

# An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions found in The Lightning Thief Song Lyrics

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## Abstract

The title of this study is An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found In “The Lightning Thief (Original Cast Recording)” Song Lyrics. The objective of this study is to analyze the existence of idioms inside of an existing work of literature in the form of songs as part of a musical play and what does the idiom classified as, specifically what set them apart from each other and what pattern made them classified as one type through their semantic side. This study also includes an analysis of idiomatic expressions in the form of idiom references as it is considered part of the character’s personal touch as part of a story. Through a qualitative research method, the writer gathers and analyzes each idiom that exists based on listed idioms of the fourth edition of Oxford Dictionary of Idioms by John Ayto to separate them into 3 idiom classifications made by Cacciari & Glucksberg in 1991 to those are Compositional Opaque, Compositional Transparent, and Quasi Metaphorical. Each type is sometimes difficult to classify, possibly due to the existence of either phrasal verbs or individual words that have multiple meanings.

*Keywords: Idiom Classification, Musical Play Lyrics Analysis, Semantics*

## Introduction

With the side of beautiful and graceful words used to express feelings, literature becomes one of the sources of entertainment that has made a great deal of influence. Literature has been one to influence humankind's behaviorism and has become one of the most favorable ways to express one's emotion through the ages. Literature has a huge impact on how humankind from different places and different times would share one's knowledge and experiences even in the shape of fiction. Over the years, authors and/or storytellers have tried to share their deepest feeling and put them into words but sometimes, one cannot share it in the form of simple sentences with a very limited meaning and people over the years has made an entire sentence that does not have the same purpose and meaning like what the original word would have meant, thus called “Idiom” or “Idiomatic Expression” and they use the advantage of it to help them tell their stories. In the foreword of their book, Cacciari and Tabossi gave a statement that “if natural language was designed by a logician, there will be no idiom.” (1993:7) From this statement, one can conclude that people who often rely on their emotional side to write something such as fiction writers and lyricists will likely be using idiomatic expressions to express something that simply cannot be entirely represented by simple sentences or words as it gives the audience the impression of poutiness, beauty, and graceful quality.

## Literature Review

Idioms are defined as phrases whose meaning is difficult or even

impossible to guess when looking at the meaning of individual words. Most would focus on what does a

sentence means by finding word by word meaning in a conventional dictionary whilst it actually takes a lot more than literal translation to actually understand the real meaning behind those spoken or written statements. Common mistakes non-native speakers made when they started to learn a language is, one of them, would be avoiding learning Idioms. Learning idiomatic expressions would very much increase one's fluency and a better understanding of the language one try to learn. McCarthy and O'Dell stated the importance of learning idioms, that in order for one to read English fiction, magazines, newspaper, or understand TV shows, movies, and songs, they will need to be able to understand a lot of idioms as it is often used for humor or to comment on themselves or other people and situations. (2010:6)

Every language has its own idioms. Though English is one single language, there are differences between American and British idiomatic expressions such as Idioms.

These idiom differences lie in, one of it will be, objects that have different terms in another despite being from the same language. For example, "sweep it under the carpet" in British English and "sweep it under the rug" in American English. Both of the words exist in British and American English, both Idioms are also had the same in their meaning, as it means to hide or conceal a problem to the point people will just forget about it. But the word "carpet" is more commonly used by British instead of "rug" even if the word exists and is used in British English, although in general, "rug" is a smaller size of a carpet in their dictionary. In some parts of America, "rug" not only means a floor covering or a carpet, but it also means a wig. As stated by V. H. Collins, "In studying Idioms one is confronted, apart from any question of the current meaning of an expression, by two main problems. The first is its origin. As Pearsall Smith has pointed out, there are a number of idiomatic phrases for which even specialists have not been

able to find a completely certain explanation. Secondly, there may be a problem with the connection between the origin and the current use. It has often been necessary, in dealing with an idiom of which the current meaning is clear and that is generally used have correctly, to state that the connection between the origin and the meaning is unknown.” (Fatmawati, 2011 cited Collins, 1958, *A Book of English Idioms*) This statement proves that the origin of the writer takes part on the kind of idioms used in their works.

