

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Song

Everyone in this world listens to songs without them knowing it. Songs have now become a part of life, when we are happy or sad we must have songs with these feelings.

Song can be said to be a delivery of feeling reviews, stories, or explanations that are conveyed using beautiful language to influence someone's heart and mind to agree and participate in the songwriter's exposure. A song is a typically brief piece of music with spoken words.¹ A song, on the other hand, is a brief piece of music with lyrics that you sing along to.²

The song is an exciting tool that necessitates the use of a great deal of creativity. Most of the time, the language song is straightforward to comprehend. It helps to motivate students and strengthens the bond that exists between them and their teachers. Students will gain the confidence to inquire about anything as a result of their relationship, which will include new vocabulary learned

¹ Cambridge University Press, *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*, 2008.

² A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of Current English* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010).

through song. Using songs in foreign language classes, according to Siti Tarwiyah, can help to motivate students while also creating a more relaxing environment for them.³

According to the definition above, a song is a collection of words that employ sound patterns and melodies and are sung by humans.

Song has two particular components

1. Music

According to the Indonesian National Encyclopedia, music can be defined as an expression or thought that is released regularly in the form of sound. The origin of the word music comes from the Greek language, which is “mousike” which is taken from the name of the god in ancient Greek mythology, Mousa. The term “musica” was then coined in the Latin language. Musical expression is defined as the combination of vocal or instrumental sounds (or both) in a way that results in the creation of form, harmony, and emotional expression.⁴ Music, according to another definition, is a compilation of sound patterns generated by musical instruments, singers,

³ Siti Tarwiyah, *Game, Song and Practical Ideas to Teach Language* (Semarang, 2008).

⁴ A.S Hornby, *Oxford Advance Learners' Dictionary of Current English*.

computers, or a mix of these, and designed to offer enjoyment to people who listens to the sounds created.⁵

From the above definition, the researcher can conclude that music is a vocal sound or instrument that is arranged to entertain everyone.

2. Lyrics

Lyrics are often said to be a series of messages written in a specific writing systematics by paying attention to the choice of words used to create a certain impression on the reader, their contents represent the author's feelings or ideas that arise from the human physical environment. The song lyrics are created in a straightforward language but contain certain meanings. The lyrics in it also contain moral messages, information and advice to be conveyed to listeners. Lyrics for a song are a composition / series of pitched words; writing song lyrics is not as simple as writing an essay, but it can be derived from a variety of sources of inspiration. Inspiration itself can be obtained from experiences in everyday life.

⁵ Cambridge University Press, *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*.

Whereas according to the Oxford dictionary the definition of lyrics (poetry) expresses the author's emotions, usually briefly and in a recognizable stanza or form. A song without lyrics cannot be said to be a song but it is only instrumental music. The lyrics of a song are the collection of words that make up the song. Lyrics are something that can be studied academically. For instance, certain lyrics can be interpreted as social commentary. Lyrics can also be analyzed in terms of their sense of cohesion (or dissonance) with the music.⁶

In a song, a lyric is a simple phrase or line of text. Song text, also known as lyric text, serves not just as a compliment to the song, but also as an essential component of the musical features that characterize the topic, mood of the song, and mission, among other things. Stability can also make sense. To grasp the song's meaning, we can feel the rhythm and melody, the harmony and the singer's voice through the song's singing.⁷

From the definition above it can be concluded that the lyrics are a short poem that contains the emotions and feelings of someone who is usually used for musical ideas.

⁶ "Song Lyrics Accessed on 25/03/2021," n.d., http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song_lyrics.

⁷ Neil T. Millington, *Using Songs Effectively to Teach English to Young Learners* (Japan: Ritsumeikan AsiaPacific University, 2000).

B. Song Lyrics as Teaching Media

Teaching and learning can be accomplished through the use of a variety of different types of media and techniques. As an example, a realia, a picture, an illustrated short card, a song, and so forth. Lyrics from songs are a type of teaching media that can be used to teach vocabulary or any other subject matter. According to the findings of the study, song lyrics were used to teach vocabulary about animals. In addition to making learning vocabulary more enjoyable and practical for the students, it will also help them understand and memorize the material better.

