I. Introduction

Language is very important thing in our life. Without language we could hardly have created to human world we know. People use language and respond to it all the times, but in many different ways, such as spoken and written language. In spoken language, people tell about their ideas, feelings, experiences and so on. In written language, they send their messages by using a sequence of letters, write a poem or lyric of songs to express their feeling that represent sounds.

Talking about songs, people will describe the art, enjoyment and entertainment only. Beside, song is also another way of communication in human life. Such as Joseph Machlis in his book The Enjoyment of Music (1955;3) state, “the artist also need a public, for his work springs hot only from his desire for self expression but also from his need to communicate with his fellow”. Song, as the most natural are addressed to anyone listening to such a song. On the other hand hand, the song may convey the state of mind of its composer.

Meanwhile, song can not be separated from lyric. Song’s lyric is simpler so that it is to understand. Even though simple it is not easy to compare a good song. A composer has to have a good technique in playing with words to interest its listener’s attention. To do that, it is necessary for composer to use colorful words in expressing their ideas become an interesting song’s lyrics, one of the techniques to create colorful words at a song is by using idiomatic expression.

Idiomatic expression is an expression which can not be understood from the literal meaning of the words it is composed. Idiomatic expression are one of the most important this in English language, it is a number of words which taken together, and have a different meaning from the meaning of the words when they stand alone. It is essential for natural everyday communication, in the other hand, idioms are constant source of difficulty for non-native speakers of English. So, understanding the meaning of idiomatic expression is very important in order to the meaning of them it appropriate.

In this paper the writer will be choosing Mariah Carey’s songs to be analyzed, because it has a various idioms, they are meaningful, simple and romantic, in this study, the writer wants to improve the knowledge about idiomatic expression because the idioms is very important, the writers hope through analyzing idiomatic expression the writer will get so many new vocabularies to advance her English this song.

Based on the background of the study above, the writer thinks it’s so difficult to know the meaning of the idiom that exist in Mariah Carey’s Songs. So the writer will has three problem based on this phenomenon, they are:

1. What idiomatic expression are found in analysis of the “Mariah Carey’s Lyrics”?
2. What are the meaning of each idiom found in Mariah Carey’s Lyrics’?

3. What idiomatic expression is used dominantly in Mariah Carey’s Lyrics?

Limiting a development this problem, here the writer will makes scope of this title only focus on studying idiomatic expression in six of Mariah Carey’s Songs, they are:
1. Hero
2. Can’t Take That Away
3. Fly Like A Bird
4. Make It Happened
5. Can’t Let Go
6. Close My Eyes

II. SUPPORTING THEORIES
1. Idiom

Idiom is very important for us in mastering English. As we know that, idiom is very useful to make a lyric of song more beautiful and give energy to a lyric that we are using in a song.

According to Hornby (1975: 193) Idiom is a combination of verb + preposition which formed one meaning independent. Based on Oxford English Dictionary (1996: 251) idiom is “a particularly of phaseology approved by the usage of the language and often having a signification other that its grammatical or logical one “. Furthermore, tan Cheng Lim says that idiom can be devises as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning each individual words. Such an idiomatic meaning can normally be expressed through other meaning, but it is usually not done so with equal force and vividness. Based on definition above the writer understands that an idiom is a group of words which, when we use together has different meaning from the one which the individual words.

2. Types of idiom

In each language there are certain patterning which most important and the formation of new idiom has different types. Based on comparison Hockett (1958: 317) state that idiom is divided into five types, they are:

A. Proper nouns

Proper nouns is a symbol, which designates an entity of which, and there is only one. All human communities, there are certain recurrent idiomscrewing events called naming. People are named, sometimes certain individual.

In sentence, have you read “the brown hair and i”? From the relation between word red and phrase ,The brown hair and i? can be know as a little of a book.

B. English Phrasal Compounds

English phrasal compound have two type based the reduction of stress. The first type is reduce stress, on the second, immediately constituent. It seems to be some sort of structural signal and marker but there is a problem as to what it marks. In this case, to find out and compare some pairs of phrases, which differ only in that pn of each pair ordinary and the other, is a phrasal compound, for example:

1. A women doctor  a women doctor
2. White house  The white house

In sentence number 1, it is similarly, a women doctor is any women who is doctor, a women doctor is a gynecologist of sex mean a women and doctor. In sentence number 2, is different meaning for each pair is clear. A white house is any house, which is white. The white house is white and house. It also specifically the president residence. Usually, phrasal compound is idiomatic, and the second type is reduce stress on the the prior number, for example:

1. Brown Bety
2. Best Man

The paired ordinary places are not idiomatic, but his is necessary the case, as witness Brown Bety, kind of dessert, or best man at a wedding, which means a bridgegroom.