#### Definition of Idiom

There are many scholars’ literature people the term “Idiom” in their own way, but it all leads to the same understanding that Idiom is the term used to define sets of words that meaning simply cannot be taken literally and contain semantic or true meaning and purpose of the sentences. Here are a few definitions of idiom:

- 1) McCarthy and O’Dell stated in their book that “Idioms are

expressions which a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words.” (English Idioms in Use: Intermediate, 2002:6)

- 2) Moreover, Frank R. Palmer defined it as “a sequence of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the words themselves.” (Semantics: A New Outline, 1976:41)

- 3) Merriam – Webster inc. has been one of the oldest and most trusted American publishing company to have made their own dictionary with some citations of British English vocabulary and usage, founded by George and Charles Merriam. In their dictionary, they have two definition classification to which one is “Essential” and two is the “Full definition”. Essentially, Idiom is defined as an expression which meaning cannot be understood if the words are separated and it has a separate

meaning of its own as a sentence. It is also fully defined as an expression that is peculiar in usage to itself either it cannot be derived from the conjoined element meanings or in its grammatical use of words. (The Merriam-Webster.Com Dictionary, est. 1828.)

#### A. Types of Idioms

There are many kinds of types and classifications of Idioms ever been made by many scholars around the globe. Many have tried to classify it through syntactic and semantic. Referencing Nunberg (1978) and Gibbs, Nayak, and Cutting's (1989) classifications, and combine their theories with Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991), Christina Cacciari herself through hers and Patrizia Tabossi's book with "Idioms Processing Structure and Interpretation" classify idioms and map it into three types based on their word meaning or semantic. (Cacciari & Tabossi

1993:17-18 cited. Cacciari & Glucksberg, 1991)

To begin with, Compositional expressions are defined as "ones whose meaning is a function of the meanings of their sub constituents and their syntactic relations. Idioms, in contrast, are expressions whose meaning does not depend on the meanings of their sub constituents." (Katz and Pitt, 2000:409). From that statement, one can define Compositional Idioms as Idioms in which constituent words contribute to the meaning of the Idiom.

- 1) Type CO (Compositional-Opaque): The meaning of individual words constrain the interpretation and use and the connection between an idiom's elements and the idiom meaning is not obvious. It can be concluded as an idiom in which the literal word meaning cannot easily or clearly associate or be translated into the semantic meaning (For example: kick the bucket - meaning: die. Verb "kick"

constraints both interpretation and discourse productivity.)

- 2) Type CT (Compositional-Transparent): The existence of direct or one-on-one semantic connection between the words and component of idiom's meaning. Include some part being metaphorical but not the entire sentence. (For example: Break the ice. The word 'break' and its idiomatic sense of meaning 'changing a mood' and the word 'Ice' meaning 'social tension' are correspond to each other.
- 3) Type M (Quasi-Metaphorical): The idiomatic meaning of the idiom have a literal referent to the idiom itself. (For example: Giving up the ship. The idiom is a prototypical example of the act of surrendering or sacrificing something. Or Miss the boat - meaning too slow to take advantage of an opportunity.)

To inform the existence of other types of classifications, a few were made by

McCarthy & O'Dell based on their syntactic form. Their theory on types of idioms changes over time as they made a new version of their book "English Idioms in Use." They made different types on different books. In "English Idioms in Use Intermediate", they divided them into 7 types. (2002:6, 2017:6)

- 1) Verb + object/complement = (an/or adverbial) (for example: 'kill two birds with one stone')
- 2) Prepositional Phrase = consisting preposition and its object (for example: 'in the blink of an eye')
- 3) Compound = 'a bone of contention'
- 4) Simile = comparing one thing to another (for example: 'as dry as a bone')
- 5) Binomial (word + and + word) = containing two words joined and made into one idiom (for example: 'rough and ready')
- 6) Trinomial (word + word + and + word) = containing