When it comes to learning and teaching, song is an excellent tool to use with students. Students can be motivated to learn English by listening to and singing along to songs. The use of music in the classroom can make it more interesting. When students enjoy a song that is taught by the teacher, they are more likely to be happy and enthusiastic about the English course they are taking. And it is during this time that the students are indirectly learning something. The use of music in teaching and learning can act as a counterpoise between the right and left sides of the brain. It entails striking a balance between the intellectual and emotional aspects of one's personality. The use of song as a language learning aid has been around for a long

time and is popular with both students and teachers. Aside from improving listening skills, music can also create a more relaxed environment that makes learning more enjoyable and less stressful.

C. Lexicon

Lexical meaning is the meaning of language elements as symbols of objects, events, and others. Lexical meaning can also be read in a dictionary.⁸ Lexical meaning is the meaning of a lexicon or lexeme or word that stands alone, out of context, or out of context. There is means that the lexical meaning is the meaning contained in the dictionary. Thing it is not always true based on the following considerations.

1. The dictionary does not only contain lexical meaning. A number of possible meanings displayed in context so that the meaning is not a lexical meaning.
2. If the dictionary is defined as a text containing words and their meanings, the definition does not apply to languages that do not have dictionaries. In fact, lexical meaning always

⁸ prof. Dr. Hj. Fatimah Djajasudarma, *Semantik 2* (PT. Refika Aditama, 2013).

exists in a language even though that language do not have a dictionary.⁹

Aminuddin, on the other hand, argues that lexical meaning is the meaning of linguistic symbols that are still basic, that is, they have not experienced connotations and grammatical relationships with other words.¹⁰

D. Semantics

Semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing.¹¹ semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind - though processes, cognition, conceptualization - all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language. In other hand Nick explain that semantics is any attempt to understand the nature of language must try to describe and explain the ways in which linguistic expressions have meaning.¹²

⁹ Hardiyanto, *Leksikologi: Sebuah Pengantar* (Yogyakarta: Kanwa Publisher, n.d.).

¹⁰ Aminuddin, *Semantik: Pengantar Studi Tentang Makna*. (Bandung: Sinar Baru Offset, 1988).

¹¹ Geoffrey Leech, "Geoffrey_Leech_Semantics_the_Study_of_Meaning.Pdf," 1969.

¹² Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010).

From the definition it can be concluded that semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences; at its simplest, it concerns with the relation of linguistic forms to non-linguistic concepts and mental representations in order to explain how sentences are understood by the speakers of a language.

1. Types of Semantic

Once understood again, semantics is a sub-discipline of linguistics that studies meaning systems, the object of which is meaning. The meaning of the object can be studied from many aspects, especially theories or schools in linguistics. The theory that underlies and in the environment in which semantics is discussed gives rise to the types of semantics.¹³

a. Behaviorist Semantics

Before discussing it, it is useful to state the general attitude of adherents behaviorist school. These general characteristics are: (i) adherents of the behaviorist view not too sure about mentalist terms such as mind, concept, and idea; (ii) there is no essential difference between human behavior with animal behavior; (iii) attaching

¹³ Prof. Dr. Mansoer Pateda, *Semantik Leksikal* (Jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta, 2010).

importance to learning factors and lack of confidence to hereditary factors; and (iv) its mechanism or determination.

It is known that the general formula that applies to adherents of the sect is known behaviorist, namely the relationship between stimuli and reactions which can be described as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow R$$

Based on this sketch, meaning is in the range of stimulus and response, between stimulus and response. Meaning is determined by the situation determined by the environment. Therefore, meaning can only be understood if it exists observable data that are in the realm of human experience.

