

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Song as a Part of Literally Works**

Songs are a simple and common form of vocal music, usually composed of poetic lyrics with easy-to-remember melodies, sometimes with appropriate facial expressions. Songs can generally refer to all things that can be sung with a combination of lyrics and melody. In contrast, in a narrow sense, it refers to a particular type of poetry lyrics existing in human civilization, formed by a simple combination of music and words.(Hornby, 2010). Another meaning of the song is a form of artistic expression based on sound, generally considered a single (usually independent) piece of music with a unique and fixed pitch, pattern, and form. It can be silent or verbal but must include some form of vocalization. Songs have two essential components. Songs are excellent "tools" to help the English learning process, and more specifically, songs are believed to inspire enthusiasm in people's welcome to learn English. It can also be said that songs are an essential part of learning English because songs make students more sensitive to sounds and learn languages. Additionally, (Harmer, 2007) stated that singing songs can make a satisfactory connection between the world of leisure and the world of learning. People most likely spend their free time by listening to songs. While listening to songs, they also usually sing along to the songs.

Besides making fun, songs can encourage a positive mindset toward English. Songs are not scary or threatening; even a single one can help people grow their self-confidence. To confirm that they have learned some English, people can proudly sing English songs in front of their parents. Songs can also assist enhance memory, concentration, and coordination. People have become additional sensitive to rhyming as a mechanism for defining the meaning. The fourth song can be a cultural resource or a social resource. (Brewster, 2002) also revealed that the song provides tremendous benefits for pronunciation learning. Some important features of pronunciation such as stress and rhythm and intonation can be trained naturally through songs.

## **B. Definition of Idiom**

All the world languages have terms that cannot be comprehended directly. These terms can describe something they consider may not be able to be described in their own words, sometimes demanding more than one word to explain. The phrase idiom has been everywhere since old times and is used in many situations and various senses, some more frequently and consistently than others. It can be discovered in any record worldwide, some of which appear in the text provided in magazines, educational books, storybooks, newspapers, and even advertisements. In acquisition, idioms can also be found in spoken languages, such as movie dialogue or lyrics. The word "idiom" means we begin with the glossary as a starting topic. The word "idiom" in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is: "A set of terms with a precise definition, the purpose of which is dissimilar from that of each word."

Definition can also find on (Collins, 2015) Describe an idiom as "an idiom is a bunch of phrases that have different definitions when utilized together, and have other meanings if the definition of each word is understood individually." The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines an *idiom* as "a phrase that has various meanings from the individual words that make it up." Webster's New World Dictionary of American Languages (2nd ed. 1972) defines this: "A recognized phrase, structure, or expression that is contrary to a linguistic pattern, having a meaning different from the language or a meaning different from a word." An idiom is a set of expressions in a specified demand with a meaning that differs from the definition of each word understood on its own. Other descriptions are also determined by (Mantyla, 2004) that said "an idiom is a phrase with more than one word, whose meaning differs from the totality of the actual definitions of its elements." In the other hands, an idiom is a term that cannot be accurately translated based on the source language.

## **C. Type of Idiomatic Expression**

Idioms are not grammatically organized. They create the format themselves. Idioms are phrased by combining adjectives, nouns, verbs, adverbs,

and prepositions. Here there are seven types according to (Lou, 2016) An idiom that is considered from any parts that create the word in the idiom. Number one is Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination. This analysis deals with idioms consisting of some combination of adjectives and nouns. Examples are given where necessary to indicate the context in which the idiom can be used. The second is Idioms with prepositions or adverbs. Idiomatical prepositional phrases can only follow the verb to be. It can be prepositional phrases or adverbial phrases.

Furthermore, the third is two-words verbs which also call two-part verbs, composite verb, phrasal verb. The form of the two-word verb is verb+preposition-adverb. The fourth is idioms in comparison who uses many short comparisons in order to make language vivid and clear. Some of these comparisons may seem very strange to the learner because they are unusual or unpredictable. The fifth is idiomatic verbal expressions and the last is verbs and nouns used together idiomatically verb and noun often use together but the meaning of the form not change. For example, break a stick, a promise, the silence. According to (Fernando, 2018), there are three types of idioms; they are pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom. Therefore, both meanings can be compared each other.

For this study, the researcher chooses a theory proposed by Lim on his book *Advance English Idioms*. It is the most recent theory found by the researcher in terms of types of idioms. Lim (2004) proposed six types of idiom, they are:

1. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal Verb is a phrase which contains of a verb and other elements such as adverb or preposition and the meaning itself cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part (the original meaning of the elements), but its meaning retract a statement. Phrasal Verbs are mostly used in formal and informal; spoken and written language. The examples of phrasal verbs can be found in call on, put off, do away with.

2. Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with preposition and ends with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause, followed by the “object” of preposition. Prepositional phrase will function as an adjective or adverb such as in in a nutshell, from time to time, with a view to.

3. Idioms with verbs as keywords

This type of idiom uses verb to emphasize the idiom. Verb is a word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience. The examples of this type of idiom can be found in come in handy, fight shy of, leave much to be desired

4. Idioms with nouns as keywords

This type of idiom uses noun as the keyword. Noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality. The example of this idiom can be found in a blessing disguise and child’s play.

5. Idioms with adjectives as keywords

This type of idioms uses adjectives to emphasize the idiom itself. Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. For example, the idioms in cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing; well-manner, empty headed.

6. Idiomatic pairs

Idiomatic pairs is an idioms formed by two words which contains of adjectives, nouns, and adverbs that united together to form an idiom sentence. The examples are in safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim.