CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Forum Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Ekspresi Kreatif Ilmu Pendidikan

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   Peringkat 2 (Huruf Besar-kecil Tebal, Rata Tepi Kiri)
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6. Artikel konseptual meliputi; (a) judul, (b) nama penulis, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi latar belakang dan tujuan atau ruang lingkup tulisan, (g) isi/pembahasan (terbagi atas sub-sub judul), (h) penutup, dan (i) daftar rujukan. Artikel hasil penelitian disajikan dengan sistematika: (a) judul, (b) nama-nama peneliti, (c) abstrak dalam bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris (maksimal 200 kata), (d) kata kunci, (e) identitas penulis (tanpa gelar akademik), (f) pendahuluan yang berisi pembahasan kepustakaan dan tujuan penelitian, (g) metode, (h) hasil, (i) pembahasan (j) kesimpulan dan saran, dan (k) daftar rujukan.
7. Daftar rujukan disajikan mengikuti tata cara seperti contoh berikut dan diurutkan secara alfabetis dan kronologis.

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8. Pengiriman Artikel via email ke hudaferi@gmail.com paling lambat 3 bulan sebelum bulan penerbitan.

Daftar Isi

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN LYRICS OF CHARLIE PUTH "NINE TRACK MIND" ALBUM 2016

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Abstrak: Bahasa digunakan sebagai alat komunikasi yang mengizinkan setiap orang untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang disekitarnya. Para pelajar bahasa sadar bahwa untuk memahami percakapan informal yang biasa digunakan oleh native speaker, mereka membutuhkan informasi dan petunjuk untuk membantu mereka dalam menggunakan ungkapan yang cocok dalam situasi tertentu. Musik adalah salah satu media yang bisa dgunakan untuk memperkenalkan dan meninjau kembali kosa kata mereka, termasuk ungkapan idiom. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan menjelaskan arti ungkapan-ungkapan idiom yang ada pada lirik lagu Charlie Puth dalam album Nine Track Mind tahun 2016. Jenis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif deskriptif karena untuk menjelasakan tentang mengumpulkan, menganalisis, menggambarkan, mengidentifikasi jenis idiom dalam album Charlie Puth, dan untuk menghitung jumlah idiom.

Kata Kunci: *Idiom, Lirik, Charlie Puth, Nine Track Mind Album*

Abstract: Language is used for communication which allows people say things to each other and express their communicative needs. Language learners are aware that to understand the informal form of conversation used by native speakers of English, they need information and guidance to assist them in using the appropriate idioms in a given situation. English songs are one of the media of introducing and reviewing vocabulary, including idiomatic expressions. The purpose of this study is to find out and explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions in Charlie Puth's song lyrics in album Nine Track Mind 2016. The type of data that is used in this study is a descriptive quantitative method because to the point out about collects, analysis, describes, identifies the idiomatic expression in Charlie Puth's album, and to count of idiomatic expression.

Key Words: *Idiom, Lyric, Charlie Puth, Nine Track Mind Album*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool communication in order to deliver many kinds of information, expression, and feelings to each other. The language can be expressed in the written forms. In a literary way, humans can express their feelings it forms of writing a literary works such as poetries, novels, and even song lyrics. It means that Language is a tool to convey the ideas, thought, opinion and feeling. According to (Brown, 2002) language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or

gesture symbols that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another. One of the most important languages to be learned is English. It is an important language nowadays since it becomes an international language. People can live because of languange, without language they cannot interact with the others. Moreover, languange exists where human being gather and they need to perform function of their social life especially in music. Many people like a song, but they often misunderstanding about the meaning lyric it self.

Song is a tone or sound art composition in sequence, combination, and the temporal relationship, usually accompanied by a musical instrument to produce a musical composition having unity and continuity (containing rhythm). The characteristics of the songs are short poems, formal in meter and rhyme, and concerned with personal feelings rather than stories or ideas. A lyric song is not like the words which use directly. Sometimes, it is delivered with figurative language like a poem. A poem lyric must consist of figures of speech and idioms. Without knowing the idiom the listener will not know the meaning that is delivered by speaker.