C. Figure Of Speech

Figure of speech is expressing an idea in order to produce a greater effect. For example: “His behavior like crocodile, so several women hate him”. The morpheme “crocodile” means playboy and danger animal. In fact the sentence wants to compare the behavior of crocodile to a man. In this study figure of speech can be divided into “Hyperbole” and “Litotes”. Hyperbole is poetic or literary exaggeration not for the deceiving anyone but to heighten the effect. In addition, litotes is deliberate under statement to a cuer emphasis.

D. Substitude

Substitude in this type idiom formation through not of the sort, which can accumulate to change the grammatical pattern of language. For example: “he and she “ have idiomatic uses in “she” for women, ships, moon, and for man, camel and lion. In English, it was one time idiomatically a noun meaning that one of a group who must chance the other.

E. Abbreviation phrasal compound

Abbreviation phrasal compound refers to one wide pread of idiom formation means the use of part for whole. For example: “gents” from “gentlement”, “plane” from “aero plane “ and “
bus” from “ omnibus “. Some people still write plane with apostrophes as graphic indication of the abbreviations, and still regarded as an idiom.

3. Form of idiom

According to Dixson (1971:192) idiom takes many different forms or structure, they can be short and very long.

1. Short idiom
   a. Idiom with adjective mean noun combination
      Ex: old salt- have many experience in his life
      He has been sailing for years. He is undoubtedly and old salt.
   b. Idiom with adjective followed by various preposition
      Ex: Proped out mean tired
      Having working for hours, he was proped out.
   c. Idiom with adjective
      Ex: Worn out mean exhausted
      She was worn out after has twenty miles run.

2. Long Idiom

Long idiom is one that consist of some combination of verb preposition adjective and noun. This form includes:

1. Phrasal verb
   Phrasal verb is complete verb unit wit a specific meaning and has more than one meaning. It is made up of a verb and a preposition or and adverb particle. Phrasal verb can be separated into two kind, that is:
   a. Separable phrasal verb
      Separate phrasal verb always has an object. In English certain idioms those the “two-word verb” class is separable by their direct object or complement: that is the pronoun direct object is placed between the verb and its accompanying preposition particle.
      Ex: John Puts The light out
      V noun object particle
   b. Separable Phrasal Verb
      Separate phrasal verb has an object but they can never be separated except by an adverb and it is used in the same way as normal verb.
      Ex: Live on (Something) means “eat or survive). John lives on her girlfriend money

2. To be + Preposition phrase

For example: to be on the wrong tracks means “to make a lines does not lead in the right direction”.

3. Preposition Noun Combination

In this form, idiom formed by preposition + noun formation.
Ex: On tender looks mean fearful and frighten
      When we heard about accident, we were on tender look until we know that tom was allright.

4. Verb + Noun + preposition Combination

These idiom can be formed by verb + noun + preposition. It takes an object and nouns keep it’s literal meaning and only verb and preposition are used idiomatically.
Ex: can not hold a candle to mean not able to comete
      He can not hold candle to his father in chess.

5. Preposition + Noun + Preposition Combination

Idiom in this form mean be formed by preposition + noun + preposition.
Ex: 1.Incharges of means supervising and controlling
      This is Mr. John, who is in charge of this laboratory
      2 An account of means because of
      The train accident was an account of signal failure.

3. The Source of Idiom

Idiom may come from many sources, sources of idioms are divedid into six parts namely.

1. Clothing
   A white collar means,”derss a worker in the hospital”.
   To wear out means,”to be come shabby and unless from wear”.

2. Part of body
   Head on means, “oposite each other”
   ’To stickone’s chin out means. “critism”.

3. Food and cooking
   Chicken out means,”Cowar”.
   Cook up means,”to look for or to prepare”.

4. Agriculture motion
   Crop up means,”appear”.
   Weed out means “ throw something which is useless”.

5. Home motion
   Clean the table means, “ to take plate and glass from the table”.

Majalah Ilmiah Politeknik Mandiri Bina Prestasi
Eat someone of houseand home means, “ti fill fod”.
6. Military and nautical life
   Solder on means, “strong and solid”.
   On parole means, “liberated after making such a promise”.

