CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

The researcher has summarized the research findings in this chapter. There are examples of idioms found in the song lyrics of Sam Smith's "Love Goes" album, as well as how the song can be used as a teaching tool for English.

The researcher will begin by analyzing the song lyrics from Sam Smith's "Love Goes" album using the website.[1] The researcher will then classify the idiomatic expressions discovered on it. The researcher will analyze seventeen songs.

In the second, the researcher will attempt to decipher the meaning of the idiom classified in the preceding step. To assist the researcher in precisely determining the meaning of an idiom discovered, the researcher will consult the dictionary.

The third step, or the following sections, will involve the researcher determining one of several possible methods for teaching idiom through the use of idiom discovered and analyzed in the preceding steps of English teaching and learning.

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[1] "Sam Smith 'Love Goes.'"

1. **Types of Idiom in Sam Smith's Album**

This research analyzed the types of idiom in Sam Smith's song lyrics. After analyzing it, the researcher found that there were only four types of idioms used in Sam Smith's song lyrics. There are Tournure Idioms, Phrasal Verb Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, and Irreversible Binomial idioms. Whereas, during the analysis, the writer was unable to locate any Pseudo Idioms and Incorporating Verb Idioms. These are the sorts of idioms utilized in Sam Smith's song lyrics. The explanation is as follows:

Table 4.1 Idioms in Sam Smith's Album

No.	Song Title	Idiom
1.	Young	Heavy heart (Verse 2, L3)
2.	Diamond	Shake it off (Verse 2, L1)
		Heart break (Chorus, L2)
3.	Another One	Dodged a bullet (chorus, L5)
4.	My Oasis	You all (Verse 1, L6)
		Takin' it for granted (Verse 2,

		(L5)
		A lot of (Verse 2, L6)
		All over (Outro, L3)
		Make it (Verse 2, L2)
5.	So Serious	In the air (Verse 1, L1)
		Let it be (Verse 1, L2)
		I'll say (Verse 1, L4)
		Look at (Verse 2, L3)
6.	Dance ('Til You Love Someone Else)	Fall out of love (Pre-Chorus, L3)
		Throw down (Bridge, L3)
7.	For The Lover That I Lose	Felt free (Verse 1, L4)
		Last thing (Pre-Chorus, L4)
8.	Breaking Heart	Poisoned chalice (Verse 1, L3)
		Breaking heart (Chorus, L1)

		Down this road (Verse 2, L1)
9.	Forgive Myself	At the best of time (Verse 1, L3)
		Now and then (Pre-Chorus, L1)
		Run through (Chorus, L2)
		In and out (Chorus, L2)
		Think of (Verse 1, L1)
		Walk through (Chorus, L6)
10.	Love Goes	You knew it (Verse 1, L4)
		I'll be (Chorus, L10)
		Don't hold your breathe (Chorus, L11)
11.	Kids again	Every time (Pre-Chorus, L1)
		Kind of (Pre-Chorus, L1)
		After all (Pre-Chorus, L2)

		Look back (Chorus, L8)
12.	Dancing With A Stranger	No idiom
13.	How Do You Sleep?	And all that (Chorus, L2)
		No way (Verse 2, L3)
		Find out (Verse 2, L3)
14.	To Die For	To die for (Chorus, L6)
15.	I'm Ready	Heart break (Pre-Chorus, L2)
		Take that risk (Pre-Chorus, L3)
16.	Fire on fire	Lean on (Verse 1, L7)
		Take my breath (Pre-Chorus, L2)
		There you go (Pre-Chorus, L3)
		Abide by (Verse 2, L4)
17.	Promises	In the air (Chorus, L3)
		Speeding up (Verse 2, L5)

		Green light (Bridge, L1)
		Come to (Chorus, L4)
		Day and night (Bridge, L4)

Explaination: L = Line in Song Lyrics

Table 4.2 Idiom Types in Sam Smith's Album

No	Types of idiom	Idiom
1.	Phrasal Verb Idioms	Heart break
		All over
		I'll say
		Look at
		Fall out of love
		Throw down
		Felt free
		Last thing
		Poisoned chalice

		Breaking heart
		Down this road
		Run through
		Think of
		Walk through
		Kind of
		After all
		Look back
		Find out
		To die for
		Heart break
		Take that risk
		Lean on
		Take my breath
		There you go

