *my name* in the same line is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (my) and noun (name). This line depicts that it is as if sin frequently asks her to come. It is shown based on the meaning of the idiom *call out* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* which is 'to ask somebody to come' (1995, p. 159). Thus *calling out* has been adjusted to the context to be meant *inevitable*; whereas, *my name* is simply *myself*.

11. I could see the writing on the *wall*

Being found in line 16 from the chorus, *wall* is an idiomatic word since its meaning is far apart from the literal one. Having adjusted to the context, *wall* here means *Bible*.

12. I can't ignore this *war*

Still in the chorus, *war* found in line 17 is also an idiomatic word. This line shows that to avoid sin the woman is always helped by Bible. Thus *war* has logically been taken to be meant *struggle*.

13. *At the end of* it all

Being found in the chorus line 18, *at the end of* is formed of the preposition (at) and noun (the end) followed by another preposition (of), which is registered as an idiomatic prepositional phrase, and its meaning in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *finally* (1995, p. 63).

14. Who am I *living for*?

Being found in line 19 from the chorus, *living for* is an idiom which is a phrase verb: verb (live) and preposition (for), and its context-based meaning is *the aim of my life*. The line thus depicts that the woman realizes her life is in the aim of being religious.

15. I know and *spark* will *sharp the world*

From the third verse, being found in line 22, *spark* is an idiomatic word means *courage*. *Sharp the world* is an idiom which the verb (sharp) and noun (the world) go together means *enlighten me*. This line thus depicts her courage has enlightened her to face the wild world.

16. So I pray for safer *like Easter*

Being found in line 24 from the fourth verse, *like Easter* registered as an idiomatic commonplace comparison is in fact to compare the way the woman prays. Since using the biblical character, she must be praying in a definite way that is *seriously*. Thus this adds that the girl is Christian.

17. I know there will be sacrifice but *that's the price*

*That's the price* found in line 26 from the fourth verse is an idiomatically verbal phrase having the verb *to be*, and its meaning is *sacrifice is the way*.

18. Where's the *crown*?

From the bridge, being found in line 45, *crown* is an idiomatic word means *success*. It is shown by this line which depicts that the woman asks herself of how far she has done some useful things to reach her ambition or goal.

19. Don't let the *greatness scare you down*

Being found in line 46 from the bridge, *greatness* is an idiomatic word means *disturbance*; whereas, *scare down* is an idiom formed of the verb (scare) and adverb (down) means *fail*. Those are shown by this line's depiction that the woman assures herself that with the faithful courage she will not let any disturbance fail her to reach success.

Entirely it can be deduced that the story behind the lyrics signifies that self-conviction of always being near God is everything. This is relevant to, Katy Perry's statement of "spirituality and faith".

#### 4.3.10 Pearl

Based on the findings, this song has six forms of idiom consisting of nine IW, six PV, two ICC and VaN, and also one IAdj and IAdv,. In short, those idioms are in 18 lines spread over three verses, one bridge and chorus of the lyrics. Thus the discussion starts as below.

1. She is a *pyramid*

Having found in the first line from the first verse, the above-italic word is an idiomatic word. This line shows that the girl's character in the lyrics is compared with a large stone or pyramid. Thus *pyramid* has logically been taken to be meant *tough*.

2. But with him she's just a grain of *sand*

Right under the first idiom shown above, *sand* is also an idiomatic word. Simply, the first and the second line from the first verse specifically describes that the tough girl turns into worthless near the boy she loves. This then takes the *sand* to be meant *worthless*.

3. This love's too strong *like mice and men*

*Like mice and men* found in the third line from the first verse has the form of idiom named idiomatic commonplace comparison since it is using the word *like*. This line depicts that the love they have is going wrong, and it takes the idiom *like mice and men* to be meant *wicked*.

4. *Squeezing out* the life that should be let in

The two above-italic idiom is from the fourth line of the first verse, and it is undoubtedly an idiom which is a phrase verb: verb (squeeze) and adverb (out), and based on *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (1995) it means *exclude* (p. 1155)

5. She was a *hurricane*

Having found in the fifth line from the second verse, *hurricane* registered as an idiomatic word here possesses the adjective for the girl (the word "she") which properly means *brave*.

6. But now she's just a gust of *wind*

Still in the second verse, *wind* found in the sixth line is also an idiomatic word. Still being connected to the girl's character, *wind* here means *hopeless*.

7. She *used to set the sails of a thousand ships*

From the second verse, having found in the seventh line, *used to* is formed of the verb (used) and preposition (to) as called the phrase verb, and *set the sails of a*

*thousand ships* is an idiom which clearly the verb (set) and noun (the sails of a thousand ships) go together. This line depicts the girl's character in exaggerating way. In short, *set the sails of a thousand ships* adjusted to the context means *extroverted*; whereas, *used to* in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means 'continuous action in the past' (1995, p. 1315), and it is adjusted to the context to be meant *regularly become*. In simply word, the woman regularly become extroverted but then changed into introverted when she is near the boy she loves.

8. Was a force to be *reckoned with*

*Reckoned with* found in the eighth line from the second verse is formed of the verb (reckoned) and preposition (with) as called the phrase verb, and its meaning based on *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *considered* (1995, p. 973). Thus this line has shown that the girl is forced by the boy to stop being extroverted.

9. But he's scared of the *light* that's *inside of her*

Having found in the chorus line 10, *light* is an idiomatic word means *identity*; whereas, *inside of her* formed of the double preposition (inside of) and the noun (her) adding to it or known as an idiomatic adverbial phrase means *soul*. This line emphasizes that the boy is really afraid of her superior characters.

10. So he keeps her in the *dark*

Being found in line 12 from the chorus, as an idiomatic word, *dark* here means *silent*. Thus until now it can be told that the boy has been afraid of the girl's soul identity like tough and extroverted, so he asks her to be silent.

11. Oh, she used to be a *pearl*

Still in the chorus, line 13, the idiom *pearl* is also an idiomatic word. This line adds that the girl's identity or character is likely a *pearl*, and adjusted to the context in the lyrics it means *strong*.

12. Can't believe she's become a *shell* of herself

Having found in line 15 from the chorus, as an idiomatic word, *shell* here means *weak*. This line depicts that the girl is really weak due to the overload feeling of love with the boy.

13. Moved fast *as light, like an avalanche*

Move on to the third verse. Being found in line 18, the above-italic idiom is commonly an idiomatic commonplace comparison; it compares the girl's character, so its meaning here is *talkative*.

14. But now she's *stuck* deep *in cement*

From the third verse line 19, *stuck in*, formed of the adjective (stuck) and preposition (in) as the so-called idiomatic adjective phrase, in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means *start enthusiastically*, and being adjusted to the context, *cement* as an idiomatic word means *love*. Thus this line reveals one fact that starting to love the boy enthusiastically leads her toward losing self-identity: strong and talkative turned to be weak.

15. You don't have to be *held down*

From the bridge, being found in line 33, the idiom *held down* is a phrase verb formed of the verb (held) and adverb (down). This line shows that the girl's freedom is taken away. Thus, having adjusted to the context, the idiom *held down* means *prevented from freedom*.

16. Yeah, I let him *rule my world*

*Rule my world* found in line 38 from the bridge is an idiom which the verb (ruled) and noun (my world) go together. This line depicts that the boy has made the girl under pressure. Then it takes the idiom *rule my world* to simply be meant *control myself*.

17. But I *woke up* and grew strong

Being found in line 40 from the bridge, the idiom *woke up* is a phrase verb formed of the verb (woke) and adverb (up), and its context-based meaning is *realize*. Thus this line depicts that the girl has realized that the boy has done many unkind things to her, so she is now strong to stop the love.

18. And I can still *go on*

*Go on* as the last idiom found in the bridge line 41 is an idiom which is a phrase verb: verb (go) and preposition (on), and its meaning in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* is *begin* (1995, p. 508). This line depicts that finally she begins to find the way out to get her freedom again that is leaving the boy.

From the whole discussion above, the whole lyrics has come up the story about loving someone too much leading to losing self-identity. The girl, in this story, used to be a strong human, but then has been trapped in a wicked love of a boy who has prevented all her soul freedom. This parallels Katy's remark of "vulnerability to a loved one".

#### **4.3.11 Hummingbird Heartbeat**

In accordance with the findings, this song has six forms of idiom consisting of seven IW, ten INP, three ICC, one VaN, IPP and PV. Shortly those idioms comes from 18 lines spread over four verses, one bridge and chorus of the song lyrics, and below is the discussion.

1. You make me feel *like I'm losing my virginity*

Using the word *like* makes the above-italic idiom found in the first line from the first verse come closest to be the idiomatic commonplace comparisons. Clearly the word “virginity” shows that reference “I” as the speaker in the lyrics is a girl; meanwhile, the reference “you” is a boy as the object the girl tells about. As shown in the line, the girl’s feeling seems like losing virginity, and it has made the idiom *like I'm losing my virginity* closely to mean *surprised*.

2. I make you bloom *like a flower that you never seen*

Having found in the third line from the first verse, *like a flower that you never seen* is also an idiomatic commonplace comparison, and its context-based meaning is *unbelievable*. In other words, this line shows that the girl assures the boy that she also can make him unbelievable.

3. Under the sun we are one *buzzing energy*

Being found in the fourth line from the first verse, *buzzing energy* is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (buzzing) and noun (energy), and its meaning is *couple*. Now it is clear that they are a couple in love relationship.

4. Let's *pollinate* to create a family tree

From the second verse, *pollinate* found in the fifth line is an idiomatic word means *have sex*. It is shown by the sense of “create family tree” in this line. Thus, the thing, which will make the boy unbelievable, done by the girl is that she wants sex with him.

5. This is the story of the *birds and the bees*

*Birds and bees* found in the eighth line from the second verse is an idiomatic noun phrase since the two words function as a noun in a possessive case. This line

emphasizes what the girl's love story looks like, so in other words *birds and bees* has been taken to be meant *lovers*.

6. Our love still *stays the same*

From the chorus, the idiom *stays the same* found in line 10 is a phrase verb: verb (stays) and adverb (the same). This line pictures that the love built by the girl and the boy grows strong, and this takes the idiom *stays the same* to be meant *inseparable*.

7. You give me the *hummingbird heartbeat*

Being found in line 11 from the chorus, *hummingbird heartbeat* functions as a possessive form or known as the idiomatic noun phrase. This line reveals the fact why she feels so surprised and wants to have sex with the boy; it is because he gives her heart a feeling like the fast beat of tropical birds. Thus *hummingbird heartbeat* means *spirit*.

8. *Spread my wings* and make me *fly*

*Spread my wings* found in line 12 from the chorus is an idiom which the verb (spread) and noun (my wings) go together, and its meaning is *encourage me*. Meanwhile, *fly* found in the same line as an idiomatic word means *capable of facing obstacles*. Thus this line has pictured that the boy encourages the girl to do things to reach her goals in life, and the spirit then dares her to face obstacles of life.

9. The taste of your *honey* is so sweet

Being found in line 13 from the chorus and registered as an idiomatic word, *honey* must be referring to something sweet the boy has, and the proper word to go into it is *kiss*.

10. I've *flown a million miles* just to find a *magic seed*

From the third verse, having found in line 19, *flown* is an idiomatic word means *search*; meanwhile, *million miles* registered as an idiomatic noun phrase means *everywhere*, and *magic seed* also as an idiomatic noun phrase means *true love*. In other words, this line has described that the girl searches everywhere to find her true love and then finally find it inside the boy.

11. A *white flower* with the power to bring *life* to me

*White flower* found in line 20 from the third verse is also an idiomatic noun phrase, and it means *boy*.

12. You're so exotic my whole body *fluttering*

*Fluttering* found in line 21 from the third verse is an idiomatic word means *desirous*.

13. Constantly craving for a taste of your *sticky sweet*

Being found in line 22 from the third verse, *sticky sweet* is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (sticky) and noun (sweet), and its context-based meaning is *dick*. This line depicts that the girl is in lust or intensive desire to have sex with the boy.

14. I was *on the brink of* a *heart attack*

From the fourth verse, being found in line 23, *on the brink of* is an idiomatic prepositional phrase formed of the preposition (on) and noun (the brink) followed by the preposition (of), and its meaning is *very close*; meanwhile, *heart attack* is as a noun in the possessive case or known as the idiomatic noun phrase, and it means *losing control*.

15. I see the *sunrise* in your eyes

*Sunrise* found in line 25 from the fourth verse is an idiomatic word means *trust*. Thus this line depicts that the boy is really sure that the girl can be strong to face the world.

#### 16. We've got a future full of *blue skies*

Still in the fourth verse, having found in line 2 , *blue skies* is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (blue) and noun (skies), and its meaning is *hopes*. Simply this line tells that being trusted each other make the couple can hold hopes for future.

#### 17. When we hear a *perfect harmony*

From the bridge, *perfect harmony* found in line 39 is also as an idiomatic noun phrase: the adjective (perfect) and noun (harmony), and its meaning is *suitability*. Thus, this line depicts that they both have suitability in love.