- two words joined and made into one idiom (for example: ‘cool, calm, and collected’)
- 7) Whole Clause or Sentence = Whole sentence or clause as one Idiom (for example: ‘to cut a long story short’)

In the “English in Use Advanced” edition of their books, they made another classification. Although the second edition of the book does not include one type of idiom called “Euphemisms.” Euphemisms are a type of idiom used to avoid words that may be offensive to be uttered without such as the idiom “not long for this world” meaning “going to die soon.” (2010:28) The rest of it is divided into 6 advanced types of idioms according to McCarthy and O’Dell. (2017:22-30)

- 1) Similes: Comparing two things. Including the word “as” or “like” (For example: *Warm as toast* – meaning: pleasantly warm.)
- 2) Binomials: Two words joined by conjunction. Usually using the

- conjunction “and.” (For example: *In black and white* – meaning: in writing or in printing, in terms of clearly defined opposing principles or issues.)
- 3) Proverbs: Short sentences containing experience most people already have to give advice or warning. (For example: *Every cloud has a silver lining* – meaning there is always something good behind bad situation.)
- 4) Cliché: Familiar comments that is often used by everyone in day-to-day conversation and is therefore not original. Frequently used as slogans. (For example: *Look on the bright side* – meaning: be positive or be optimistic.)
- 5) Fixed Statements: Familiar figurative expressions using fixed statements (inflexible) used in everyday conversations (For example:

*Get your skates on!* – meaning: hurry up.)

- 6) Other Languages: Sentences using another language to which English speaker adapt as an idiom rather than use an equivalent of the saying. (For example: (French) *C'est La Vie* – literal meaning: that is/it is life – indicating acceptance towards situation you might find rather unwanted or unpleasant.)

#### B. Definition of Musical (Play)

Musical in the term of play has always been defined as a play that includes dialogues, music, and dances as elements to tell the story as defined by Cambridge Dictionary as “a play or film in which part of the story is sung to music” (The Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus.)

#### Research Methodology

##### A. Data Source

The data source of this of research is an entire song album of a musical play titled “The Lightning Thief: The Percy Jackson Musical.” The play was based on an American-Fantasy novel “Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief by Rick Riordan” that was published in 2004. The musical play itself was written by Joe Tracz, music and lyrics include in the play and album was made by Rob Rokicki. The show was premiered off-Broadway in 2014 and has made lots of changes in both dialogues and song setlists over the years of the play until it last performed in Broadway in 2019 but for this research, the writer analyzes the 2017 off-Broadway revival version of the Cast Recording album which include 19 songs including spoken and sung parts as it is part of the recording album. The complete lyrics were taken from Genius.com. Genius is an American digital media company founded in 2009 by Tom Lehman, Ilan Zechory, and Mahbod Moghadam. The site provides lyrics and allows users to add song lyrics, stories, poetries, and

documents interpretations and annotations.

Data was collected by taking note of each song lyrics in both sung and spoken parts of the recording. Beginning with understanding the background of the original story. Listening, reading, and understanding the context of the show and songs to determine whether or not the lines considered as figurative or literal due to its fantasy genre in which later on determine if it is a listed idiom in the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms.

The data collected were analyzed using the qualitative method. Analyzed the existence of the Idiom using Oxford Dictionary of Idiom 4th Edition by John Ayto with the idiom's keywords. Although Oxford is known to be a British-based publisher, the dictionaries itself contain both British and general American Idioms as well as other regional English such as North American, Australian, South African, etc. The researcher also determined the semantic classifications based on the classification made by Cacciari and

Glucksberg (1991) mentioned in the book "Idioms: Processing, Structure, and Interpretation" by Cacciari C. & Tabossi P. (1993)

### Result and Findings

In this section, the writer analyzes both the meaning and classification of the Idiom based on its semantics using Cacciari and Glucksberg classifications, Oxford Dictionary of Idioms by John Ayto, Cambridge Dictionary and Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. The writer tried to analyze each song's lyrics to find existing lines that have an idiomatic expression or reference to one. Many figurative expressions of many kinds were found but most do not contain any listed idioms. Due to its definition defined before, the author believes, Musical play uses music lyrics as part of telling a story the way dialogues would, that it take part on how idioms are used in songs as part of musical play and how its form doesn't always exactly the way the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms wrote. It makes the use of idiomatic expression more



flexible, even stated as only references to help bring out the personality of characters in the story. Thus include as part of idioms found in the lyrics. From 19 songs, idioms

are found in 13 songs. Below are 42 idioms found in the album (46 if repeatedly used idioms are included) listed in the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms and their types.

A. Compositional-Opaque Idioms

| Compositional-Opaque            |  |                                |  |  |                    |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
| Song Title                      | Sentence                                   | Listed Idioms/Idiom Reference  | Idiom Elements Meaning   | Interpreting Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms  | Dictionary Keyword |
| Prologue/The Day I Got Expelled | I knew something was up                    | Something is <u>up</u>         | "Up" = to a higher level, out of bed.  | Something unusual is happening.  | Up                 |
| Their Sign                      | All of this awkward-ass darkness and doubt | <u>All</u> of                  | "All" = the whole number/amount of.  | As much as. (Often used ironically of an amount considered very small by the speaker or writer). Also mean just, only, at least. | All                |
| Put You in Your Place           | Your goose is cooked. I'm here to cook it. | <u>Cooking</u> someone's goose | "Cooking" = the process of preparing food by heating it.                                 | <u>Spoil</u> someone's plan  | Cook               |
| Good Kid                        | To put my past behind me                   | Put something behind you       | "Behind" = at or towards the back of somebody/something, and often hidden by it or them. | Get over a bad experience.   | Put                |

|                      |   |                                   |  |   |           |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| Killer Quest         | As we journey west  | Go West                           | "Go" = to move or travel from one place to another.<br>"West" = usually the west the direction that you look towards to see the sun go down; one of the four main points of the compass. | Be killed or lost.  | West      |
| Lost                 | Hungry monsters on the ground   | On the ground                     | "Ground" = the solid surface of the earth or used to describe activities that take place on the ground, not in the air or at sea.  | In a place where real, practical work is done.                | Ground    |
|                      | And your dad won't give you the time of day   | Giving someone the time of day    | "Time" = what is measured in minutes, hours, days, etc.  | Be pleasantly polite or friendly to someone.                  | Time      |
| The Tree on the Hill | But I think my dad may have thrown me a line  | <u>Drop</u> someone a <u>line</u> | "Line" = a long, thin mark on a surface.   | <u>Send</u> someone a <u>note or letter</u> in casual manner. | Drop      |
| Son of Poseidon      | Who wins if the gods go to war? Ares, the god of war! I bet he's watching us right now. | You <u>bet</u>                    | "Bet" = to risk money on a race or an event by trying to predict the result.   | You <u>may be</u> absolutely <u>certain</u> .                 | Bet       |
|                      | Your meat is minced. I'm here to mince  | Make <u>mincemeat</u> of          | "Mincemeat" = a mixture of dried fruit, spices, etc. used especially for making pies.  | <u>Defeated</u> easily in fight, contest, or argument.        | Mincemeat |

|  |  |   |  |   |       |
|--|--|---|--|---|-------|
|  | it.  |   |  |   |       |
|  | I could stay and train for a piece of the action | A piece_(or slice) of the <u>action</u> | "Action" = the process of doing something in order to make something happen or to deal with a situation. | A share <u>excitement</u> of something or a share <u>in the profits</u> from something. | Piece |

In this type of idiom, the connection between the idiom component and its meaning doesn't seem to be obvious (Opaque). In this type of examples, the researcher finds that some idioms in this type of idiom have an origin, for example, based on "The Free Dictionary"

referencing to the origin based on The Dictionary of Cliches by Christine Ammer, "Cooking (someone's) goose" meaning to spoil someone's plan has the origin of a fable about a goose who can lay golden eggs but is killed by a farmer who wanted to obtain the egg inside, only to leave him with a dead goose to cook (which means his plan is spoiled).