The terms of the idiom are commonly used in the English language, both in writing and conversation. Idiom is often found in newspaper, magazine, articles, poetry, novels, and lyrics. Generally,

lyrics are poems which are sung and accompanied by music, that often express the ideas and feelings of the author. According to Chaer (2009:74) idiom is a language unit (can be a word, phrase, or sentence) that its meaning cannot be "predicted" from the meaning of the lexical and grammatical meaning. Sometimes, idiom also cannot be translated literally and must be understood or memorized.

Studying English as Foreign Language is not as easy as acquiring first langauge. Learner should be aware with a number of different language unit including grammar, pronunciation, word formation and the like. It remains complex for learners to adapt with the new language units that are different from their own. For many reasons, idioms are difficult to learn and to teach. As stated by McPartland (1981), idioms are not literal: they do not mean what they say and the most difficult ones are those which have no counterparts and whose meaning cannot be derived from the conjoined meaning of their constituents. The other reason is because idioms are common in American daily life and provide a rich source of American culture (Cooper, 1999).

Palmer (1976:99) has stated that there are three kinds of idiom; phrasal verb, preposition verb and partial idiom. 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

(Palmer, 1976:99). The meaning of these combinations cannot be predicted from the individual verbs and adverbs. Prepositional verb is the sequence of verb and preposition or verb, adverb and preposition. It can be seen in the examples given such as *look after, go for, put up with* and *do away with.* The Expressions *waiting for* belongs to prepositional verb since it is a sequence of verbs plus preposition. Another type of idioms exists in what is called partial idiom. It is where one of the words has its usual meaning and the other has a meaning that is peculiar to particular sequence.

Based on the background information above this research is going to find out the types and meaning idiom used in Charlie Puth lyrics' album Nine Track Mind 2006. He is an American singer, songwriter, and record producer. *One Call Away* is a song debut album *Nine Track Mind.* It was released on August 20th, 2015, by Atlantic Records as the second single from the album, after the lead single "Marvin Gaye". In the United States, "One Call Away" debuted at number 89, in the week ending December 19th, 2015. In the UK, the song debuted at number 73, in the week ending December 3rd, 2015.The song was certified double Platinum by the RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America) on July 28, 2016. The song has sold 1.575.000 copies domestically. In short the researcher is interested in writing this paper entitled "Idiomatic Expression in Lyrics of Charlie Puth "Nine Track Mind" Album 2016."

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Idiomatic Expression

The use of idiom is always translated using an equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language. The idiomatic expression is not always grammatical, but it is established, accepted and used by native speakers of the language with a fixed structure and meaning. In this sense, idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in the English language.

Mantyla (2004) has stated that an idiom is an expression that contains more than one word, and whose meaning is different from the sum of the literal meanings of its components.

In other words, Martin Davies (1983) defined an idiom is a phrase which cannot be correctly translated on the basis of translation of its syntactically distinguished constituent words and modes of combination.

Dixson (1951) has stated that idiom is an expression which has meaning different with its component parts. Idiom actually was derived from a Greek word "*idiomatikos*" that means "private" or "peculiar".

Hurford (2007), idiomatic expressions (idioms) are multi-word phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase. In the other hand,

idiomatic phrase is an expression whose meaning does not conform to the principle of compositionality, and unrelated to the meaning of its parts. But, the meaning is intended usually depends on the context in which the expression is used.

Types of Idiom

Idioms have been categorized by many experts with different classes. Hockett (1982) has categorized idioms into six types 1). Substitute, this type of idiom consists of personal pronouns and numerals such as the personal person *(he, she, it, and they)*, the demonstratives *(this, these, that, ad those)*, and the verb "do". 2). Proper name, it is usually refers to name of people, places, animals, spirits, and vehicles that create new idioms. 3). Abbreviation, the use of part for a whole for example a *phone* which is a part of a word telephone, UNESCO which stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 4). English phrasal compound, it means a noun, an adjective or a verb that has been created from two or more simple words and it is linked with a hyphen (-) for example: *well-dressed, well-known, boyfriend*. 5). Figure of speech, the meaning of the words have a "deep" meaning, which is different from the "surface" meaning, the classification for figure of speech are hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, and irony. 6). Slang, it can be defined as the use of informal words.