			Abide by
			Come to
			Speeding up
			Green light
			Make it
2.		Tournure idioms	Shake it off
			Dodge a bullet
			Takin' it for granted
			A lot of
			In the air
			Let it be
			At the best of time
			You knew it
			I'll be
			Don't hold your breathe

		And all that
		In the air
3.	Irreversible binomial idioms	Now and then
		In and out
		Day and night
4.	Phrasal compound idioms	Heavy heart
		You all
		Every time
		No way

2. The Meaning of the Analyzed Idiom

Table 4.3 Idiom Meaning in Sam Smith's Album

No	Idiom	Lexical Meaning
1.	Heart break	That cause great sorrow
2	All over	In every way; thoroughly
3	I'll say	Used to indicate emphatic

		agreement
4	Look at	To direct you eyes towards someone or something
5	Fall out of love	To stop being in love with someone
6	Throw down	To cause something one is holding to drop, often forcefully
7	Felt free	You have my permission
8	Last thing	Used to say that a person is determined to do something
9	Poisoned chalice	A scheme or instrument for causing death or harm
10	Breaking heart	That causes great sorrow
11	Down this road	Further along , in term of time or progress
12	Run through	To look at, examine, or deal

		with a set of things, especially quickly
13	Think of	To create in one's mind
14	Walk through	To perform something with ease
15	Kind of	To used when we are trying to explain or describe something, but we cannot be exact
16	After all	Referring to something that was believed to be the case
17	Look back	To reminisce about something that happened in the past
18	Find out	To discover, as by asking or investigating
19	To die for	Very good; exquisite; excellent; particular

		desirable
20	Heart break	To cause one to feel great sadness
21	Take that risk	To do something risky
22	Lean on	To criticize or reprimand for the purpose of changing behavior
23	Take my breath	To inhale and subsequently exhale air
24	There you go	To use while giving someone something
25	Abide by	To remain faithful to (something or someone)
26	Come to	To regard or specify, as narrowing a field of choices by category
27	Speeding up	To increase the speed of

		something
28	Green light	Permission to go ahead with something such as a project
29	Make it	To succeed in doing something
30	Shake it off	To rid of free oneself from someone or something that one finds aggravating, upsetting or annoying
31	Dodge a bullet	To have a close escape; to dodge harm, tragedy, or other unfavorable circumstances
32	Takin' it for granted	To assume (something) as true, real, unquestionable, or to be expected
33	A lot of	A large amount
34	In the air	Said about something that is

		happening or about to happen
35	Let it be	To leave something to follow its natural course
36	At the best of time	Even under the most favorable conditions
37	You knew it	To indicates agreement
38	I'll be	To expressing surprise
39	Don't hold your breathe	To suggest that what has just been mentioned to is unlikely to happen soon or at all
40	And all that	Used at the end of a statement
41	In the air	Said about something that is happening
42	Now and then	Sometimes; occasionally;

		intermittently
43	In and out	Thoroughly; down to the last detail
44	Day and night	All the time; round the clock; unceasingly
45	Heavy heart	Sad, melancholic
46	You all	Plural form of you or singular formal form of you
47	Every time	Used to express a strong preference for something
48	No way	Used to tell someone that something is impossible

After deciphering the meanings of some idioms in Sam Smith's album, the researcher discovered that Sam Smith was attempting to communicate his sadness and farewell to his lover, but that he later realized and attempted to heal himself, as evidenced by

the title song forgive myself on one of the albums. Most diction that represents pain and sadness, love and desire.

B. Discussion

1. Types and Meaning of Idiom in Sam Smith's Album

a. Young

This song tells about a person who wants to smoke, drink, go out with a lot of guys and do one-night-stands, but he feels that rights are taken away when he does that and people see and judge him. Songwriting about the immense pressure that Sam Smith felt at the start of his career can be found on the first track of his third studio album, Love Goes, titled "Young." This song shows that he wants "a chance to have fun". The researcher discovered a specific type of idiomatic expressions in the song "Young," as shown in the table (read: p.34). Due to the fact that it follows the pattern "adjective+noun," *Heavy Heart* is included in phrasal compound idioms.

