

An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in *Aladdin* (2019) Film Soundtrack Lyrics

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji ungkapan idiomatik dalam lirik lagu tema dalam film *Aladdin* (2019). *Aladdin* (2019) merupakan adaptasi peran hidup dari kisah *Seribu Satu Malam*, yang didasarkan pada film animasi Walt Disney tahun 1992 dengan judul yang sama. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis idiom dan makna yang terdapat pada lirik soundtrack film *Aladdin* (2019). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan mengacu pada teori ungkapan idiomatik dari Adam Makkai dan teori tujuh jenis makna dari Geoffrey Leech. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 72 idiom telah ditemukan dalam enam lagu yang dipilih dalam soundtrack. Peneliti menemukan setiap jenis idiom, dengan idiom *tournaire* menjadi yang paling umum ditemukan, diikuti oleh kata kerja frasa, *pseudo*, binomial yang tidak dapat diubah, kata majemuk frasa, dan kata kerja penggabungan. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa masing-masing dari enam lagu yang dipilih memiliki makna yang unik. Secara umum, *Aladdin* menggambarkan tema-tema yang tak lekang oleh waktu seperti pencarian jati diri, cinta, persahabatan, dan keinginan untuk mendapatkan kebebasan. Pembaca akan mendapatkan pemahaman yang komprehensif tentang apa itu idiom, berbagai jenis dan klasifikasinya, penggunaan dan fungsinya dalam komunikasi, serta bagaimana idiom diproses oleh para penuturnya. Penelitian ini juga mengeksplorasi perbandingan lintas linguistik dan keberadaannya dalam literatur dan media.

Kata kunci: ungkapan idiomatik, jenis dan makna, *Aladdin*, lirik lagu tema

ABSTRACT

This research investigated the idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics of the *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack. *Aladdin* (2019) is a live-action adaptation of the *One Thousand and One Nights* tales, based on Walt Disney's 1992 animated film of the same title. The aim of this study is to identify the types of idioms and meanings in *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack lyrics. This study applied a qualitative approach, drawing on Adam Makkai's theory of idiomatic expression and Geoffrey Leech's seven types of meaning theory. The results showed that 72 idioms have been used throughout the six songs chosen in the soundtrack. The researcher discovered every form of idiom, with *tournaire* idioms being the most common, followed by phrasal verb, *pseudo*, irreversible binomials, phrasal compound, and incorporating verb. The research discovered that each of the six songs picked has a unique significance. In general, *Aladdin* portrays timeless themes like self-discovery, love, friendship, and the desire for freedom. Readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of what idioms are, their various types and classification, their usage and function in communication, and how they are processed by the speakers. This research also explores cross-linguistics comparison and their presence in literature and media.

Keywords: idiomatic expression, types and meanings, *Aladdin*, soundtrack lyrics

A. INTRODUCTION

Semantics is concerned with understanding the relationships between words and how they are used to convey meaning. Semantics are related to aspects of meaning conveyed in linguistic expression codes and are not influenced by the particular circumstances of a particular individual within a particular speech community (Cann, 1992). The use of semantics in understanding the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences, as well as how they are used in context, can be applied in the use and meaning of figurative language, especially idioms.

As stated by Prafitri and Nasir (2023), the use of figurative language and semantic deviations serves multiple purposes. Firstly, it enhances the imagery, creating a more vivid and sensory experience for the readers. Secondly, it intensifies the emotional impact of the text, evoking stronger feelings and resonating more deeply with the audience. Idioms, as components of figurative language, are expressions that possess a meaning that is not immediately apparent from the individual words comprising them (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2017). Idioms can be interpreted as a fixed pattern of language that restricts variation in form and frequently carries meanings that cannot be deduced from their individual components (Baker, 1992). Idioms are often used in conversation to express common ideas or feelings and to add emphasis. Idioms can be discovered in a literary work. One of them is Walt Disney's live-action film *Aladdin*, which was released on May 24, 2019. The film is an adaptation of *One Thousand and One Nights* story and live-action based on the animated film in 1992 by Walt Disney with the same title (Disney Movie, 2019). It won several awards such as *People Choice Award 2019 USA*, *Teen Choice Award 2019*, *BFDG Award 2019*, and *Yoga Award 2020*. The same thing can be said for the film soundtracks, which have been nominated for awards such as *Hollywood Music in Media Awards 2019 (Speechless)*, *Discussing Film Critics Awards 2019 (Speechless)*, and even won *Teen Choice Award 2019 (A Whole New World)* (IMDb, 2020). The researcher looks at the many idioms used in the lyrics of the *Aladdin* soundtrack and analyzes their meanings as well as the phrases they elicit. Additionally, the primary purpose of a metaphor is to establish a visual connection between the subject and the object. In essence, metaphors are employed to facilitate a shift in perspective, enabling the listener to perceive the subject from a novel viewpoint (Prafitri and Nasir, 2022).