4. Song
   Song is kind of entertainment of people. Listening to a song can be done anywhere and whenever. Obviously, song has a quite important role in human life especially to fresh mind from stress with boring activity every day. Through a song one can share his or her experiences can be learning of the listeners. Some of the songs become advice for their listener. In addition, song also can give a new sprint for others.

   According to Oxford Dictionary by As Horn (1995: 822) “Song is poem set to music, intended to be sung “. Based Further, unidentified linguist on www.wikipedia.com/song give definition of song as “A relatively short musical composition for human voice (possibly by other musical instruments), which features word (lyrics). If is typically for a solo singer, though may also be duet, trio, or for more voices (works with more than one voice to a pad, however are considered choral). The words of song are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature. The performer of a song is called a “singer” or “vocalist”, the act is called “singing”.

   A. Part of song
      Based on http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/song, all songs can be divided into three different forms, they are:
      1. Art Songs
         Art songs are songs are created for performances in their own right, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompanied such as orchestra or string quartet generally, they have an identified author (s) and require voice trying for acceptable performances.
      2. Popular Songs
         Popular song are song which maybe considered to betweens are songs and folk songs, they are usually accompanied to performances and recording by a band. They are hot anonymous and have known authors. Popular songs are often a part of individual and cultural, but seldom national, identity.
      3. Folk songs
         Folk songs are songs often anonymous origins that are transmitted orally, but in this modern era folk songs have been transmitted non orally.

   B. Kind Of Song
      Based on http://www.wikipedia.org/wiki/song. Song has so many kinds but for this time the writer only focus in four kind of songs, they are as follow:
      1. Pop Song
         Pop song is one of part from popular songs. Nowadays, pop song is the music genre, which has the most fans around this world. Pop song are designed to appeal to such a large a range of people, fro young age until middle age. Pop songs is music of general appeal to teenager, a bland watered down version of rock n roll with rythm and harmony, and emphasis on romantic love.
      2. Rock n Roll
         Rock n roll is kind of music for and about adolescents. Its lyrics articulated teenage problems, school, parents, and most important young love. The primary instruments of early rock n roll were guitar, bass, piano, drums, and saxophone. All aspects of the music, its heavy beat, loudness, self absorbed lyrics, and raving delivery, indicate the teenage deference of adult values and authority. The greatest exponent of rock n roll from 1956 to 1963 was esvis presly.
      3. Rock
         Rock music is a type of music originating in the United States in the mid 1950’s and increasingly popular through out much of the world. Rock music surged to popularity in 1962 with emerges of the Beatles; band from liverpool, England.
      4. Hip Hop
         Hip Hop means the whole culture of the movement. When you talk about rap, rap is a part of hip hop culture. The music is made from black, brown, while whatever music gives you grunt, the funk, that groove or that beat. It is all part of hip hop. Hip hop has experimented with a lot of people who have brought different changes over time with hip hop which have brought out all these funky records, which every body just started jumping on like catch phrase. True hip hop a rouse during the 1970s. When block parties become common in New York City.
      5. Mariah Carey
         Mariah Carey (born March 27, 1970) is an American singer, songwriter, record
producer, and actress. She made her recording debut in 1990 under the guidance of Columbia records executive Tommy Mottola, and released her self-titled debut studio album, Mariah Carey. The album went multi-platinum and spawned four consecutive number one singles, on the U.S. Billboard Hot 100 chart. Following her marriage to Mottola in 1993, a series of hit records, including Emotions (1991), Music Box (1993) and Merry Christmas (1994), established her position as Columbia Highest-selling act. Daydream (1995), made music history when the second single, “One Sweet Day” a duet with Boyz II Men, spent a record sixteen weeks on top of the Billboard Hot 100, and remains the longest-running number one song in US chart history. During the recording of the album, Carey began to deviate from her pop beginnings, and slowly traversed into R&B and hip hop. After her separation from Mottola, this musical change was evident with the release of Butterfly (1997).