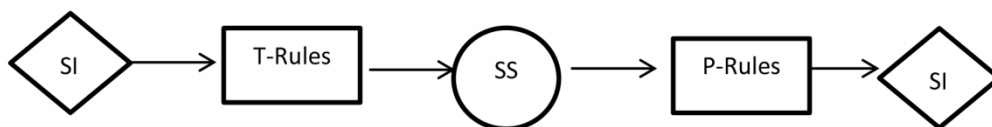
b. Descriptive Semantics

Descriptive semantics is a semantic study that pays special attention to the current meaning. The meaning of the word when it first appears, is not noticed. For example, in Indonesian there is the word champion. Meaning of the word the champion that is noticed, i.e. the person who gets the top rank in the games, competitions or at school. People don't pay attention to meaning previously, namely regulators and mediators in cockfighting. Semantics even descriptive

only pay attention to the present meaning in the language generally known, and not because the word happens to be in regional language or dialect of the language concerned.

c. Generative Semantics

The theory of generative semantics emerged in 1968. This theory arrived at the conclusion that grammar consists of an inner structure that contains nothing but a semantic structure and an outer structure which is the embodiment of speech. These two structures are linked by a process called transformation. The theory of generative semantics is described by Lyons as follows¹⁴:



Explanation: SI= semantics interpretations, T-rules= transformational rules, SS= surface structures, P-rules= phonological rules, dan PR= phonological representation.

The theory assumes that the language model should not only consist of sentences that can be derived, but must be viewed as a sentence system that contains phonological representations and

¹⁴ Lyons Jhon, *Structural Semantics an Analysis of Part of Vocabulary of Plato*, 1963.

semantic representations. Generative semantic theory talks more about the meaning that appears in sentences. This is not surprising because people always speak in the form of sentences.

d. Grammatical Semantics

Grammatical semantics is a semantic study that specifically examines the meaning contained in sentence units. Verhaar says, “Semantics grammatically much more difficult to analyze.”¹⁵ Sentence is still sitting, brother it's been a long time sleep, hard to analyze. People should not interpret in terms of the words that make it up. One has to interpret the entire contents of this sentence, even something in either of these sentences. This sentence can be told like this: There are two friends. say, John and Mbete. John and Mbete visit Margaret's house. John there is still a family relationship with Margaret because it's Margaret's sister say hello to John, brother. Apparently Mbete is still a stranger in Margaret's house, while John because of his family relationship, he is somewhat free. 12:15 John immediately ate without asking Mbete. After eating because he was sleepy, John went straight to sleep. Mbete didn't even know that. Apparently Mbet enjoy reading magazines. This fact was seen by

¹⁵ Verhaar, J. W. M., *Pengantar Linguistik* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 1983).

Margaret's sister, then she said to Mbete, "Still sitting, brother has been sleeping for a long time."

e. Historical Semantics

Historical semantic, the study of the change of meaning in time.¹⁶ Historical semantics emphasizes the study of meaning over time, not the history of changing word forms. Change the form of the word more into linguist studies in the field of historical linguistics. If people have talk about the origin of the word, then the conversation has become the subject of study people who work in etymology. History of shape change words, also become material for linguistic studies engaged in comparative linguistics. Words are compared, whether based on periods, or compared between words in a particular language with words in other languages, of course, seeing more meaning.

f. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a more satisfying study of semantics in discussion of the meaning system contained in words. Verhaar says, "The difference between lexicon and grammatical causes that in

¹⁶ Palmer F.R, *Semantics a New Outline* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976).

semantics"¹⁷ It is also distinguished between lexical semantics and grammatical semantics. About Lexical semantics is not that difficult: a dictionary is a good example for lexical semantics; the meaning of each word is described there. So, lexical semantics pay attention to the meaning contained in the word as an independent unit. Our do not discuss it when the words are strung together so that they become sentences.

g. Semantic Logic

Semantic logic is a branch of modern logic that deals with concepts and symbolic notation in language analysis. Semantic logic examines the system of meaning seen from logic as applies in mathematics which refers to the study of meaning or interpretation of speech, especially those formed in the logical system which Carnap calls pure semantics.¹⁸

h. Structural Semantics

Structural semantics stems from the view of structural linguists who started by Ferdinand de Saussure (a linguist, founder of linguistics modern, Swiss nationality) which gave birth to a structural

¹⁷ Verhaar, J. W. M., *Pengantar Linguistik*.