b. Diamond

This song tells about a person who is very rich and the partner has left it and took all the things. The researcher discovered two different types of idiomatic expressions in the song "Diamonds,"

as shown in the table (read: p.34). In tournure idioms, the phrase *shake it off* is included because it contains the obligatory "it." *Heartbreak,* on the other hand, is included in phrasal verb idioms because it follows the pattern of "verb+adverb."

c. **Another One**

This song tells the story of someone who has been together has met someone else. but he congratulated him on his togetherness and was happy. The researcher discovered one type of idiomatic expression in the song "Another One," as shown in the table. *Dodge a bullet* is included in tournure idioms because it contains both the definite and indefinite article "a," which is required in all idioms.

d. **My Oasis**

This song tells about someone who wants and needs someone to accompany him. The table shows that the researcher found three types of idiomatic expressions in the song "My Oasis". *You all* is included in phrasal compound idioms because it has a pattern "noun+noun", *Takin' it for granted* is included in tournure idioms because it contains the compulsory "it", *A lot of* is included in tournure idioms because it contains the compulsory

definite and indefinite article "a", *All over* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition", and *Make it* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

e. **So Serious**

This song tells about depression and mental health. It describes how he believed everything was good until he found himself weeping in the street and questioning himself, 'Why am I so serious? Why am I so dark? Why am I so sad?' The song says, 'I beat myself up. Is anyone else beating themselves up?' Because what he needs when he's sad is that he needs to know that someone else is in it with him. The table shows that the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song "So Serious". *In the air* is included in tournure idioms because it contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article "the", *Let it be* is included in tournure idioms because it leading "BE", *I'll say* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb", and *Look at* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition".

f. **Dance ('Til You Love Someone Else)**

This song is about someone who is going to come out and heal his sorrows. People who cover up their grief with others, become more desperate and aggressive. There's anxiety in this song and it's a little more hedonistic. According to the table, the researcher discovered one sort of idiomatic expression in the song "Dance ('Til You Love Someone Else)". *Fall out of love* and *Throw down* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

g. **For The Lover That I Lose**

This song tells about someone who has to lose a loved one that let him down. He thinks about his lover every night to the point of despair and can't describe life without the presence of a lover. The table proves that the researcher found one type of idiomatic expressions in the song "For The Lover That I Lose". *Felt free* and *Last thing* is included phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

h. **Breaking Heart**

This song tells about someone who is heartbroken but actually he is still holding on to his heart, eventually he became depressed and took drugs to forget everything. The table revealed that there

are type of idiomatic expressions in the song "Breaking Heart". *Poisoned, chalice, Breaking heart,* and *Down this road* is included phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

i. **Forgive Myself**

This song tells about two people cannot collide into one, must grow alongside one another. 'Forgive Myself' is the beginning in realizing that you must forgive yourself for all you have done in a relationship, as well as everything you have ever done in a terrible relationship, and that you must work on yourself in order to feel better. Accoding to the table, the researcher discovered three types of idiomatic expressions in the song "Forgive Myself". *At the best of time* is included Tourneur Idioms because it includes the compulsory definite and indefinite article "the", *Now and then* is included irreversible binomial idioms because it "B is the opposite of A", *Run through* is included phrasal verb because it has a pattern "verb+adverb", *In and out* is included irreversible binomial idioms because it "B is the opposite of A". *Think of* is included phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition", and *Walk through* is included phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

j. Love Goes

This song tells about the journey of love and the journey of a broken heart. In this song also tells about how love happens. The table shows one type of idiomatic expressions in the song "Love Goes". *You knew it* is included Tourneur idioms because it contains the compulsory "it", *I'll be* is included Tourneur idioms because the leading is "BE", and *Don't hold your breathe* is included Tourneur idioms because "Direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb".

k. Kids Again

This song tells about someone who misses his childhood and implicitly he wants to forget it but it's very difficult to leave the past. The table shows that the researcher found two types of idiomatic expressions in the song "Kids Again". *Every time* is included in phrasal compound idioms because it has a pattern "noun+noun", *Kind of* and *After all* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition", and *Look back* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

l. Dancing With A Stranger

The researcher discovered no idiom for the song called 'Dance With A Stranger' following analysis of the data. This song tells about a person who dances with a stranger he just met and is a very nice person

m. How Do You Sleep?