**B. Compositional-Transparent Idioms**

| Compositional-Transparent       |   |                               |  |   |                    |
|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|
| Song Title                      | Sentence  | Listed Idioms/Idiom Reference | Idiom Elements Meaning   | Meaning Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms                | Dictionary Keyword |
| Prologue/The Day I Got Expelled | Maybe you don't know what a half-blood is because your life is normal and | <u>Set the scene</u>          | "Set" = to prepare or arrange something so that it is ready for use or in position.<br>"Scene" = the place where | Describing situation in which something is about to happen. | Scene              |

|  |  |   |  |   |               |
|--|--|---|--|---|---------------|
|  | <p>happy and not constantly in danger, but my life...?<br/>[hums] Let me set the scene</p>   |   | <p>something happens, especially something unpleasant.</p>   |   |               |
|  | <p>The Greek gods! Almighty titans of earth, sea, and sky! But even they were children once. And they didn't have it easy! Their father, Kronos, feared the day his children would one day inherit the earth. So what did he do?</p> | <p><u>Have it easy</u></p>                | <p>"Have" = to own, hold or possess something. "Easy" = not difficult.</p>   | <p>Be free from difficulties.</p>             | <p>Easy</p>   |
|  | <p>Perhaps it's for the best. This wasn't the place for you. It was only a matter of time before-</p>  | <p>It is only a <u>matter of time</u></p> | <p>"Matter" = a subject or situation that you must consider or deal with or a situation that involves something or depends on something. "Time" = what is measured in minutes, hours, days, etc.</p> | <p>There will <u>not be long to wait.</u></p> | <p>Matter</p> |

|                      |  |                             |  |  |        |
|----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--------|
|                      | This is way out of my pay grade  | <u>Above your pay grade</u> | "Pay Grade" = the range of amounts that someone can be paid when they are at a particular level in an organization or job. | Above your level of professional responsibility or beyond your sphere of knowledge or influence. | Pay    |
| Another Terrible Day | I was walking in the strawberry fields with Charlie Beckendorf and we were holding hands and everything was totally normal and then I kissed him and all of a sudden he started growing sunflowers . Everywhere! | (All) of a <u>sudden</u>    | "Sudden" = happening or done quickly and unexpectedly.   | Suddenly.  | Sudden |
| Their Sign           | But, not to worry, just do what you can  | <u>Not to worry</u>         | "Worry" = to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.                      | Used to reassure someone by telling them that a situation is not serious.                        | Worry  |
|                      | Have faith, keep your chin up  | <u>Keep your chin up</u>    | "Chin" = the part of the face below the mouth and above the neck.<br>"Up" = to a higher level.                             | <u>Remain cheerful</u> in difficult circumstances.   | Chin   |

|                       |   |                                       |   |  |      |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|------|
| Put You in Your Place | Okay. Just stay here. Just stay in the bathroom, and stay out of- | <u>Out of it</u>                      | "Out" = away from the inside of a place or thing or outside; not in a building.   | <u>Not included in something.</u><br>Astray or distance from the centre of anything. | Out  |
| Good Kid              | Everybody on my case  | Be on (get off) <u>someone's case</u> | "Case" = a particular situation or a situation of a particular type.  | Start (or stop) criticizing or hounding someone.                                     | Case |
|                       | I keep my head down   | <u>Keep your head down</u>            | "Head" = the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain. "Down" = to or at a lower place or position.                                       | <u>Remain inconspicuous</u> in difficult or dangerous times.                         | Head |
|                       | I keep my chin up   | <u>Keep your chin up</u>              | "Chin" = the part of the face below the mouth and above the neck. "Up" = to a higher level.   | <u>Remain cheerful</u> in difficult circumstances.                                   | Chin |
|                       | But it ends up all the same                                       | <u>All ends up</u>                    | "All" = the whole number/amount of. "End" = the final part of a period of time, an event, an activity or a story.   | Completely.  | End  |
|                       | All I ever do is take the fall                                    | <u>Take the fall</u>                  | "Take" = to carry or move something from one place to another. "Fall" = to drop down from a higher level to a lower level or to drop down from a higher level to a lower level. | Receive blame or punishment.   | Fall |