¹⁸ Jhon, *Structural Semantics an Analysis of Part of Vocabulary of Plato*.

flow in linguistics, or what is commonly called Structural.¹⁹ Structuralists argue that Every language is a system, a unique structural relationship that consists of units called structures. The structure is incarnated in the elements a phoneme, a morpheme. Words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourses that divided it into phonological, morphological, syntactic, and discourse studies.

2. Definition of Meaning

Meaning is an inseparable part of semantics and always attached to whatever we say. The meaning of the meaning is very diverse. Ferdinand de Saussure revealed, as quoted by Abdul Chaer, meaning as an understanding or concept that is owned or contained in a linguistic sign.²⁰

Leech defines meaning as the notion or concept that may be transmitted from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind through the use of one or more different languages.²¹ To fully understand the meaning of a phrase in relation to the time and place in which it is used, context must be provided. This is because a similar phrase may

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Chaer Abdul, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1994).

²¹ Geoffrey Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka pelajar, 2003).

have a different meaning when used in a different condition or context.

The most important goal of communicating is to convey meaning to the recipient. Djajasudarma asserted that the most important goal of studying meaning is to better understand oneself and one's surroundings. The message that is intended, expressed, or signified is referred to as the meaning of the message. In other words, the intended goal can be defined as the meaning of the sentence.²²

Based on the definition provided above, the researcher can conclude that meaning is the relationship that exists between a sound symbol and its associated reference or context. As a result of their association with and learning outcomes, actors in communication produce meaning as a form of response to stimuli obtained by the actors in communication.

3. Types of Meaning

According to G. Leech, meaning can be divided into two types: conceptual meaning and associative meaning.²³

²² Fatimah Djajasudarma, *Semantik 1 : Pemahaman Ilmu Makna* (Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama, 1999).

²³ Adel Thamery, "Types of Meaning" (n.d.), <http://www.slideshare.net/adelthamery/types-of-meaning>.

a. Conceptual meaning

After we connect or compare it at the level of language, we can determine the conceptual meaning of the phrase. Conceptual Meaning is easily described as meaning that's in the dictionary. Conceptual meaning according to Leech states two principles, namely The principle of inequality and the principle of structure the elements.²⁴ The inequality principle can be analyzed based on sound classification in a level phonology where each sound is marked + (positive) if the characteristic is fulfilled, and marked with - (negative) if the traits are not met. For example, consonant / b / characterized + bilabial, + stop, - nasal.

In other words, Mwihihi asserts that the fundamental or universal meaning can be expressed at the lexical, clause, or simple sentence level, and that this is the case in all languages. It is possible to represent conceptual meaning at the lexical (lexeme) level by encoding it as a collection of distinctive characteristics.²⁵

²⁴ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

²⁵ Alice Mwihihi, "Meaning as Use : A Functional View of Semantic and Pragmatics" (2004).

b. Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is a type of meaning that is less stable and changes depending on the individual's experience. Associative meaning is the meaning that a word has in relation to the presence of the word outside of a language's boundaries. This associative meaning is actually symbols used by a society to express a concept. Associative meaning is a meaning that contains a parable to say a word. Because there is no relationship (association or reflection) between the meaning of one word and the meaning of another word in conceptual meaning, it is possible to distinguish between them. Among other things, the word "pig" is associated with the words "disgusted," "haram" (in Islam), and "dirty." The associative meaning, which is a change in the meaning of a word caused by a similarity in properties (meaning that it can be related to other objects considered to have similar characteristics), can also be described as the meaning of figurative.