Songs can be used as a tool to communicate or convey messages. Its power comes from its ability to reflect the sentiments of the composer, performer, or circumstances while also creating emotion in the audience in a rather fun and interesting way with melodic accompaniment (Heirigs, 2021). Song is a common yet infrequently used medium for people to learn English, though it was indicated by Nasir and Prafitri (2022) that English listening students exhibited high motivation to comprehend English listening, despite encountering difficulties in doing so. As stated by Thyab (2016), the utilization of idiomatic expressions by language users is considered a significant issue and is regarded as a fundamental aspect of English language proficiency. English idioms possess the ability to convey emotions more effectively than literal expressions, even if their origins are obscure.

Based on the explanation of the background of the study, the research question of the research is "what types of idiomatic expressions and meanings that are found in the soundtrack lyrics in the *Aladdin* (2019) film?" The objective of the study is to identify the types and characteristics of idioms in the *Aladdin* (2019) film and investigate the type of meaning of idiomatic expressions used in the soundtrack lyrics in the *Aladdin* (2019) film.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Semantics

Generally, semantics is the scientific discipline dedicated to the study of meaning in human language. As a subdiscipline of linguistics, semantics explores the interpretation of words, phrases, and sentences. Its primary focus is on understanding how words and phrases are employed to convey meaning within a particular language. (Cann, 1992). The primary concern in this study is how humans can convey information about their surroundings (Cann, 1992). According to the theory of semantics, meaning pertains to ideas or concepts that can be transmitted from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, essentially, in the form of a shared language. (Fromkin et al., 2017).

2. Types of Idiom

Every language contains phrases that cannot be interpreted literally. Even if you have the knowledge of all the words within such a phrase and comprehend the grammar entirely, the overall meaning of the phrase may still remain enigmatic (Spears, 2005). An idiom is a phrase or expression that possesses a figurative, or occasionally literal, interpretation. Idioms are frequently employed in conversation to convey prevalent concepts or emotions and to accentuate their significance. As outlined by Makkai (1972), idioms are categorized into six distinct types, which are as follows:

a. Phrasal Verbs Idiom

Phrasal verbs idiom is a compound verb that consists of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). The majority of phrasal verbs are derived from a limited number of verbs (go, get, sit, come, etc.) and a limited number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc.).

b. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is the most extensive lexical idiom, comprising at least three words, typically verbs. Tournure idioms predominantly occur within sentences. Based on their structural composition, tournure idioms are categorized into six distinct components (Makkai, 1972):

1. The form contains the obligatory "it." This form comprises two types: "it" in the middle of a sentence and "it" at the end of a sentence.
2. The form contains the obligatory definite and indefinite articles, such as "a" and "the."
3. The form contains an irreversible binomial introduced by a preposition.
4. A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb.
5. The leading verb is not followed by a direct object but by a preposition plus a noun or nothing.
6. The leading verb is "be."

c. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible binomial idioms comprise two words separated by a conjunction. The word order in this structure is fixed. Irreversibility is a defining characteristic that distinguishes this

type of idiom, serving to convey a specific impact on the listener or reader. The principles of defining this kind of idiom are as follows (Makkai, 1972):

1. A and B may be synonymous (*class against class*).
2. B embodies a variation of A (*bag and baggage*).
3. A and B are near-synonyms (*death and destruction*).
4. A and B are mutually complementary (*brush and palette*).
5. B is the opposite of A (sink or swim, assets and liabilities).
6. A is a subdivision of B or vice versa (*months and years*).
7. B functions as a consequence of A (*to shoot and kill*).

d. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal compounds, which are combinations of words, do not derive their meaning from their constituent elements. These compounds can be categorized into distinct groups based on their shared characteristics. As outlined by Makkai (1972), phrasal compound idioms comprise idioms that primarily consist of a nominal *adjective + noun*, *noun + noun*, *verb + noun*, or *adverb + preposition*.