Lim (2004) has proposed six types of idiom, they are: 1). Phrasal Verb. It is a phrase which contains of a verb and other elements such as adverb or preposition and the meaning it self cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part (the original meaning of the elements), but its meaning retract a statement. Phrasal Verbs are mostly used in formal and informal; spoken and written language. The examples of phrasal verbs can be found in *call on, put off, do away with*. 2). Prepositional phrases it always followed by noun (or pronoun). They are connective words that show the relationship between the noun following them and of the basic sentence elements: subject, verb, object, or complement, usually indicate relationship such as position, place, direction, time, and so on between their objects and other part of the sentence. The examples of prepositional phrases as idioms are: *In a fog, from hand to mouth, time to time*. 3). Idioms with verbs as keywords. This type of idiom uses verb to emphasize the idiom. Verb is a word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience. For examples: *come in handy, fight shy of, leave much to be desired*. 4). Idioms with nouns as keywords. This type of idiom uses noun as the keyword. Noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality. The example of this idiom can be found in a *blessing disguise and child's play* 5). Idioms with adjectives as keywords. This

type of idioms uses adjectives to emphasize the idiom itself. Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. For examples: *cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing; well-manner, empty headed.* 6). Idiomatic pairs. It is an idiomatic pairs is an idioms formed by two words which contains of adjectives, nouns, and adverbs that united together to form an idiom sentence. For examples: *safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim.*

Makkai (1972) classification of lexemic idioms, which are divided further into six sub-classes: phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomials, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verb idioms and pseudo idioms.

1). Phrasal verb idioms: This type of idioms is always the combination of verb and particle (adverb or preposition) for example, go away, put up, and went out.

2). Tournure idioms: This type of idiom consists of at least three words. Tournure idioms are divided into seven categories based on their structure: a). The form containing compulsory definite or indefinite article. An example is in a body which means "a group of people". b). The form containing an irreversible binomial. An example is paced up and down which means "work over and over the same short route nervously or anxiously". c). A direct object and further possible modifiers following the primary verb. An example is keep one's eyes open which means "to be on the alert,

watch carefully or vigilantly for something". d). The leading verb not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing. An example is Frightened out of their wits which means "to be extremely frightened". e). The leading verb be. An example is to be up a creek which means "be in severe difficulty, usually with no means of extricating yourself from it". f). The form containing the compulsory it. An example is to step on it which means "hurry up". g). The form functioning as an adverb composed of several words. An example is as a matter of course which means "normally or as a normal procedure". 3). Irreversible binomials: This type of idioms has fixed structures which cannot be changed. It usually consists of two words separated by a conjunction, for example, to and fro which means "(of movement) toward and away from something". 4). Phrasal compound idioms: This type of idioms refers to a nominal compound made up of preposition/adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, and verb plus noun. For example, lost heart means "to lose one's courage or confident". 5). Incorporating verb idioms: Incorporating verb idioms are usually separated by (-), and has some forms such as noun-verb, and adjective verb. This kind of idiom is mostly used in formal term. For example, blood-curdling means "fill you with horror". 6). Pseudo-idioms: it *is "polylexonic lexeme"* one or more of whose constituent lexons, in spite of being morphotactically

permissible words, are not simultaneously realizations of independent lexemes in other environment as well, unless they are banned lexons." An example for this category is chit-chat meaning "small talk".