1. Type of associative meaning

According to Leech, associative meaning is a broad category of meaning that includes connotative meaning,

stylistic meaning, affective meaning, collocative meaning, and reflective meaning, among other things.²⁶ This is because the associative meaning is related to the moral values and way of life prevailing in a language society which is also related to the value of the sense of language. So that the five meanings are included in the associative meaning. The following explanation.

a. Connotative meaning

According to Finch, writers who wish to elicit our emotions, stimulate our imagination, or enlist our prejudice consistently employ connotative meaning in their writing to accomplish their goals. That is, it implies that the connotative term, which in the real world denotes an attribute, contains something of value as well. For example, the terms “smile,” “smirk,” and “beam” are all used. They are all types of “smile” conceptually, but “beam” refers to a smile that is connotative of happiness, while “smirk” refers to a smile that is connotative of some sort of gloating, according to associative terms.²⁷

²⁶ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

²⁷ Geoffrey Finch, *How to Study Linguistics* (London: Macmillan Press, 1998).

In order to comprehend the connotative meaning, we must first examine the definition of the connotative meaning itself, which is provided below. According to Leech, the connotative meaning of an amount is the communicative value of the amount in relation to what is referred to, in addition to its conceptual meaning.²⁸ For example, the word “woman” in its conceptual meaning only means human, not male and adult. However, in the connotative meaning there are additional characteristics that are referred to either physical, psychological, or social, such as the connotation of a weak psychic nature, easy to cry, cowardice, and so on which are attached to the word “woman”. The connotative meaning of a word is formed as a result of our emotional associations with the word that has been spoken. The connotative meaning is used to refer to other forms or meanings that are outside the lexical meaning.

Leech states again firstly the connotative meaning is not something specific in language, but together with the communicative system, such as visual arts and music, the two connotations are relatively unstable, meaning that the

²⁸ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

connotation changes a lot according to culture, his time, and individual experience. In a same way that our understanding and beliefs about the cosmos are open, the three connotative meanings of the expression are also open; Any reference attribute identified objectively or subjectively may support the connotative interpretation of the marked statement.²⁹

The connotative can be either positive or negative, which results in an original neutral or negative denotation. As Lakof has asserted, when a term gains a bad meaning through association with something unpleasant or embarrassing, individuals may seek for a substitution that does not have the unsettling impact on them.³⁰

To sum up, the connotative meaning of a word refers to the meaning that a word acquires as a result of our association with our feelings toward a word that has been spoken or heard. The connotative meaning of a word is determined by the presence or absence of “taste value” in its context. One community group’s connotative meaning of a word may be quite different from another. Furthermore, the

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Robin Lakof, *Language and Woman’s Place; Text and Commentaries* (London: Oxford University Press, 2004).

connotative meaning is frequently referred to as a figurative meaning or as a meaning that is not true (additional meaning).

b. Stylistic Meaning

Leech states that stylistic meanings are often referred to as aspects of communication related to situations where speech occurs.³¹ The stylistic meaning of a word is the meaning of a word that conveys information about the user's social surroundings. A text's stylistic meaning is encoded by our familiarity with the various dimensions and levels of usage within the confines of a single language, which we call "coding." The existence of several words or words as dialects, indicating the origin of speakers according to their geographic or social environment. Additionally, this meaning reveals something about the social relationship between the speaker and the listener, for example, everyday language, kinship, and so on, all of which demonstrate a certain relationship between the two parties. In addition, the stylistic meaning relates to the style of choice of words in relation to the existence of social differences and fields of activity in society.

³¹ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

To sum up, the stylistic meaning of a word or language is the meaning of a word or language that conveys information about the user's social environment or about the user's social relationships. The stylistic meaning also relates to situations where speech occurs and has an effect on the reader or listener related to emotions and feelings.

c. Affective Meaning

Associated with affective meaning are the feelings that the speaker has toward the interlocutor and toward the object of discussion when speaking in a particular language.