e. Incorporating Verb Idiom

Incorporating verb idioms are formed of nouns or adjectives with verbs that come from a variety of environments. These verbs lead to a structure that is followed by a direct object and/or an object suitable for the choice of prepositional phrase. Incorporating verbs idiom follows the pattern as noun-verb, noun-noun, adjective-noun, adjective-verb.

f. Pseudo-Idiom

Pseudo-idioms are polylexicon lexemes, which are combinations of one or more constituent lexemes, some of which are words. However, these constituent lexemes do not represent independent lexemes in other contexts. According to Makkai (1972), one of the main aspects that make up pseudo idioms is their literal and figurative meanings. While pseudo idioms can often be taken literally, they also have figurative meanings that are more obvious in certain contexts, which can lead to misinformation by listeners. In addition, flexibility in usage also characterizes pseudo idioms.

3. Types of Meaning

According to Leech (1974), to understand the different ways of meaning conveyed in language, meaning is classified into seven types of meaning below.

- 1) Conceptual meaning is largely consistent and adaptable to various contexts. It is sometimes referred to as denotative, cognitive, or logical meaning. For instance, the conceptual meaning of “*woman*” denotes an adult female human being. This meaning remains largely unchanged across different settings.
- 2) Connotative Meaning of this term might change depending on the age, society, and individual. For example: “*father*” can mean strength, strong will, tolerance while “*businessperson*” can mean wealth, generosity.

- 3) Social Meaning is an expression revealing the social contexts in which it is used. It mostly consists of an utterance's stylistic meaning. It is connected with the formality of the expression. For example: dollar (neutral), buck (slang).
- 4) Affective Meaning is a type of meaning that expresses a language user's sentiments including a perspective or evaluation in influencing his use of language. Example: Depending on the context, the term "fire" can imply different emotions. When connected to a fireplace in a comfortable environment, it may in certain circumstances create feelings of warmth, coziness, and comfort. When connected to a raging forest or house fire, on the other hand, it can have negative emotive implications, such as dread, destruction, and danger (Colle, 2023)
- 5) Reflective Meaning is the meaning that emerges when a word has many conceptual meanings and it is the result of people's imagination and recognition. For example, a denotative meaning of "bright" is something that emits a lot of light or is well-lit, but in the context of a speaker's comment on someone's intelligence or quick thinking may be reflected in a different context, such as when they call them "bright" saying, "she is a **bright** student" for example, implies intelligence or cleverness.
- 6) Collocative Meaning is the associations a word receives from the meanings of words that frequently occur in its linguistic context. Examples: Collocative definitions of "fast" include swift motion, the ability to move quickly, being firmly fixed, and temporarily refraining from eating.
- 7) Thematic Meaning encompasses the manner in which a speaker or writer organizes the message being employed, considering factors such as ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is commonly perceived that an active sentence, such as "Mr. Franky broke the window," conveys a distinct meaning from its passive equivalent, "the window was broken by Mr. Franky," despite their conceptual equivalence.

C. METHOD

In relation to the study's focus and purpose, the design of this study employs qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research is an approach employed to explore and comprehend the meanings that individuals or groups attribute to social or human issues. It focuses on developing explanations of social phenomena. The primary objective of qualitative research is to enhance the understanding of the social world and the reasons behind its current state. Additionally, it serves as a valuable tool for addressing social concerns and identifying potential solutions (Hancock, 2001). The researcher uses qualitative methods because the data are text and lyrics of the *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack, which take words and sentences rather than numbers.

The source of data obtained through the transcripts of soundtrack lyrics of *Aladdin* (2019) film. The transcripts of the lyrics were provided by Musixmatch through the Spotify App and YouTube channel of DisneyMusicVEVO. In this study, the researcher selected a total of 6 songs from the film's 36 soundtrack to analyze. The 6 songs are picked from the whole soundtrack of the *Aladdin* film because only those songs have lyrics for analyzing the idiomatic expressions. The songs' titles are *Arabian Nights*, *One Jump Ahead*, *Friend Like Me*, *Prince Ali*, *A Whole New World*, and *Speechless*. The data of this research is part of song lyrics which are in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that contain idiomatic expressions.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

This study analyzed the types of idioms in *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack lyrics. Using the theory of idiom by Makkai, the researcher found six types of idioms in the six song lyrics of *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack. The researcher provided the findings of idiomatic expressions used in the song lyrics of *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack in the table below

Table 1. Summary of idiomatic expression found in the song lyrics of *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack

No	Song Title	Frequency
1	<i>Arabian Nights</i>	10
2	<i>One Jump Ahead</i>	12
3	<i>Friend Like Me</i>	14
5	<i>Prince Ali</i>	12
6	<i>A Whole New World</i>	12
7	<i>Speechless</i>	12
Total		72

The table above shows that there are a total of seventy-two data that are indicated as idiomatic expressions used in song lyrics of the *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack. In interpreting the idiom, the researcher found that idioms used in the soundtrack lyrics have all six types of idioms by Makkai (1972), which are phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, phrasal compound idiom, incorporating verb idiom, and pseudo-idiom. Nevertheless, all categories of the data found are going to be explained by each song's lyrics in the elaborative analysis below.

a. Idiomatic Expression in *Arabian Nights* by Will Smith

In this song, the idiom “**tongue**” has been found by the researcher in the lyric “*Where you wander among every culture and **tongue***” in the third line of the song. It has the meaning of a *spoken language*. In this case, it is referring to the language used in the Middle East, which is the Arabic language. The idiom has a type of pseudo-idiom with collocative meaning because meaning of word “**tongue**” apart from being translated into “*a fleshy movable muscular process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions especially in taking and swallowing food and in humans as a speech organ*”, it can be translated into “*language*” especially a “*spoken language*” (Webster, 2024). In addition, it is indicated that the lyric is likely crafted for a specific artistic or lyrical purpose, making it feel idiomatic within the context of the song but not outside it as how the pseudo-idiom is.

The lyrics “*Well, your destiny **lies in** your hands*” in the thirty-fourth line contains an idiom “**lies in**” that has been found by the researcher. This expression bears a resemblance to idiomatic expressions, but it is specifically tailored to the context of the song and does not constitute part

of standard idiomatic usage. Furthermore, it encompasses both the dictionary definition and the concept that the word embodies, thereby qualifying it as a pseudo-idiom. In the dictionary “Lie in (something)” has a meaning “to recline in something” (Spears, 2005). In this case “*Well, your destiny lies in your hands*” means that the future of “you” is determined by themselves.

b. Idiomatic Expression in *One Jump Ahead* by Mena Massoud

The idiom “**hit the bottom and rise in crime**” in lyric “*Oh, it’s sad, Aladdin’s hit the bottom. He’s become a one-man rise in crime*” has been found by the researcher in the twenty-first line. This idiom has a type of tournure with the leading verb is not followed by a direct object but by preposition plus noun or simplified as verb + preposition + noun structure and this idiom has reflective meaning. The phrases “*hit the bottom*” and “*one-man rise in crime*” both adhere to a specific structure that transcends their literal meanings. “*Hit the bottom*” implies reaching the lowest point or experiencing a decline, while “*one-man rise in crime*” suggests that Aladdin has transformed into a central figure responsible for criminal activity, adding a metaphorical dimension to his character development. The idiom “**hit the bottom**” does not imply Aladdin hit the lower parts of something, rather it implies that Aladdin is currently in the lowest position of society due to being hungry and having no money to afford anything, let alone any food. The idiom “**rise in (something)**” has a meaning “to increase in something” (Spears, 2005). In this case, the idiom reflected the opinion of the people of Agrabah about Aladdin who became the one who made the crime rate increase in the town.

The idiom “**broke**” in the lyric “*these guys don’t appreciate I’m broke*” has been found by the researcher in the eighth line. This idiom has a type of pseudo idiom collocative type of meaning. The idiom “**broke**” can be misinterpreted as past simple of the word “*break*” and it has a meaning “to (cause something to) separate suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to (cause something to) stop working by being damaged” (Cambridge, 2021). In this case, the idiom refers to Aladdin’s perspective on his situation as a street thief in Agrabah where he has no money and people do not want to understand his condition.

The lyric “*One jump ahead of the lawmen*” contains an incorporating verb idiom because this idiom comprises a verb and a nominal element (such as a noun or a noun phrase) that collectively constitute a single action or meaning. In this instance, the phrase “**jump ahead**” merges the verb “**jump**” with the noun “**ahead**,” carrying a figurative interpretation. It signifies maintaining a position of superiority over law enforcement authorities (i.e., evading or outmaneuvering them). This expression does not imply physical movement ahead of another individual but rather implies a strategic advantage in terms of action or decision-making. In short, the idiomatic expression “**jump ahead**” is an incorporating verb idiom because it merges a verb with a noun to create a figurative expression that signifies the act of leading one’s pursuers, often employing strategic or cunning tactics. This idiom effectively conveys the character’s, Aladdin’s, ability to outmaneuver those attempting to chase him through his quick thinking and agility.