Palmer F.R has stated common three types. They are: 1). Phrasal verb. A very common type of idiom in English called the " Phrasal verb". It is combination of verb plus adverb. Some examples of idiomatic phrasal verbs are *give up, give out, break out, break down.* 2). Prepositional Verb. It's the sequences of verb, adverb and preposition, such as *go for* which means attack and *look after* which means care. The examples of verb, adverb and preposition are *'put up with'* which means tolerate and *'do away'* which mean killing. Those words are not fixed collocation idioms so that they cannot stand alone, they need to be followed by a complete sentence. 3). Partial Idiom. A Partial idiom is an idiom in which one of the words has its usual meaning; the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence, example: *red hair* which refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict color terms.

Song

Song is a set of words, short poem, etc. to be sung, usually with accompanying music. Songs can be said as art works if they are sounded (sung) with the accompaniment of musical devices. A song is a musical composition that contains vocal parts (lyrics) that are performed (sung), commonly accompanied by musical instruments (exceptions would be a cappella songs).

Lyric

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song. Lyrics can be studied from an academic perspective. For example, some lyrics can be considered as a form of social commentary. Lyrics can also be analyzed with respect to the sense of unity (or lack of unity) with music.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive quantitative method because descriptive quantitative to the point out about collects, analysis, describes, identifies the slang word in Charlie Puth's album, and to count of idiomatic expression.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993), descriptive method is a method used to explain, analyze and classify something through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaires, observation, and text.

Additionally, Gay (1987) has stated that descriptive method is a method of research that involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the correct status of the subject of the research. Quantitative method as a type of research that is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods.

Data Source

The data are the songs from the album of Charlie Puth entitled "Nine Track Mind". It was released in 2016. It consists of fourteen songs, they are: One call away, Dangerously, Marvin gaye, Losing my mind, We don't talk anymore, My gospel, Up all night, Left right left, Then there's you, Suffer, As you are, Some type of love, See you again, Nothing but trouble.

Research Instrument

In analyzing lyrics of the song, the lyrics functioned as the instrument. In this study, the researcher identify the meaning, types, and how many of idiomatic expressions are found in *Nine Track Mind* album by Charlie Puth. The researcher classified the types of idiom by F.R Palmer (1976). It consist of phrasal verb, preposition verb, and partial idiom.

Data Collection

In this study, the writer collecting the data by doing the following steps, it consisits of: 1). Searching, the researcher looked for the lyric from the official website of Charlie Puth which can be accessed on www.charlieputh.com. 2).

Reading, the researcher read the lyrics and understand the whole content especially idioms. 3). Identifying, while reading the text, the researcher identified the idioms. The suspected idioms found in the lyric were underlined. For example: *You were falling down*.

Data Analysis

The data analyzed based on the following steps: 1). Identifying idioms the Charlie Puth lyrics song. 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, in this step the researcher describes the meaning of idiom by using dictionaries, such as Cambridge Advance Learning online dictionary, Oxford learners dictionaries, the free dictionary, McGraw hills online dictionary, Merriam-Webster online dictionary or other online 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 to understanding them. The table is as follow:

List of idiomatic expression

Idioms	Types of Idiom			Meaning
	Phrasal Verb (V+Adv)	Preposition Verb (V+Prep)	Partial Idiom (V+N)	

4). After the researcher identified and classified the types of idiomatic expression, the data would count to find out the frequency and percentage using this formula:

Precentage = *(fx : x) x 100*

Note: *fx* = total idiomatic expression
x = total score of all idiomatic expression

5). Last, the data will present in the form of table as follow:

Frequency and percentage types of idiomatic expression

No	Types of Idiom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Phrasal Verb		
2	Prepositional Verb		
3	Partial Idiom		
	Total		

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In data presentation, there were 14 songs of Charlie Puth's album. The data was analyzed to find out the types of idiomatic expression and the meaning of idiom. The idiom expression could be seen in following the table. They were:

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
1.	Prepositional Verb	One Call Away	Come on	tell somebody to hurry or to try harder
			Reach out	to contact somebody in order to get help
			Hold on	to survive in a difficult or dangerous situation
		Dangerously	Drunk off	short period; originally and especially, in a single gulp
			Head up	to lead or manage a team, department, organization, etc
		Marvin Gaye	Get on	to begin to do something
		Losing My Mind	-	-
		We Don't Talk Anymore	Move on	to go on to a different place, subject, activity, etc
			Holding onto	to keep something for somebody else or for longer than usual
			Show up	to make somebody feel embarrassed by doing something better than them

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
			Looking into	to examine the facts about a problem or situation
			Looking for	to search for something or someone; to hope for something
		My Gospel	Walk out with	to exit something or some place with someone on foot
			Walk into	to become involved in or fooled by something
			To make out	to kiss and touch for a long time in a sexual way
		Up All Night	Run down	to lose power or stop working
			Playing over	to play something again from the beginning
			Come on	to start to happen or work
		Left Right Left	Give up	to stop trying to do something
			Move on	to start doing or discussing something new, to leave the place and go somewhere else
			Keep up	to physically hold or maintain something in an upright position or at a certain level
			Turn around	to reverse direction; to face the opposite direction or turn completely
			Get up	to stand up after sitting, lying, etc
			Walk down	to accompany, escort, or maneuver someone or something along the course of something on foot.
		Then There's You	Walk in	someone who goes to a place without an appointment
			Looking at	to think about, consider, or study something
			Hit up	to go to a particular place, to contact someone or something.
			Figure out	to understand the behavior of someone
			Look in	an opportunity to do or attempt something, to check on a person or thing by visiting or looking from a short distance

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
		Suffer	Go through	to be officially accepted or approved
			Come over	to be influenced suddenly and unexpectedly by a strange feeling
		As you Are	-	-
		Some Type of Love	Faded into	to diminish or change into something
		See You Again	Come along	to arrive; to appear
			Go out	to fall down or in as a result of physical pressure
			Turn into	to direct one's way or course into something
		Nothing But Trouble	What's up	What is happening
			Knock out	Expend a lot of one's energy or try very hard (doing something)
			Lock out	to prevent someone or something from entering a place by locking a door or entrance
2.	Phrasal Verb	One Call Away	Call away	to ask one to leave one's current space or task and do something else
			Run into	to meet someone
		Dangerously	Took (me) down	to remove a structure, especially by separating it into pieces
		Marvin Gaye	Give (something) up	to allow (oneself) to be fully affected by, controlled by, or involved in (something)
		Losing My Mind	-	-
		We Don't Talk Anymore	Get (you) out of (my brain)	to avoid doing (something)
		My Gospel	Put (a ski mask) on	an attempt to deceive someone into believing something that is not true
			Burn (it in a pile) out	the condition of someone who has become very physically and emotionally tired after doing a difficult job for a long time

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
			Throw away	to fail to make use of something; to waste something
			Throw (myself) out of	to force someone to leave a place
			Pick (you) up	to take hold of someone or something and lift them
			Turn (the blue lights) on	to start the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc., by moving a switch, button, etc.
		Up All Night	Hang (me) out	to spend time aimlessly; to waste time
			Shake (you) out	to happen or end in a particular way
			Come (back) around	to change your opinion of something
			Light (me) up	to look happy
		Left Right Left	Take (one) in stride	to not be unsettled, delayed, or interrupted by something
		Then There's You	-	-
		Suffer	Keep (one) waiting	to force one to wait to get something or for something to happen
			Can't wait	to be very excited about something and eager to do or experience it
		As you Are	Thinking back	to think about something that happened in the past
		Some Type of Love	-	-
		See You Again	-	-
		Nothing But Trouble	Going away	to leave a person or place
3.	Partial Idiom	Call Away	Save the day	to do something that prevents a likely defeat or failure
		Dangerously	My hands tied behind my back	easily or effortlessly; encountering no difficulty or resistance (while doing