#### 18. You make me sound like, *like a symphony*

Being found in line 40 from the bridge, *like a symphony* is an idiomatic commonplace comparison. This line depicts that the boy has made the girl's body so desirous and talkative. Thus *like a symphony* has logically been taken to be meant *active*.

Throughout the discussion above, the lyrics obviously have love as the foundation of the story in which the girl falling in love wants to have sexual relationship with the boy. This takes one proper word which can describe it all that is lust. Katy as the singer-songwriter bases this song as influenced by "love".

### **4.3.12 Not Like The Movies**

As shown in the findings, this song has five forms of idiom consisting of six IW, two INP, ICC, VaN and PV. Specifically those idioms are in 13 lines spread over

four verses, one bridge and chorus of the lyrics, and the following is where the discussion get started.

1. *Like there was nothing wrong*

From the first verse, the above italic words found in the second line is an idiomatic commonplace comparison, and its context-based meaning is *perfect*.

2. Wasn't just the *size*

Having found in the fifth line from the first verse, *size* is an idiomatic word, and its meaning adjusted to the context is *choice*.

3. I didn't feel the *fairy tale* feeling

Move on to the second verse. *Fairy tale* found in the ninth line is two words functioning as a noun in the possessive case that comes close to the idiomatic noun phrase.

In this line, the reference "I" as the speaker in the lyrics' story, related to the sense of "Am I a stupid girl for (line 10)", is a girl. This line depicts that the girl feels perfect near the boy she loves, but it is wrong; the boy is not the choice as she wants. Thus *fairy tale* is likely as one feeling felt by the girl that means *happiness*.

4. If it's not *like the movies*

From the chorus, found in line nine, *like the movies* is commonly an idiomatic commonplace comparison. Here it can be seen that the idiom *movies* compares with the situation of the girl's love life. Generally a movie is where one story created by a director and produced based on what the content of the story is. It sometimes has a happy ending but sometimes not. This then takes *like the movies* to be meant *as expected*. Simply this line depicts that the girl realizes her love life sometimes does not happen as expected.

5. I'll *come undone*

The idiom *come undone* found in line 12 from the chorus is a phrase verb formed of the verb (come) and adverb (undone), and having adjusted to the context, its meaning is *do not believe*.

6. And my *world* will stop *spinning*

Having same form of idiom called the idiomatic word and coming from same line which is line 13 from the chorus, *world* means *life* and *spinning* means *hoping*. Here if she believes that the boy is the only one created for her, her life will stop hoping. However, she will not do that.

7. It's hard to meet your *match*

From the third verse, being found in line 17, *match* is an idiomatic word which means *true love*. This line thus depicts that the girl knows that true love is really hard to find.

8. We make *perfect shapes*

*Perfect shapes* found in line 18 from the third verse is an idiomatic noun phrase formed of the adjective (perfect) and noun (shapes), and its meaning is *balance*.

9. If *stars* don't align

Move on to the fourth verse. *Stars* found in line 19 from the verse is an idiomatic word, and its context-based meaning is *fate*.

10. If it doesn't *spell time*

Having found in line 20 from the fourth verse, *spell time* is an idiom which the verb (spell) and noun (time) go together, and its meaning is *follow the plan*.

11. If you can't see the *sign*

Still in the fourth verse, *sign* found in line 21 is an idiomatic word which means *wish*. Simply this line depicts that the girls wishes her love life will be fine but fate breaks it and does not follow her plan.

12. *Wait for it*

*Wait for* found in line 22 from the fourth verse is an idiom which is a phrase verb formed of the verb (wait) and preposition (for). This line is likely as an encouraging command, so idiomatically *wait for* means *be patient*. In other words, the girl will not stop hoping because she believes true love definitely will come.

13. He'll be the one that *finishes your sentences*

Having found in line 24, *finishes your sentences* as the last idiomatic expression of the fourth verse is an idiom which the verb (spell) and noun (time) go together. This liens depicts that the girl has planned to have an ideal boyfriend and been patient for it, because she is sure that a boy of true love someday will come and marry her as what she has expected for long time. Thus *finishes your sentences* has logically been taken to be meant *marry you*.

Same as the previous song, this song lyric also has love as the basis of the essential story as what has been the singer-songwriter or Katy Perry's intention. In detail, the girl told in the story is waiting for her true love or, in simply word, in the belief that true love will come.