c. Idiomatic Expression in *Friend Like Me* by Will Smith

The idiom “**jot it down**” in lyric “*Let me take your order, I’ll jot it down*” has been found by the researcher in the seventeenth line. The phrase combines a verb (*jot*) with a particle (*down*), thereby creating a phrasal verb. In addition, “*Jot it down*” is an idiom that implies writing something quickly and briefly. This interpretation cannot be fully derived by separately

interpreting “*jot*” (to write) and “*down*” (direction). In the dictionary, “**jot it down**” means “*to write something quickly on a piece of paper so that you remember it*” (Cambridge, 2021). In this song, it indicates that Genie will take a note of any orders from Aladdin in the context of a servant willingly receiving orders from his/her master.

The idiom “**the boss, the king, the shah**” has been found by the researcher in the lyric “*You the boss, the king, the shah!*” in the twenty-fourth line of the song. The idiom type is irreversible binomial idiom that embodies variation upon each other, and the meaning type is social meaning where the meaning is shaped by the terms “*the boss,*” “*the king,*” and “*the shah*” that are presented in a deliberate and harmonious sequence. Although some degree of flexibility may be accommodated, the order is meticulously crafted to achieve maximum impact and is not arbitrary. The collective phrase conveys a figurative interpretation of greatness, authority, or supremacy. Individually, each word signifies a leader figure, but when combined, they intensify the intended meaning. In this case, it refers to the Genie who considers Aladdin's status higher as his master. The idiom “**the boss, the king, the shah**” has a meaning of “*someone who has a high position, privilege, and the right to command*”, and Genie positions Aladdin as his master and can give him any orders.

d. Idiomatic Expression in *Prince Ali* by Will Smith

The lyric “*To gawk and grovel and stare at Prince Ali, oops*” in the thirty-third line, contains an idiom “**To gawk and grovel and stare**” that has been found by the researcher. This idiom has a tournure type with irreversible binomial introduced by a preposition structure and has connotative meaning where the meaning of the idiom depends on the age, society, and individual. The words are arranged in a predetermined and conventional manner. Reversing their order would result in an unnatural or nonsensical meaning. In other words, the phrase “*gawk and grovel*” is a combination of two actions that convey a sense of awe and submission. The order of these actions is intuitive and cannot be easily reversed. In this song, Genie was expecting the reaction of the people looking at the great arrival of Prince Ali. “**To gawk**” implies *amazement and wonder*, emphasizing how astonished people are with his majesty. “**To grovel**” denotes *subservience and admiration*, demonstrating a readiness to humble themselves before him and acknowledge his dominance. “**To stare**” accentuates *the intensity and focus of their attention*, demonstrating that his presence is so enthralling that it demands their full attention. These verbs together demonstrate the huge impact of Prince Ali's entry on the witnesses. Additionally, the playful context of the lyric incorporates poetic and musical creativity, thereby reinforcing its idiomatic nature.

The lyric “*make way for Prince Ali*” in the first line, contains an idiom “**make way**” that has been found by the researcher. This idiom has a tournure type with verb + noun structure and has conceptual meaning because a tournure idiom is a multi-word expression, typically structured as a clause or sentence, where the entire phrase conveys an idiomatic meaning that may not be fully literal. In the context of “*Make way,*” the phrase “*clear the path*” or “*move aside to allow someone important to pass*” is idiomatically used. It indicates respect and recognition rather than simply creating physical space, which in this case is respect and recognition to Prince Ali, the Aladdin in disguise.

e. **Idiomatic Expression in *A Whole New World* by Mena Massoud ft. Naomi Scott**

The idiom “**I’m like a shooting star**” has been found by the researcher in the twenty-eighth line of the song. This idiom is a tournure idiom with the compulsory article “a” and has an affective meaning where the meaning of the idiom expresses the user’s sentiments in the lyrics. In a dictionary, “*shooting star*” stands as a noun and has the meaning “*a visual meteor appearing as a temporary streak of light in the night sky*” (Webster, 2024), but if we see the idiom with the user’s sentiment, which is Jasmine in this case, “**shooting star**” can mean she went very fast and away from where she came from. It is like a feeling that she never felt before.