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
				something)
		Marvin Gaye	Got this king size	unusually large
		Losing My Mind	Find some other high	find another happiness
			Losing (one's) mind	to become mentally ill, to go insane
		We Don't Talk Anymore	-	-
		My Gospel	Blow all of my winnings on a limousine	get the winner of obtaining limousine
			Drop and hit one knee	come and take one knee (in front of someone)
			Keep me high	fly to somewhere
		Up All Night	Fall back into my arms	come to my hug
			Down on (one's) luck	fall into someone's luckiness (being in the misfortune or being unlucky
		Left Right Left	-	-
		Then There's You	-	-
		Suffer	Blow (one's) mind	to affect with intense emotion, such as amazement, excitement, or shock
			Make love	to engage in amorous caressing, to engage in sexual intercourse
			Get (one's) way	to leave or escape
		As you Are	Down the line	all the way,
			You're my lifeline	at a point or an end in the future. something that is very important

No	Types of Idiom	Song Title	Idiom	Meaning
			Thing on my wish list	for someone and they depend on all the things that you would like to have, or that you would like to happen
		Some Type of Love	Sing the blues	by extension, to complain, whine, or express grief, especially as a means of gaining sympathy from others
		See You Again	Hit the road	to leave
			Get lost	an impolite way of telling somebody to go away, or of refusing something
		Nothing But Trouble	Face bottle	find a dead end or do not get a solution
			Full throttle	as fast as something or someone can go
			Party promoting	promote (something) with any kind of celebration
			Head smoking	being forgotten owing to the presence of addictive effect of something or being hypnotized of something
			Drive (one) crazy	to force someone into a state of insanity or mental instability

1. One Call Away

   One Call Away, tells about a man's loyalty towards his girlfriend. He also told his girlfriend not to hesitate to ask for help. Although he was not Superman, he will always be there beside her. This is what he continues to do to be able to prove how much he loves someone he loves. There were six idiomatic expression are found: Come on, reach out, hold on, call away, run into, save the day.

2. Dangerously

   The second song on nine track mind is "Dangerously", illustrates going through with a relationship, knowing that it could be destroyed by the love and life of their actions.There were four idiomatic expression are found: Drunk off, head up, took (me) down, my hands tied behind my back.

3. Marvin Gaye

   The song entitled Marvin Gaye, it literally means to lets dance and enjoy within ourselves until dawn. This is the song made by

charlie puth to with which he just wants that when people listen thus sing they may stand immediately and dance with each other or their partner to enjoy the moment. There were three idiomatic expression are found: Get on, give (something) up, got this king size.

4. Losing My Mind

Losing My Mind is the last note written by Charlie for the "Nine Track Mind" album. He was so distressed to complete the album. He had only 12 hours to complete it, until finally he underwent mental stress because of being unable to think about anything. He did not know what to write. Finally, he wrote the feelings describing his mood in a song whose title was called "Losing My Mind". There were two idiomatic expression are found: Find some other high, losing my mind.

5. We Don't Talk Anymore

The song "We Don't Talk Anymore", tells about a person who are still love eachother while they don't wanna talk again to keep forward to what will they have after break up. But after the end of the day they still miss eachother. There were six idiomatic expression are found: Move on, holding onto, show up, looking into, looking for, get (you) out of (my brain).

6. My Gospel

The song entitled My Gospel, tells about someone that would do anything to conquer the love of the girl he loves. In this song also describes about the pain and desperation of doing absolutely anything for a girl, female, and anybody. There were nine idiomatic expression are found: Walk out with, walk into, to make out, put (a ski mask) on, burn (it in a pile) out, throw away, throw (myself) out of, pick (you) up, turn (the blue lights) on.

7. Up All Night

The song entitled Up All Night, tells about having trouble with someone else but not reciprocating their feelings. There were seven idiomatic expression are found: Run down, playing over, come on, hang (me) out, shake (you) out, come (back) around,light (me) up.

8. Left Right Left

The song entitled Left Right Left, tells about moving on from the someone who we are love and it is not easy as referring to the feet. There were seven idiomatic expression are found: Give up, move on, keep up, turn around, get up, walk down,
take (one) in stride.