Mwihaki asserted that affective meaning is a reflection of the speaker's or writer's attitude toward the hearer or reader, such as feelings of anger, sadness, or insult, among other things.³²

Affective meaning is, according to Leech, meaning that describes or reflects personal feelings of the speaker, such as his attitude toward the listener or his attitude toward a statement that he makes.³³ For example someone who is reprimanded with the word “you stupid child” the person being reprimanded will react angrily or may be irritated by the

³² Mwihiki, “Meaning as Use : A Functional View of Semantic and Pragmatics.”

³³ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

words which he deems impolite because of the connotations of a sharp or loud voice. Factors such as intonation and sound echo, which are often termed the 'tone of voice' (color of voice) are also important here. In the example sentence "you stupid kid" can be turned into a casual sentence if the intonation is soft.

The conceptual or connotative content of the words that are used to express affective meaning is frequently explicitly manifested by the words themselves. In order to express our emotions, we use intermediaries from other meaning categories, such as conceptual, connotative, and stylistic, in the affective meaning. When we use an impolite tone to express displeasure, for example, or when we use a casual tone to express kindness, we are expressing our emotions through style.

Conclusion: Affective meaning is a word meaning that describes the speaker's personal feelings or attitudes toward the words uttered by the interlocutor, and it is a type of word meaning. In the affective meaning, intonation, tone and echo of voice or the loudness of the speaker's voice also affects the interlocutor at the time of communication. In addition, the

meaning that arises due to the reaction of readers or listeners to the use of words or sentences by speakers.

d. Reflective Meaning

According to Leech, reflective meaning is the meaning that appears in a dual conceptual meaning, in which the meaning of a word to the user automatically raises some of our responses, resulting in the formation of a second meaning.³⁴ This meaning is also often understood as a suggestion that is contained in a language usage. For example, when hearing the words "comforter" and "holy ghost" in a church ceremony, listeners who are not Catholic will form a non-religious interpretation of the words comforter and ghost. Holy ghost, on the other hand, conjures up images of someone who is welcoming and entertaining (although in a Catholic religious context, it refers to someone who strengthens or supports), whereas the word "comforter" conjures up images of someone who is frightening. From these two examples, it shows an understanding of the word that directly raises some of the listener's response so that it can form another meaning.

³⁴ Ibid.

While Finch explains that words that have to do with sexuality are plagued by reflective meaning, Terms such as “gay,” “intercourse,” “queen,” and “fairy” are examples of terms that are difficult to use precisely in a sentence. That is, the ability to be applied to more than one conceptual meaning at the same time.³⁵

The reflective meaning, it can be concluded from the definition above, is a word meaning that increases the significance of a new word while also suggesting a listener or reader. Then, as a result of the response and thoughts of the listener, reflective arises, and the meaning of a new word is raised.

e. Collocative meaning

Collocate is a verb that means “to accompany,” and one of the ways in which we can determine the meaning of a word is by observing the company in which it is found.³⁶

To find out the meaning of collocative, we must first look at the meaning of collocative. According to Leech, the collocative meaning of a word is made up of the associations

³⁵ Finch, *How to Study Linguistics*.

³⁶ David Crystal, *Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics* (United States of America: Wiley Blackwell, 1991).

made by it with the meaning of other words that appear in its environment.³⁷ The word collaborating already has a partner of its own. This meaning is also commonly called the meaning which is related to the use of several words in the same environment. When it comes to pleasing to the eye, for example, the words *pretty* and *handsome* share a common root meaning in the sense of pleasing to the eye, but they can be distinguished by a number of other nouns that accompany or are transformed into the sanding words.

As can be seen from the example of the word above, the arrangement of the nouns can be confusing, for example, the difference between a *handsome woman* and a *pretty woman*. Both forms are equally acceptable, despite the fact that the words suggest a different level of attraction as a result of the collocative association of the two characteristics listed above. Another example is the words fish, gouramy, vegetables, and tomatoes, all of which will naturally appear in the context of a kitchen environment of some sort.

³⁷ Leech, *Semantik Translated by Paina Partana*.