This song tells about feelings of heartbreak and revenge because of a partner, but trying not to think about that betrayal anymore. The table above shows three types of idiomatic expressions in the song "How Do You Sleep?". *And all that* is included in tournure idioms because it "contains irreversible binomial", *No way* is included in phrasal compound idioms because it has a pattern "noun+noun", *Find out* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

n. To Die For

This song tell about someone who is feeling lonely and wants to have someone to love. His loneliness is getting worse when he sees happy couples when he can't find someone to love. In the song "To Die For," the researcher discovered one form of idiomatic phrase, as shown in the table. *To die for* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition".

o. **I'm Ready**

This song tells the story of someone waiting in search of the right lover. The table depicts the sort of idiomatic phrases identified in the song "I'm Ready". *Heart break* and *Take that risk* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

p. **Fire On Fire**

This song tells about the followers of the "forbidden love" zone, who believe that love is only love, no matter who it belongs to. The table shows that the researcher found one type of idiomatic expression in the song "Fire On Fire". *Lean on* and *Abide by* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition", whereas *Take my breathe* and *There you go* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb".

q. **Promises**

This song tells about someone who is so eager to convince his crush that he really wants her. He couldn't make grandiose promises, all he could do was give everything he had to make her happy. The table proved that the researcher discovered three types of idiomatic expressions in the song "Promises". *In the air* is

included in tournure idioms because it contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article "the", *Come to* and *Speeding up* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+preposition", *Green light* is included in phrasal verb idioms because it has a pattern "verb+adverb", whereas *Day and night* is included in irreversible binomial idioms because it "B is the opposite of A".

In this research, with the song lyrics as the data presentation, the researcher found the types of idiomatic expressions which phrasal verb idioms is the dominant type. This is because the song lyrics are literary work, where the words of the song lyrics are free and not force. The point is when writers want to write song lyrics, they are free to express all their feelings in which all feelings are poured into words, phrases and sentences. We may look at one of the phrasal verb idioms employed by Sam Smith in the album lyrics "Love Goes," which was discovered to be "look at." Example of Tourneur Idioms is "takin' it for granted". The irreversible binominal idioms is "now and then" and the example of phrasal compound idioms is "every time".

Following the resolution of the first question, which is a description of the many sorts of idiomatic phrases contained in the album lyrics, of Sam Smith's "Love Goes," and the second question will deal with the meaning of the idiomatic expressions found in the song lyrics of Sam Smith's "Love Goes" album lyrics. Using idiomatic expressions found in Sam Smith's song lyrics from the album "Love Goes," the researcher discovered four types of idiomatic expressions and forty-eight idiomatic expressions with meanings, as shown in the description.

With previous research, it was found that Muhammad Ilham Subkhan used the theory from Michael McCarty and Felicity O'Dell (2003) for idiomatic expressions.[2] In his research discuss about analysis idiomatic expressions in American sniper movie and found 35 idiomatic expression from 8 types of idiomatic expression only 3 were found in American Sniper movie. Fixed statements up to 30 data were the most often discovered, followed by euphemism 3 data and trinomials 2 data. The writer did not come across any sorts of idiomatic expressions such as similes, binomials, proverbs, clichés, or other language. The similarity between previous study and present study is the research method

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[2] Muhammad Ilham Subkhan, "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie" (State Islamic University Walisongo Semarang, 2018).

used is qualitative and that the finding almost the same idiomatic expression. While the differences is the theory of idiomatic expression used, the types of idiomatic expressions, and the objects in the research. The previous research used Michael McCarty and Felicity O'Dell (2003) theory while this research used Adam Makkai (1972) theory, types in previous research are similes, binomials, trinomials, proverb, euphemisms, cliché, fixed statement, and other language. While types in this research are phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binomial idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verb idioms, and pseudo idioms. The last difference between previous and current study is the object of the research; in prior research, a movie was used as the object of the research, but in this research, song lyrics were utilized as the object of the research.

The second of previous research conducted by Afifatun Ni'mah used Palmer's theory to analyze types of idiomatic expressions. He classified types of idiom into three types, they are phrasal verb (V+ Adv), prepositional verb (V+ Prep), and partial idiom (V+N).[3] This research discussed idiomatic expressions in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber and the result showed that Justin

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[3] Ni'mah, "Idiomatic Expressions in the Album Lyrics of Justin Bieber Purpose and Its Contribution To Teaching Idiom."