Carey left Columbia in 2000, and signed a record-breaking $100 million recording contract with Virgin Records. Carey ventured into film with Glitter (2001). Before the film’s release she suffered a physical and emotional breakdown and was hospitalized for severe exhaustion. Following the film’s poor reception, she was bought out of her recording contract for $50 million, which led to decline in her career. She signed a multi-million dollar contract deal with Island Records in 2002, and after an unsuccessful period, returned to the top of music charts with The Emancipation of mini (2005). Its second single “We Belong Together” became her most successful single of the 2000s, and was later named “Song of the Decade” by Billboard. Carey once again ventured into film, and started in Precious: Based on the Novel “Push” by Sapphire (2009). Her role in the film was well-received, and she was awarded the “Breakthrough Performance Award” at the Palm Springs International Film Festival, and Black Reel and NAACP Image Award Nominations.

In a career spanning over two decades, Carey has sold more than 200 million records worldwide, making her one of the best-selling music artists of all time. In 1998, she was honored as the world’s best-selling recording artist of the 1990s at the world’s Music Awards. Carey was also named the best-selling female artist of the millennium in 2000. According to the recording industry Association of America (RIAA), she is the third best-selling female artist in the United States, with 63.5 million certified albums. With the release of “Touch My Body” (2008), Carey gained her eighteenth number one single in the United States, more than any other solo artist. In 2012, Carey was ranked second on VH1’s “list of the “100 Greatest Women in Music”. Aside from her commercial accomplishments, Carey has won five Grammy Awards, 17 World Music Awards, 11 American Music Awards, and 31 Billboard Music Awards. Referred to as the “songbird Supreme” by the Guinness World Records, she is famed for her five-octave vocal range, power, melismatic style and signature use of the whistle register.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design

In this paper the writer will be using kualitatif/descriptive research as reasearch design. The main idea goal of this type of research is to describe the data and characteristics about what being studied. In this case, the writer focused at analyzing songs as the source of research, in completing this paper the writer will read books, special idiom books and also other books which contain anything about English idiom. Not only read books, but writer also will search useful information related to this paper in library and browse some internet websites to support this paper become nice and easy to understand.

2. Population and sample

The subject of this paper that will be analyzing by the writer is idiomatic expression in Mariah Carey’s song. According to Wallace (1998 ; 258 ) population is a group of people that you want to find out about by doing you research.

Mariah Carey is the popular singer and had created many albums and of course many songs, to simplify the research, the writer will take six songs as sample to be analyzed, they are:

1. Hero
2. Can’t take that away
3. Fly like a bird
4. Make it happened
5. Can’t let go
6. Close my eyes
3. Data Analysis
In this chapter, the writer formulates strategies of analyzing to solve the problem that has been formulated on the first chapter that the writer has chosen six of Mariah Carey’s songs in the world especially in Indonesia. The data is analyzed based on the following steps:
1. The Mariah Carey’s Songs are collected.
2. The writer write down the finding of idiomatic expression from the selected Mariah Carey’s songs. Then the writer give a number of underline the idiomatic of each song.
3. Give the meaning idiomatic expression that found in Westlife’s Songs.
4. Find out the kind of idiom expression that exist in Westlife’s songs.
5. Classifying each idioms into its type.

4. The Result Of The Study

1. Hero
   1. Look into
      : Check, Examine, Watch
      ( Memeriksa, Memperhatikan )
   2. What you are
      : As you are
      ( Apa adanya )
   3. Reach into your soul
      : Trust your self
   4. Melt Away
      : Be lost
      ( Hilang, Pergi )
   5. Carry On
      : To Continue
      ( Meneruskan, Lanjutkan )
   6. Hope Is Gone
      : Hopeless
      ( Tidak ada harapan )
   7. Look Inside You
      : Believe Your self
      ( Percaya Pada Diri Sendiri )
   8. Lies In :
      : You Can Do A Great Thing
      ( Kau Mampu Melakukan Hal Yang Hebat )
   9. Hold on
      : Survive
      ( Bertahan )
  10. There Will Be Tomorrow
      : There Is A Hope
      ( Masih ada harapan )

Number 3, 7
: Figure of Speech
Number 4, 5
: Inseparable phrasal Verb ( long idiom )
Number 10
: to be + Adverb combination

2. Can’t Take That away
   1. Bring me down
      : Make her give up, let her down
      ( Mematahkan Semangatnya )
   2. Hanging clouds
      : Make a problem
      ( Mendatangkan masalah )
   3. There’s a light in me
      : There is a hope
      ( Masih ada harapan )
   4. Take that away
      : Keep that away
      ( Menjauhkan )
   5. Lord will guide me where I need to go
      : God will always with her
      ( Tuhan akan selalu menuntunya )
   6. Don’t matter at all
      : There is no problem
      ( Tidak ada yang menjadi masalah )
   7. I won’t face the ground
      : She will not give up or surrender
      ( Tidak akan menyerah )