Consequently, it can be concluded that collocative meaning of word is the meaning connected with the usage of many words in the same setting or the appearance of words in a certain environment. The language used must be appropriate for the object and the situation. Furthermore, the level of suitability and accuracy of words has an impact on the meaning of the words.

4. Idiomatic Expression

A study of language in general enquires whether any language possesses any unique characteristics. According to C.F. Hockett, “there are certain issues that are relevant both to understanding how a language works at a particular point in time and to understanding linguistic change. Idiom formation is a clear illustration of this.”³⁸ Each language retains idioms with distinctive characteristics in its linguistic forms. Idiom is a functional term that refers to one of the numerous figurative speeches found in linguistics. It is frequently used by the inhabitants of a particular region or country for informal and formal, oral and written communication. And yet, even today, while attempting to define the idiom, it remains complicated and difficult to agree on its precise scope or limitation. Individual words

³⁸ Hockett C.F, *A Course in Modern Linguistics* (Delhi: Oxford & IBH, Indian Edn, 1970).

cannot be deduced from the meaning of idioms, which are collections of words arranged in such a way that their meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the individual words.

Another category of idioms is a word has several meanings, sometimes simultaneously, sometimes seen from the context of its use. This is seen in the language (mostly un-inflection) of English in Polysemes, general use of the same word for an activity, for those involved in it, for products used, for places or time of an activity, and sometimes for words work.

Michael also provides an additional definition. In everyday speech, idioms are pre-defined expressions that convey a clear message. When it comes to determining the meaning of individual words, they frequently cause confusion. To be under the weather, which literally translates as "to be sick," is a common idiom in English. Even when the words themselves do not convey the intended meaning, the surrounding context frequently does.³⁹

The expression is a combination of two words or more used by someone in certain situations to disgust something. The expression is formed from a combination of two or more words. Combined this word if no context that accompanies it has two

³⁹ Michael, *English Idiom in Use* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2002).

possible meanings, namely the actual meaning (denotation) and the meaning is not actually (the meaning of kias or connotation). Therefore, to find out whether the combined word includes an expression or not, there must be a context of the sentence that accompanies it. In the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, idiom is defined as a set of words in a certain order with a meaning separate from the individual words' meanings.⁴⁰ Idiomatic language is hard to translate in part since it is the most culturally specific branch of language.⁴¹

The researcher finds that an idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be expected in the absence of prior knowledge of their actual meaning based on the definitions presented above.

5. Types of Idiom

Fernando pointed out that, idioms is classified into three types: pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms.⁴²

a. Pure idioms

A pure idiom is a sort of conventionalized, non-literal multiword statement whose meaning cannot be inferred

⁴⁰ *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary Online* (Cambridge University Press, n.d.), <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/idiom>.

⁴¹ Wright Jon, *Idioms Organiser-Organised by Metaphor, Topic and Key Word* (Boston: Global ELT, 2002).

⁴² C. Fernando, *Idioms and Idiomaticity* (London: Oxford University Press, 1996).

by adding the meanings of the words in the phrase. For example, the phrase "spill the beans" is an idiom since its real meaning has nothing to do with beans at all.

b. Semi-idioms

A semi-pure, on the other hand, comprises both literal and non-literal elements. Semi-idioms include the phrase "foot the bill (pay)," where the word foot is the non-literal part while the term "bill" is used literally.

c. Literal idioms

Besides, The semantics of literal idioms like on foot or on the contrary are less complicated than the other two. As a result, even if you are unfamiliar with certain expressions, they will be easy to grasp.

McCarthy and O'Dell provide their perspectives on the different types of idioms. They created a syntactic classification of English idioms based on the various combinations that could be used⁴³:

⁴³ Mc Carthy.M, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003).