|              |  |   |   |  |                |
|--------------|--|---|---|--|----------------|
|              | Well, she vanished into the air            | <u>Into</u> (or out of) <u>thin air</u> | "Thin Air" = used to refer to someone or something disappearing suddenly and completely.  | <u>Into</u> (or out of) a state of being invisible or <u>nonexistent</u> . | Thin           |
| Killer Quest | So, bon voyage and fare me well            | To <u>fare</u> -thee- <u>well</u>       | "Fare" = the money a passenger on public transportation has to pay, a range of food of a particular type, perform in a specified way in a particular situation or over a particular period of time, travel.<br>"Well" = in a good, right or acceptable way. | To perfection.   | Fare-thee-well |
| Lost!        | Sit tight                                  | <u>Sit tight</u>                        | "Sit" = to rest your weight on your bottom with your back straight, for example on/in a chair. "Tight" = held or fixed in position securely; difficult to move, open or separate.   | Remain firmly in your place or refrain from taking action.                 | Sit            |
|              | It's not safe to stay out here in the open | <u>In</u> (or into) <u>the open</u>     | "Open" = allowing things or people to go through; not closed or blocked.  | Out of doors/outdoor.  | Open           |
| Drive        | Never felt like I was worth a damn         | Not <u>worth</u> a <u>damn</u>          | "Worth" = having a value in money, etc. (Having value). "Damn" = a swear word that people use to show that they are annoyed, disappointed, etc.   | Having no value.   | Damn           |

|                      |  |  |   |  |           |
|----------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------|
|                      | We're getting all the places   | All <u>over</u> the <u>places</u>                            | "Over" = resting on the surface of somebody/something and partly or completely. "Place" = a particular position, point or area.                                   | In the state of confusion or <u>disorganize</u> .  | All       |
| The Tree on the Hill | I thought I was the only kid of the Big Three gods.  | The <u>big</u> <u>Three, Four,</u> etc.                      | "Big" = large in size, degree, amount, etc.   | The dominant group of Three, Four, etc.  | Big       |
|                      | You are now. We'd only made it back to camp, but I got nervous and we got lost and by the time we found the hill... something else found us. | <u>Something</u> <u>else</u>                                 | " <u>Something</u> " = a <u>thing that is not known or mentioned by name</u> . " <u>Else</u> " = in <u>addition to something already mentioned or different</u> . | An exceptional person or thing.  | Something |
| Son of Poseidon      | And better late than never   | <u>Better</u> late than <u>never</u>                         | "Better" = of a higher standard or less poor quality; not as bad as something else.   | It's <u>preferable</u> for something to happen or be done <u>belatedly than not at all</u> . | Better    |
|                      | Now face the tide Inside me  | <u>Go</u> (or swim) <u>with</u> (or againts) the <u>tide</u> | "Go" = to move or travel from one place to another. "Tide" = a regular rise and fall in the level of the sea, caused by the pull of the moon and                  | Act in accordance with (or against) the prevailing opinion or tendency.                      | Tide      |



|                        |   |   |   |   |        |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------|
|                        |   |   | sun; the flow of water that happens as the sea rises and falls.   |   |        |
| The Last Day of Summer | But what about peace of mind?   | Give someone a <u>piece of your mind</u>                  | "Piece" = an amount of something that has been cut or separated from the rest of it; a standard amount of something.<br>"Mind" = the part of a person that makes them able to be aware of things, to think and to feel. | Tell someone what you think, especially when you are angry about their behaviour. | Piece  |
|                        | I tried. Once. My dad couldn't deal with the monster attacks, and my stepmom couldn't deal with me. It's just asking for trouble. | Be <u>asking</u> for <u>trouble</u> (or be asking for it) | "Ask" = to say or write something in the form of a question, in order to get information.<br>"Trouble" = a problem, worry, difficulty, etc. or a situation causing this.  | Behave in a way that is likely to result in difficulty for yourself.              | Asking |
|                        | For the moment we've got danger on the run  | <u>On</u> the <u>run</u>                                  | "On" = used to describe an activity or a state.<br>"Run" = to move using your legs, going faster than when you walk.  | Trying to <u>avoid being captured</u> or continuously active or busy.             | Run    |