Bieber used 25 idiomatic expressions in his album lyrics purpose. Types of idiomatic expressions which frequently used in the album lyrics of Justin Bieber purpose is prepositional verb (V+Prep). The objectives of idiomatic phrases used in Justin Bieber's album lyrics varies somewhat from the literal definition of idiomatic. The similarities between past and current study are that the object of the research is song lyrics and the research method is qualitative. While the difference is the theory used. The previous research used Palmer's theory to analyze types of idiomatic expressions while this research used Adam Makkai (1972) theory.

The third previous research conducted by Rana Abid Thyab (2016) Idiomatic expressions must be taught in EFL/ESL environments and classrooms. However, the most important thing for non-native speakers to do is to practice using idiomatic expressions. The more idiomatic expressions a non-native English speaker can use, the closer he or she is to English Language competence. When non-native speakers use idiomatic expressions in a sufficient amount in comparison to native speakers, they get closer to English language proficiency. Non-native speakers' lack of idiomatic use and knowledge equates to a lack of English

language competence. The similarity between previous research and present research is in methodology of the research is qualitative. While the difference between previous research and this reaserch is in the background of the study, the previous research discuss about the necessiaty of idiomatic expression to English language learner, while this research discuss about the analysis of idiomatic lexicon in Sam Smith's album.[4]

The fourth of previous research conducted by Vega Tannya Marz (2016) From the data analysis, the writer found 8 forms of idioms that is in a Taylor Swift song and translate it into a meaningful meaning others, namely: verb and preposition, verbal expression, idiomatic in comparison, adjective phrase, two words verb, adjective and noun, idiomatic expression with prepositions, and idiomatic expressions with verbs and nouns in combination. The similarity between previous research and present research is in the research question. While the difference between previous research and this researrch is in the classification of type idiomatic, the previous research used Lou's theory for

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[4] Rana, "The Necessity of Idiomatic Expressions to English Language Learners."

classification while this research used adam makkai's theory for classification type of idiomatic.[5]

The fifth of previous research conducted by Made Alit Wahyudi (2016) The findings of this study indicate that there are three types of idioms such as phrasal verbs, prepositional verb sequences, one-sided idioms. Idiom also analyzed with a semantic theory called the semantic triangle by Odgen and Richards in Palmer's book which has three components such as symbols, thoughts or references, and goals. In addition, the meanings of idioms can be seen in the contexts in which it occurs in order to understand the meaning of idioms more fully. The similarity between previous research and present research is in the problem of the study. While the difference between previous research and this research is theories used in research.[6]

2. **Sam Smith's Song Lyrics as English Teaching Learning**

As a result of the research above, we know that the lyrics to Sam Smith's song contain several idioms that can be used to teach English.

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[5] Vega Tannya Marz, *IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FOUND IN TAYLOR SWIFT'S 1989 ALBUM*.

[6] Alit Wahyudi, "Idioms in the Song Lyrics of the Albums Roll on and State of Emergency By the Living End."

With preparation and strategy, Sam Smith song lyrics can be used to improve one's English language skills. To begin, the teacher must select a song to share with the students. Second, the teacher provides songs with idioms. Thirdly, the teacher incorporates text into the instruction of English material.

The purpose of using poetry to teach English through the lyrics of Sam Smith's songs is to engage students and encourage them to read, listen, write, and think in new ways. The researcher used song to help students better understand idioms. Thus, students can easily master and learn idioms through song recognition.

Lesson Plan

Class   : XI

Subject   : English

Skill Focus : Writing

I.   Standard Competence

To increase scientific knowledge, it is necessary to comprehend the meaning of brief functional texts and essays in the form of reports, narratives, and analytical exposition in the context of daily life.

II.   Basic Competence

a. Responding accurately, fluently, and appropriately to formal and informal functional text in essay writing language in a daily life context.

b. Responding to meaning formally and informally in the form of an essay language accurately, fluently, and in a manner that is acceptable in everyday life contexts and increasing scientific knowledge through narratives, reports, and analytical expositions.

III.   Indicators

a. Listen to English songs that contain idioms in there and explain the meaning of the idioms in the song

b. Make new sentences using idioms contained in the narrative text

IV.   Learning Aim

a. Students are capable of correctly identifying the meaning of idioms found in song lyrics.

b. Students are able to construct new sentences in context by incorporating idioms from song lyrics and applying them to narrative text.

V.   Teaching Material

SAM SMITH – FORGIVE MYSELF

[Verse 1]

Do you ____ me

When you're in California alone?

It's a lonely place _____, Lord knows

I won't lie to you

I could have given you more

But life got fast

Good things don't last anymore

[Pre-Chorus]

_____

you cross my mind

It takes me back to a sweeter time

But I let it go

I let you go

[Chorus]

'Til I wake up in the morning, you're all that I see

You _____ my head, _____ of my dreams

Breathe for a minute, try and focus on me

But I can't think of anyone else

Now my heart is broken and I'm crying on the floor

And every part of me hopes you _____ the door

But you're not here, baby

And I can't love anyone else

'Til I forgive myself

[Verse 2]

Did you lie to me□

When you said I was all that you need□?

Guess we'll never know all the beautiful things we could be

[Back to Pre-Chorus]

[Back to Chorus]

VI.   Learning Activities

Activities	Activity Description	Time
Opening	- Greeting - Check student attendance - Opens the class	**10 minutes**
Main Activities	- At the beginning of the lesson the teacher asks questions that make students curious about the material to be given - Then the teacher tells about the material to be discussed	**70 minutes**

	• The teacher engages the students by displaying several idioms on the slide and then asks them to explain its meaning.	
	• Then the teacher gives a paper containing the lyrics of the song and there are some missing lyrics	
	• The teacher plays the song twice to allow students to double-check the lyrics they listened.	

- The teacher then works out the lyrics one by one using the blank lyrics on the slide.

- The teacher asks the students to identify the tenses on the lyrics they discovered.

- The teacher asks students to create various phrases employing idioms from the song in different sentences/contexts orally.

- Teacher then gives the students papers

	• Then the teacher reads aloud the narrative and students fill the blanks in	
	• The students submit their worksheet • Then the teacher Invites students to ask some questions	
Closing	• The teacher reminds students to undertake self-study at home. • The teacher makes concluding	**10 minutes**

		remarks and dismisses the class.	

VII. Source and Learning Media

Source : http://genius.com/albums/sam-smith/love-goes

Media : Laptop, LCD, Sound Speaker, Slide, Paper

VIII. Assessment

1. Written test

2. Technique

   a. Teacher gives blanks lyrics to students

   b. Teacher play the song and students fill the in blanks

   c. Teacher give them meaning of the idiom in the blanks lyrics

   d. Teacher ask students to compose new sentences using idiom in the song lyrics

3. Scoring rubric

No	Description	Score
1	Right answer and the meaning	2

| 2 | Right answer but the meaning is wrong | 1 |
| 3 | All answer is wrong | 0 |

4. Scoring guidance

| Total right answer | x2 |
| Total score | 10 |

IX. Instrument

A. The Rabbit and The Turtle

One day a rabbit was boasting about how fast he could run. He was laughing at the turtle for being so slow.

Much to the rabbit's surprise, the turtle challenged him to a race. The rabbit (**think of)1** this was a good joke and accepted the challenge. The fox was to be the umpire of the race. As the race began, the rabbit (**run through)2** ahead of the turtle, just like everyone thought.

The rabbit got to the halfway point and could not see the turtle anywhere. He felt hot and tired and decided to stop and take a short nap. On the other hand the turtle continues to **(walk through)**3 the threes and **(its and out)4.** He never quit no matter how hot or tired he got. He just kept going. **(At the best of time)5,** the turtle finally passed the rabbit who was still sleeping.

However, the rabbit slept longer than he had thought and woke up. He could not see the turtle anywhere! He ran at full-speed to the finish line but found the turtle there waiting for him.

B. Discussion

> **Compose new sentences using the idiom you found in the story above with your own word**
>
> **1. …………………………………………………………..**
>
> **2…………………………………………………………**
>
> **3. ………………………………………………………..**
>
> **4. ………………………………………………………..**
>
> **5. ………………………………………………………..**

3. Biography of Sam Smith

Sam Smith was born in London in May 1992 and began singing at a young age. They first hit the charts as the featured singer on the 2012 Disclosure song "Latch," and released their first single, "Lay Me Down," soon after. In 2014, Smith released *In the Lonely Hour*, their heartfelt debut full-length album. It contained the smash hit "Stay With Me," a radio staple over the course of the entire year.[7] For their work on *In the Lonely Hour*, Smith was awarded four Grammys, among them Song of the Year and Record of the Year. In 2019, Smith announced that they prefer to use non-binary pronouns.