9. Then There's You

The song entitled Then There's You, tells about the woman who wears beautiful dres. There is no words to express the beauty of the woman. She is the most beautiful woman among all. There were five idiomatic expression are found: Walk in,

looking at, hit up, figure out, look in.

10. Suffer

The song entitled Suffer, tells about the concept of being infatuated; the wanting of releasing sexual tension, to the extent where a person becomes desperate to obtain this "love". There were seven idiomatic expression are found: Go through, come over, keep (one) waiting, can't wait, blow (one's) mind, make love, get (one's) way.

11. As you Are

The song entitled As You Are, tells about a pair of lovers who love one another will do anything for their partners and love them for what they are. There were four idiomatic expression are found: Thinking back, down the line, you're my lifeline, thing on my wish list.

12. Some Type of Love

The song entitled Some Type Of Love. This song initially describe a type of love which cannot be explained in words. It is about a perfect love that could last forever. There were two idiomatic expression are found: Faded into, sing the blues.

13. See You Again

The song entitled See You Again, tells about the beautiful memories created with close someone and also says tahat even thought they couldn't make any of the happy moments. They will always remember the old good memories. There were five idiomatic expression are found: Come along, go out, turn into, hit the road, get lost.

14. Up All Night

The song entitled Nothing But Trouble, tells about the danger that comes with instagram models. There were nine idiomatic expression are found: What's up, knock out, lock out, going away, face bottle, full throttle, party promoting, head smoking, drive (one) crazy.

Table 1.2 Frequency and Percentage of Idiomatic Expression

No	Types of Idiom	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Phrasal Verb	19	24
2	Prepositional Verb	36	45
3	Partial Idiom	25	31
	Total	80	100

Precentage = (fx : x) x 100
Note:
fx = total idiomatic expression
x = total score of all idiomatic expression

1. Precentage of Phrasal Verb
   = (fx : x) x 100
   = (19:80) x 100
   = 0.24 x 100
   = 24

2. Precentage of Prepositional Verb
   = (fx : x) x 100
   = (36:80) x 100
   = 0.45 x 100
   = 45
3. Precentage of Partial Idiom
   = (fx : x) x 100
   = (25:80) x 100
   = 0.31 x 100
   = 31

CONCLUSIONS

Idiomatic expressions are used in both formal and informal communications. In Linguistics, idioms are defined as fixed expressions that are typically used in a figurative sense and they have arbitrary meanings. 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.This study is to know the types, meaning and counting how many idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Charlie Puth *Nine Track Mind* which contains fourteen song title, they are: one call away, dangerously, marvin gaye, losing my mind, we don't talk anymore, my gospel, up all night, then there's you, left right left, suffer, as you are, some type of love, see you again, and nothing but trouble. The researcher used three kinds of idiom based on Palmers' theory, they are phrasal verb, partial idiom and prepositional verb. The total of all is 80 idiomatic expression, which consists of 36 or about 45% prepositional verb

idiomatic expression, 25 or about 31% partial idiom and 19 or about 24% phrasal verb idiomatic expression. So the mostly used idiomatic expression in the album lyrics of Charlie Puth *Nine Track Mind* is prepositional verb, for example: *go out, run into, figure out, look in,*etc.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on that conclusion, it is suggested that: Frist, for the English Department students, it is indeed necessary to learn and understand the idioms itself in order to have a good communicative way whether it is spoken or written. Besides, as the students who learn English language, learning the English idioms can avoid the non-natives from miscommunication in English conversation, yet it can enrich students' vocabulary and knowledge of English culture. Second, for the English Department lecturers, idiomatic expressions should be taught deeper whether in speaking, writing, or translation subject, due to increase their skill to become a native-like, to introduce the existence of idioms and its function, and of course to enrich their vocabulary, especially about idiomatic expressions. Last, for the other researchers. This research may suggest the next researcher to conduct further study that can enhance this research because this research actually can be broaden and extended to other subject and also in different setting.

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