Number 1,4
: Separable phrasasl verb ( long idiom )
Number 2,3
: Figure of speech ( personification )
Number 5
: Separable phrasal verb + preposition
Number 6
: Idiom with Verb + adjective
Number 7
: Figure of speech ( methapor )

3. Fly Like A Bird
   1. Place up above
      : Heaven, Paradise
      ( Sorga )
   2. To erase all my burdens
      : Make her happy
      ( Membuatannya Bahagia )
   3. Fly like a bird
      : Be a free man
      ( Menjadi orang yang bebas )
   4. Take to the sky
      : Make it be a big thing
      ( Menciptakan hal yang besar )
5. Don’t let the world break me tonight
   : Don’t let her give up, don’t let crushed
6. I need the strength of You by my side
   : Ask helping with God
7. With God’s love you’ll survive
   : God is everything that we need
   (Kita membutuhkan Kasih Tuhan)
Number 1 : Figure of Speech
Number 2,4 : Separable phrasal verb ( Long idiom )
Number 3 : Figure of speech
   (Personification )
Number 5 : Figurative of Speech
   (methapore )
Number 6 : Idiom with phrasal verb + noun
Number 7 : Idiom with adjective + noun

3. You’re all i know
   : He is everything for her
   (Dia segalanya bagiinya )
4. You just walk on by
   : Not pay attention, did not take
   Note of (Tidak memperhatikan Sama sekali)
5. Holding on
   : To wait, look forward to
   (Menunggu)
6. My World is gone
   : Hopeless
   ( Tidak ada harapan )
7. The sorrow i have inside
   : The sadness, suffering
   ( Kesedihan, Penderitaan)
8. Out of my mind
   : To Forget About
   ( Melupakan )
Number 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 : separable phrasal verb
Number 2 : Figure of speech (Smile )
Number 4 : Idiom with phrasal verb + preposition
Number 5 : Separable phrasal verb ( Long idiom )
Number 6 : Figure of speech (hyperbole)
Number 8 : Idiom with adjective + noun

4. Make It Happend
1. Keep on going
   : Keep moving forward/keep her spirit.
   (Tetap berjuang, tetap semangat )
2. If i would make it through the night
   : Keep in moving through the hard Situation
   (tetap berjuang dalam situasi yang sulit)
3. Held on
   : Belive in, trust (Percaya)
4. I’ve Found my way
   : Find her destiny
   ( Menentukan takdirnya)
5. Make it happen
   : Be in Reality (Menjadi Kenyataan)
6. Get down on your knees at night
   : Pray (Berdoa)
7. Giving Up
   : Surrender, despair
   (Menyerah, Putus asa)
8. Hold On
   : Survive (Bertahman)
Number 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 : separable phrasal verb
Number 2 : Figure of speech (Smile )
Number 4 : Idiom with phrasal verb + adjective combination
Number 6 : Verb + noun + preposition

3. You’re all i know
   : He is everything for her
   (Dia segalanya bagiinya )
4. You just walk on by
   : Not pay attention, did not take
   Note of (Tidak memperhatikan Sama sekali)
5. Holding on
   : To wait, look forward to
   (Menunggu)
6. My World is gone
   : Hopeless
   ( Tidak ada harapan )
7. The sorrow i have inside
   : The sadness, suffering
   ( Kesedihan, Penderitaan)
8. Out of my mind
   : To Forget About
   ( Melupakan )
Number 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 : separable phrasal verb
Number 2 : Figure of speech (Smile )
Number 4 : Idiom with phrasal verb + preposition
Number 5 : Separable phrasal verb ( Long idiom )
Number 6 : Figure of speech (hyperbole)
Number 8 : Idiom with adjective + noun

6. Close My Eyes
1. Life was a winding road
   : Life is not always very fun
   (Hidup penuh liku-liku)
2. Raised my head to the sky
   : To hope, try to find a spirit (Berharap)
3. I grew up
   : Sprout up (Tumbuh)
4. Was on the verge of fading
   : No aim (Tidak ada tujuan)
5. Woke up in time
   : Realize, be aware (Menyadari)
6. Sail away on an ocean
   : Wander about (Merantau)
Number 1,4 : Figure of speech
Number 2 : Idiom in phrasal verb + preposition
Number 3,5 : Separable phrasal verb
Number 6 : Phrasal verb followed by preposition
Number 7 : Adjective + noun

