CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter II presents an appropriate review of theoretical literature and researches related to the study matter comprise song as a part of literally works, definition of idiom and type of idiom.

1.1 Song as a Part of Literally Works

A song is a single work of music, usually employing a verbal text, which ordinarily made up to be sung by the human voice with a dissimilar and fixed pitches and patterns. Songs are commonly played along with the musical instrument to serve a beautiful harmony which has its own unique and rhythmic. Songs contain of many topics or themes depend on how the songwriter aimed to heading his song. It could be about love, religion, government, family, and so on. Song is a great package that bundles vocabulary, listening, pronunciation and grammar. There will be a lot of relaxed lessons obtained in a song while the learner get bored in learning a book. Rogovka (2011) has stated that in verbal communication classroom songs are mostly being a captivated resources that can be used by any teachers. It can grow awareness in the passive listening mode and introduce the learner about the sound of each words or its stress syllable with the great example origin from the singer as a native people.

Song is one of an excellent kind of literatures. Song can make people who listen to the song will be interested to catch the literal meaning that obtained in it. People unconsciously learn to sing it with their own version while they tried to imitate the singer. Otherwise, they learned to recognize a new vocabularies and
pronunciation. Imagine how it can be very helpful to expand our speaking and listening skill at the same time. Song has two main particulars:

1.1.1 Lyric of Song

Lyrics are a form of words that embellish a song which consists of choruses and verses. Lyric can give a deep understanding toward the audience about the message which contain on the song. Lyrics had a characteristics as a message tool, therefore it is necessary to use special method in interpreting the message which wrapped up in. Many lyrics that contain in a song have a lot of repetitive sentences or words. When the audience heard and sung the lyric, it will absolutely stimulate themselves to memorize the vocabulary although they never realized that they were actually rehearsed. Rainey & Larsen (2002) state that many adults who ever heard a melody can recall the lyrics from a song that they heard repeatedly as adolescents, despite the fact that they had not heard the lyrics for a years.

Briefly, the researcher can conclude that lyric is a form of words contain of personal feeling that written by a songwriter in a song. It can help the audience to recognize and memorize the sentences.

1.1.2 Music

Music is a form of art. It is an expression of emotions through harmonic frequencies. It has common elements for instance pitch, rhythm, dynamics, and the sonic qualities of timbre and texture. Music can trigger the song whether to become a sad or happy song depends on the rhythm. When the rhythm is fast beating, it could be a happy song. But when the rhythm is slow and plays bit by bit, it would be a sad song since it is proper to catch the feeling into what audiences have felt in.
In some education methods, music apparently helps the teacher to deliver their material in a fun path to motivate the learner in order to partake of classroom learning activity. Murphey (1992, in Millington, 2011) believes that the power of music can engrave itself into our brains, it can help us to put it on our short and long term memory.

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that music is a form of art which contains of personal expression through harmonic frequencies. It completes the existence of the song itself to make the audience enjoy the sense that brought in every song. It has a great deal to practice learning new vocabulary, grammar and idiom with music to keep it safe in our remembrance.

1.2 Definition of Idiom

As the previous definition above, the researcher assume that obviously we use idioms to express something that cannot be simplified express by a words as clearly as possible, so we use such as an image to make the readers or listeners are able to catch the point. The word of idiom was come from a Greek word “idiomatikos” which means “private” or “peculiar”. In line with Mantyla (2004) an idiom is an expression that contains more than one word, and whose meaning is different from the sum of the literal meanings of its components. People usually have their own mindset or thought to translate the kind of idiom they have heard. It could trigger an issue in case they have the dissimilar meaning of the same idiom. Furthermore, Fromkin et al., (2007) also state that idiom is a fixed expression whose meaning is not compositional rather must be learned as a whole unit, such as kick the bucket meaning “to die”. It can happen since the language is arbitrary or unpredictable, the word or sentence that containing idiomatic expression surely
need to be listed in a lexicon, as our mental of a storehouse of information about word and morphemes. Fromkin et al., (2007) also explain that lexicon is a repository of the words of a language and their meanings.

All language in the world has an idiom that cannot be translated literally. We must not learn an idiom by a constituent word, instead learn them as a whole will make us understand what the original meaning of it. This research has emphasized at the beginning that idiom is a partly important aspect of language and learning about idiom should not be slighted. The idioms, especially in English, are so various. It can be very beneficial when we can use the idiom to help us deliver our purpose in both speaking either writing.