- a. Verb + object/complement: (and or adverbial) '*kill two birds with one stone*' (achieve two aims with a single action or at the same time)
- b. Prepositional phrase: '*in the blink of an eye*' (in an extremely short time)
- c. Compound: '*a bone of contention*' (a subject about which there is disagreement)
- d. Smile: (as + adjective + as or like + a noun): '*as dry as a bone*' (very dry indeed)
- e. Binominal: (word + and + word): '*rough and ready*' (crude and lacking sophistication)
- f. Trinomial: (word + word + and + word): '*cool, calm and collected*' (relaxed, incontrol, not nervous)

Makkai has also contributed to the classification of idioms. idioms can be divided into two categories: lexemic idioms and sememic idioms.⁴⁴ When it comes to meaning from spoken or written language, lexical idioms are the smallest free form or the smallest form of meaning that can occur in isolation so that it occurs by itself. In other words, a lexemic idiom is defined as an idiom that has been integrated into a familiar part of speech (such as a verb or a noun, an

⁴⁴ Adam, *Idiom Structure in English*.

adjective, or a preposition), and which consists of more than one minimal free form, with each lexon having the ability to occur in a different environment as the realization of a monolexonic phrase. Lexemic idioms are divided into six types.

a. Phrasal verbs idioms

Phrasal verb idiom is idioms consisting of verbs and compound words (adverbs or prepositions). This idiom is formed by the presence of two or three verbs, adverbs or prepositions. For example : *cry off* means *cancel the appointment*

b. Tournure idiom

tournure idiom is the largest type of lexeme idiom and usually contains at least three words and most of them are verbs. based on the structure tournure idioms are divided into :

1. The form contains the compulsory “it”.

It has two kinds. The first kind is “it” that stands in the middle of sentence another one is “it” that stands in the last.

Example :

- call it a day means *it's time to stop*

-beat it! Means Get out

2. The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article.

Example :

-deal a blow means hit

-get the breaks means lucky

3. The form contains irreversible binomial.

Example :

- can't make heads or tails of means Cannot understand something because it is confusing and illogical

4. Direct object in a context and the next modifiers follow the primary verb. Example :

-to build castle in the air means to make unrealistic plans

5. Leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing.

Example :

-to dance on air means to get hanged

6. The leading is "BE".

Example :

-be in hot water means are in trouble

- c. Irreversible Binomial Idioms

This type consists of two words separated by a conjunction. The order of the words in this structure is certain.

Example : *day after tomorrow*

There are several principles of defining this kind of idiom are as follows :

1. A and B may be the same word (e.g. *all in all* means *taking everything into account*)
 2. B embodies some variation upon A (e.g. *run with the hare and hunt with the hounds* means *trying to support both sides*)
 3. A and B are near-synonyms (e.g. *death and destruction*)
 4. A and B are Mutually complementary (e.g. *brush and palette*)
 5. B is the opposite of A (e.g. *up and down*)
 6. A is a sub division of B or Vice versa (e.g. *months and years*)
 7. B functions as a consequence of A (e.g. *what goes around comes around*)
- d. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is idioms containing several nominal. However, there are some special nominal values for this type, namely as follows :

1. Adjective + Noun
2. Noun + Noun
3. Verb + Noun
4. Adverb + Preposition

Example :

-a hot potato means talks about hot issues are being discussed

e. Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Incorporating verbs idiom actually has spread in all our daily activities even we are not aware of it. This kind of idiom is widely used in corporate or formal terms. Incorporating Verbs Idioms have forms, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adjectives. Usually combines verbs separated by (-) and is usually used as a verb. The pattern is as follows :

2. Noun-Verb (e.g. *sightsee* means *visit the famous places in a city, country, etc*)

3. Adjective-Noun (e.g. *blackmail* means *The crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them*)
 4. Noun-Noun (e.g. *bootleg* means *made and sold illegally*)
 5. Adjective-verb (e.g. *whitewash* means *An attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something*)
- f. Pseudo Idioms

Pseudo-Idioms are can also mislead or misinform an unwary listener.

Example:

-*Cranberry* means *bright red acid berry produced by any plant of the genus oxycoccus*

- in the phrase “*make a cranberry face*”. It means *the face become red*.