|                       |  |                                     |   |   |       |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------|
| Bring on the Monsters | They're breaking your heart? Then try to hear it pound | <u>Break</u> someone's <u>heart</u> | "Break" = to stop working as a result of being damaged.<br>"Heart" (Feeling/Emotion) = the place in a person where the feelings and emotions are thought to be, especially those connected with love. | Overwhelm someone with sadness.                           | Heart |
|                       | We don't have to go it alone                           | <u>Go it alone</u>                  | Go = to move or travel from one place to another.<br>"Alone" = without any other people.  | <u>Act</u> by yourself <u>without assistance.</u>         | Alone |
|                       | No, I'm never gonna once have it easy                  | <u>Have it easy</u>                 | "Have" = to own, hold or possess something. "Easy" = not difficult.   | Be free from difficulties.                                | Easy  |
|                       | Bring on the monsters                                  | <u>Bring it on!</u>                 | "Bring" (Cause) = to cause somebody/something to be in a particular condition or place.<br>"On" = paid for by something.  | Used as a defiant <u>challenge</u> to carry out a threat. | Bring |

Just like its name, this type of idiom has the transparency in its meaning. The elements of the idiom and the meaning of the idioms correspondent towards each other that one can easily interpret the idiom. For example “Have it

easy” means be free from difficulties. “Have” (owning something) and “Easy” (without difficulties) correspondent to each other as individual words and as idiom-meaning.

C. Quasi-Metaphorical Idioms

| Quasi-Metaphorical    |  |                               |  |                    |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Song Title            | Sentence                                     | Listed Idioms/Idiom Reference | Meaning Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms   | Dictionary Keyword |
| Put You in Your Place | You're gonna lose, yeah, you missed the boat | Miss the boat (or bus)        | Be too slow to take advantage of an opportunity.   | Miss               |
| Killer Quest          | So blast the horns, get the flags unfurled   | Fly the flag                  | (of a ship) be registered to a particular country and sail under its flag or represent support for your country, political party, or organization, especially when you are abroad. | Flag               |
| Drive                 | So pedal to the metal and drive!             | With the pedal to the metal   | With the accelerator of a car pressed to the floor.  | Pedal              |
|                       | So pedal to the metal and drive!             | With the pedal to the metal   | With the accelerator of a car pressed to the floor.  | Pedal              |
|                       | So pedal to the metal and drive!             | With the pedal to the metal   | With the accelerator of a car pressed to the floor.  | Pedal              |

In this type of idiom, the same pattern of a situation is portrayed as another but both have the same effect in the meaning made it classified as such meaning it's symbolic. It situates the idiom as representative of the kind of situation this idiom is used for. The researcher found this type of idiom to have been an analogy to the meaning.

### I. Conclusion

Using the classification made by Cacciari and Glucksberg, idioms that exist in the album are all able to be classified as three types made all exist in the song lyrics. Dividing 42 listed idioms into the ones that are opaque, ones that are transparent with the existence of metaphor words but not metaphorical as a whole sentence, and the ones that are completely metaphorical. Some of the idioms are even twisted in sentence form, possibly to fit them into the personality of the characters singing it as song lyrics as part of a musical play can easily consider as sung dialogues that the lyrics might be figurative but not only the idioms make it more poetic, it can also be literal and twisted to bring out the comedic, sarcastic, witty, and fantasy side of the sung lines rather than stay in its original idiom form.

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