7. Orange clouds
   : Challenge,defiance (Tantangan)
Number 1,4 : Figure of speech
Number 2 : Idiom in phrasal verb + preposition
Number 3,5 : Separable phrasal verb
Number 6 : Phrasal verb followed by preposition
Number 7 : Adjective + noun
5. The Instrument of collecting Data

The paper used songs by Mariah Carey. In collecting data the writer will make some observation. What the writer will do to solve the problems in this paper are; firstly, she will search and read many books related to idiom her topic in this paper. A Visiting internetsite will do by the writer to enrich her supporting material about English idioms.

IV. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The chapter explained the finding of research. The finding of research were based on the obtained data and taken from field research and library research about Mariah Carey’s songs. The following was the real idiomatic expression take from the Mariah Carey’s songs.

1. The kind of idiom expression that found in Mariah Carey’s songs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 kind of idiom in Mariah Carey’s songs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separable phrasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inseparable phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figurative speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom with adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be + adverb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb + noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective + noun + preposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Classifying each song into categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2 classifying each song into its categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, the writer conclude that most of the Mariah Carey’s song is categorized in advice song, because Mariah Carey’s always tell her experience about life in her song.

Furthermore, the writer just want to analyze herself and in senior high school level, because the writer think, if the writer give the analyze in elementary school, the writer think that they can’t analyze the song because it is too high.

3. The interpretation of the findings

From the table above, the writer conclude that most of the Mariah Carey’s song use separable the phrasal verb. From six songs of Mariah Carey’s that was analyzed by the writer, there are 18 separable phrasal verb and four songs from six songs categorizes as advice of inspiring songs. And the lyrics of advice or inspiring songs usually used in separable phrasal verb.

4. The easy way in finding an idiomatic expression in a song.

All most all of people can sing a song, but they do not understand what the meaning of the song itself, because many of song especially western song use idiomatic expression. Otherwise, the word of the song sometimes have the different meaning from the literal meaning as usual.

After the writer analyze the idiom expression of the Mariah Carey’s song, she found the easy way to find the idiom in the song. Some of the way are: give the attention on phrase such as “adjective phrase, noun, preposition have a new concept that will not find in the dictionaries.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Language has a very important role in human interaction in their daily activity moreover English. We are hoped to able in speaking English because is the only language that can use in all entire the world. That is why we can go abroad if we can communicate in English as well.

Communication is done to give information one another. Communication is not only done by oral or taking directly from face to face with listener or receiver, but it can also be done by written such as listening to English songs. More over communication by this way can combine oral and written form into one setting, we are listening those western song through television because television can display picture, produce voice or sound and presenting the text on the monitor simultaneously with the picture and sound in one setting.

Some people say that studying is a bore activity, while listening to the music and songs are a fub activity. Actually, those two activities can be combined into one in order to studying, it can be a fun activity as well. Actually, listening to western song can give us a good effect especially for who want to increase their English skill.

Based on what the writer has written at previous chapters, that is about idiomatic expression. Actually, though idiomatic expression that exist in Mariah Carey’s song, we can at least increase a little bit of our English skill, because with listen to the western song we
can get new word that beautiful and it wil help us to communicate in well.

Indeed, language style that is used in English song is quite different with language style, that is used in our daily conversation, but sometimes language style like English song is also used in daily conversation to emphasize our statements. In English or western songs, usually use poetic expression to beautify they lyrics. Beside poetic expression, idiomatic expression are also found at English songs. The function of them are to give the verses or to colorful the lyrics. According to the research that the writer has done to six English song “Mariah Carey’s song “. finally, with the reference to the research result, the writers take conclusions about the using idiomatic expression at English song as follows:

1. The idiomatic expression that found in Mariah Carey’s song are separable phrasal verb 18, inseparable phrasal verb 2, figurative speech 12, idiom with adjective 1, to be + adverb phrase 1, verb + adjective 1, verb + preposition 4, adjective + noun 3, verb + noun + various preposition 3.

2. Most of the Mariah Carey’s song use in separable phrasal verb idiom.

3. Learning the idiom can help us to know the meaning of songs.

4. Mariah Carey’s song is love and advice categories.

5. Learning the idioms by learning the western song really helpful in increase

REFERENCES