Smith was born on May 19, 1992, in London. A natural singer, Smith began performing as a child, but the first real press they got came in 2009, when their mother, a successful banker, was fired after allegedly promoting her 15-year-old son's singing career while on company time. Smith had only recorded two songs at that point and it would be a few years before they left their mark on the musical world. Throughout their teenage years, Smith studied music while hitting the books at St. Mary's Catholic School in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. They looked for inspiration in such soulful artists

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[7] "Sam Smith Boigraphy."

as [Aretha Franklin](#) and [Stevie Wonder](#) while keeping a close eye on their future in the music business.

Smith's first moment in the spotlight would come when the dance/electronica duo Disclosure released its 2012 song "Latch," to which Smith lent their vocals. The track featured the singer's melodic falsetto over Disclosure's electronic beat. "Latch," featuring a stripped-down sound that made the listener take notice of Smith's vocal work, resonated in a big way with music fans and critics alike and laid the groundwork for their future success in the UK and beyond. "Latch" reached the top of the UK singles chart when Smith was just 21, and they soon released their own single, "Lay Me Down."

Smith's next hit was again via a featured role on another artist's song: Naughty Boy's Bollywood-inspired "La La La." With Smith's lead vocal, the song became an instant No. 1 single in the UK in the spring of 2013. In the fall, Smith released their first EP, *Nirvana*, on which listeners were treated to an acoustic version of "Latch." A few months later, in February 2014, Smith was again at the top of the UK singles chart with "Money on My Mind," and in May 2014, their full-length debut, *In the Lonely Hour*, was released in the UK.

The same month that *In the Lonely Hour* was released, Smith told the world they were gay. They also revealed that despite the album being full of love songs, they've never experienced it firsthand. "I've never been in a relationship before," they said to the magazine *Fader*. "*In the Lonely Hour* is about a guy that I fell in love with last year, and he didn't love me back. ... I was in a very dark place." That dark place has taken Smith to some very exciting, rewarding arenas. At the 2015 Grammy Awards, Smith and their record took four awards: Best New Artist, Best Pop Vocal Album, Record of the Year and Song of the Year ("Stay With Me"). "Before I made this record I was doing everything to try and get my music heard," Smith said during one of his four acceptance speeches. "It was only until I started to be myself that the music started to flow and people started to listen."

Smith continued to keep busy in 2015, releasing a re-recorded version of "Lay Me Down" as a duet with soul singer/songwriter John Legend. The track went to No. 1 on the UK pop charts while raising money for the charity initiative Comic Relief. Smith then contributed lead vocals on the sleek "Omen," one of the first singles from Disclosure's sophomore album, *Caracal*. Smith has since joined the James Bond canon of movie vocalists with

his orchestral single "Writing's on the Wall" for *Spectre*. Co-written with Jimmy Napes, the song became a No. 1 single in the UK. "Wall" received both a Golden Globe and an Academy Award in 2016, with Smith dedicating his Oscar win to LGBT communities across the globe.

In September 2017, Smith released the first track, "Too Good at Goodbyes," from their sophomore album *The Thrill of It all*. Three more singles followed from the album, which hit No. 1 in the UK and U.S. Smith enjoyed more commercial success via collaborations with Calvin Harris on "Promises" and with Normani on "Dancing with a Stranger," before resuming solo work for the summer 2019 release of "How Do You Sleep?" and dropping a cover of [Donna Summer](#)'s "I Feel Love" late in the year. Smith followed in February 2020 with the single "To Die For," also expected to be the title of their upcoming album. However, the artist announced in March that they were changing the album name and delaying its release due to concerns about the coronavirus outbreak.

In 2019, Smith announced that they were going to begin using the non-gender, non-binary pronouns they/them. "After a lifetime of being at war with my gender I've decided to embrace myself for who I am, inside and out. I'm so excited and privileged to be surrounded

by people that support me in this decision but I've been very nervous about announcing this because I care too much about what people think," they wrote on Instagram.