1.3 Type of Idioms

Based on the previous definition above, the researcher uses a theory of idiom based on Makkai (1972) in which the theory more appropriate and suitable with the object data that will be analyze. Different with another theory, Makkai’s theory has a very detail explanation toward the idiom classification. There are also many researchers use the theory of Makkai to classify or analyze every idiomatic expression that found in another song. To elaborate on the theory of Makkai, the researcher also used the book review from Liu (2007) that totally explain about the way Makkai classified Idiom, following by several examples of idiomatic expression. Makkai has done with the most comprehensive work on the subject of idiom, from a theoretical point of view. He has classified idioms into two types comprise Lexemic and Sememic idiom. Lexemic idioms is an idiom that consists of more than one word but its meaning is not the cumulative sum of the meanings of its part. In contrast, Sememic idiom is a multiple word structure whose meaning
is derived from its constituent lexemes and it additionally has an unpredictable Sememic network or to paraphrasing, an unpredictable pragmatic function. The example of this Sememic idiom is *eggs in one basket* and *no pain, no gain*. Those are called as Sememic idiom because in general, they have complete utterances rather than a noun or a verb phrases as on lexical idiom. Since they have complete utterance, Sememic idiom usually become a variety of speech, for instance, advice, warnings, request, and so on.

Makkai has divided Lexemic idioms into 6 subcategories:

**1.3.1 Phrasal verbs**

It is structures of idiom that combine of a verb and one or two particles (adverb or preposition) with literal meaning. For example, makeup, turn out, go away, lay down, etc. The word *make, turn, go*, and *lay* as a verb are formed from a small number of verb. Meanwhile, the word *–up, -out, -away*, and *-down* are a small number of particles which the part of speech is an adverb.

**1.3.2 Tournure**

It is the largest lexemic idioms. Tournure idiom usually contains at least three words and mostly verbs. Based on its structure, tournure idioms are divided into 7:

a. The form contains the compulsory definite article  

b. The form contains the compulsory indefinite article, for example: *to rain cats and dogs* means to rain profusely  

c. The form contains irreversible binomial leads by the preposition, for example, *without rhyme or reason*, means unmotivatedly
d. A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb, for example: *to build castles in the air* means to make an impossible plan.

e. The primary verb is not followed by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing, for example: *to dance on air* means to get hanged.

f. The leading verb is ‘BE’, for example *to ‘BE’ above board* means to be out in the open, honest; *to ‘BE’ at sixes and sevens* means to be at state of confusions.

g. The form contains the compulsory it.

### 1.3.3 Irreversible Binomials

It is a structure of idiom that each composed of two nouns in a fixed structure. There are no ways to reverse the word position because it may give a different meaning. For example:

A. *Upside down* means to upset someone or something

B. *Hit and run* means wants to escape from his fault

C. *Bread and butter* mean someone’s livelihood.

To comprehend the structure of irreversible binomials, here are the principles of defining the following idioms above:

1. A and B are near antonym (*upside down*)
2. A and B are mutually complementary (*bread and butter*)
3. B functions as a consequence of A (*hit and run*)

### 1.3.4 Phrasal Compound

It is a structure of idiom that contains a primarily nominal made up of adjective and noun, noun and noun or adverb and preposition. For example, *hot*
dogs, high handed, stale mate. The words hot, high and stale are adjectives part of speech and the words dogs, handed and mate are part of speech of nouns.

1.3.5 Incorporating Verbs

It is a structure of idioms that have compound verbs. We used to employ this idiom as our daily conversation unconsciously. The idiom is a term incorporation or formal. Incorporating verbs idioms have patterns of noun-verb, adjective-noun, noun-noun, and adjective-verb. Usually, the certain word is separate by (-) and become a verb. Here is the example of each pattern:

a. Noun – Verb

Example: food-hunt means to someone who looking for a food, but they do not have to kill anyone even if hunt is literally defined as a kill for a fugitive.

b. Adjective – Noun

Example: blackmail which means the crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them.

c. Noun – Noun

Example: boot-leg means completely made, copied and sold illegally.

d. Adjective – Verb

Example: whitewash means pretend to hide an unpleasant fact about someone/ something.

1.3.6 Pseudo

It is a structure of idioms that compound word or phrases in which one of the constituents is slang or in which one or more lexons are banned. It might bring any misinform an unwary listener. For example, chit-chat, hanky-panky, hocus-
pocus. The words *hanky-panky, hocus pocus* do not have a certain meaning. *Hocus-pocus* is part of magic expression.