The idiom “**red-letter**” has been found by the researcher in the lyric “in the thirty-fourth line of the song. This idiom is a phrasal compound idiom with adjective + noun structure and has a reflective meaning because it influences our reaction to another as the result of people’s imagination and recognition. In literal, “**red-letter**” can be misinterpreted as “*a written message from one person to another, usually put in an envelope and sent by post*” with “*the color of fresh blood*” (Cambridge, 2021), but as an idiom, “**red-letter**” means “*a special, happy, and important occasion or moment that you will always remember*” and in this song, it means Aladdin and Jasmine convey how every experience they have together is remarkable, unforgettable, and full of enchantment.

f. **Idiomatic Expression in *Speechless* by Naomi Scott**

The lyric “*Meant to wash me away*” in the thirty-first line contains an idiom “**wash away**” that has been found by the researcher. This idiom has phrasal verb type with verb + adverb structure and has collocative meaning because the meaning of the verb “*wash*” apart from being translated into “*to cleanse by or as if by the action of liquid (such as water)*”, it is translated into an idiom “**wash away**” which has the meaning “*to get rid of (something, such as unhappy or unpleasant thoughts) completely*” (Webster, 2024). In this case, it points out Jasmine’s intense pushback and her unwavering will to remain firm and speak out.

The idiom “**try to lock me in this cage**” has been found by the researcher in the thirty-eighth line of the song. This idiom is a tournure idiom with verb + preposition + noun structure and has thematic meaning where the meaning of the idiom depends on the structure of the sentence in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis, as proposed by Leech (1974), active sentences (1) convey a distinct meaning from their passive equivalents (2), despite their conceptual similarity:

- (1) Try to lock me in this cage
- (2) Try to have me locked in this cage

Certainly, these sentences convey distinct communicative values, as they indicate different contexts. The active sentence appears to respond to an implicit question, “What do they intend to do to you (Princess Jasmine)?” Conversely, the passive sentence seems to address an implicit question, “Why do you (Princess Jasmine) possess the courage to confront them?.” That example, (1), as compared to (2), implies that we already know what Princess Jasmine has been going through all along. In summary, the lyric “**try to lock me in this cage**” is a tournure idiom because it’s a super deep and symbolic way of saying something. It’s not just about being

physically locked up, but also about feeling trapped or restricted in some way. It's like a metaphor that helps the song make a bigger point.

2. Discussion

After finding the type of idioms in *Aladdin* (2019) film soundtrack lyrics, the researcher found that Tournure idioms are the most frequently used idiom type. Of the 72 idioms that have been found by researchers, about 21 of them are tournure idioms. Tournure idioms are effective linguistic instruments that improve communication, contribute to feelings, and elevate language's attractiveness in both casual discourse and creative works like songwriting. People often encounter this type of idiom when reading English novels, watching English films, or in this case listening to English songs. The researcher also identified the type of meaning in the soundtrack's lyrics in the film *Aladdin* (2019). The study discovered that conceptual meaning is the most prevalent form of meaning.

The researcher discovered that *Aladdin* depicts ageless themes including the quest for freedom, love, friendship, and self-discovery. The songs in the movie also aim to portray a variety of themes, such as an adventure that is just waiting to be discovered, loyalty that emphasizes the value of having someone by your side no matter what, the desire for a better life without compromising one's moral principles, and the ability of love to transcend social boundaries and make difficult decisions and sacrifices in the name of greater good.

E. CONCLUSION

The research question "what types of idiomatic expressions and meanings are found in the soundtrack lyrics in *Aladdin* (2019) film?" can be answered in this research, that the research found 6 types of idioms in this research. They are phrasal verbs idiom, tournure idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, phrasal compound idiom, incorporating idiom, and pseudo-idiom with tournure idioms as the most frequently used idiom type. This research also found 7 types of meaning, which are conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflective, collocative, and thematic meaning in all of the songs analyzed. Conceptual is the most frequently used meaning type in this research. Readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of what idioms are, their various types and classification, their usage and function in communication, and how they are processed by the speakers. It will also explore cross-linguistics comparison and their presence in literature and media. Overall, the reader should have a thorough understanding of the multifaceted nature of idiomatic expressions and their significant role in language and communication. This knowledge could be beneficial for linguists, language teachers, translators, and anyone interested in the intricacies of language. To acquire a more profound understanding of idiomatic expressions, future research can look for research objects that contain idiom structures of types that do not appear in this study. Although idiomatic expression research has many weaknesses, it is still important because it provides deep insights into language use in intercultural communication and plays a key role in its understanding and interpretation in everyday language as well as in formal settings.

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