II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter includes the purpose of literature review, a review of the literature on describing of idiomatic expression found in Guns and Roses album.

2.1 Idiomatic Expression

According to Hornby (1975: 193) Idiom is a combination of verb and preposition which from one meaning independent.

According to Healey (1968:71) Who defines an idiom as any group of words whose meaning can not be deduced from the meanings of individual words.

An idiom is defined MacArthur (1992) : an expression, word, or phrase that has figurative meaning that is comprehended in regard to common use of that expression that is separate from the literal meaning or definition of words of which it is made.

Idioms are very important for people understanding English. However, idiom as very useful to make a lyric completely and seems wonderful. They are used very frequently in everyday speech and very often, when people have a conversation, they can be used without noticing them. For this reason idiomatic expression has been object as several studies among linguists for the last decades. In the literature of generatic grammar, a traditional definition of idiom can be more or less as the following : an idiom as fixed expression whose meaning can not be inferred from the meaning of its part. It indicates that the meaning of an idiom can not be inferred from (or, more precisely, can not be accounted as a compositional function of) the meanings the part carry in that expression. (Wikipedia, 2011)
In the dictionary, there is a special section reserved for idiomatic expression. This section is produced by the symbol. Idiomatic Expression (Campoy, 1995: 44) is a phrase or a sentence that is generally fixed and semantically opaque or metaphorical, as its meaning is different from the usual meaning of the individual words in it. For this reason, it must be learnt as a whole unit. Idiomatic expressions are not a separate part of the language which one can choose either to use or omit; rather, they form an essential part of the vocabulary, and general tendencies of present-day English are towards more and more idiomatic usage. Idiomatic expression are also especially use in informal situation, and they have a stronger meaning than ordinary words.

Idiomatic expressions are especially used in informal situation and they have a stronger meaning than ordinary words. Idiomatic expression is usually listed under the first main word in a phrase (not article, preposition, auxiliaries). In the dictionary idiomatic expression usually appear under more than one of the main components in order to help users find and identify them more easily. (Blogspot.com, 2011)

Idiomatic expression is a group of word with a special meaning, which can not be understood by taking the meaning of the words at a time. Idiomatic expression consist of eight types such as; idiomatic expression with adjectives and noun in combination, idiomatic expression with preposition or adverbs, two word verb, idiomatic expression in comparison, idiomatic verbal expression, verbs and noun used together idiomatically, idiomatic adjective phrases, verb and preposition used together idiomatically. (Lou, 2007)
A. Idioms with adjectives and noun in combination, for examples; short and sweet (not wasting time), first and foremost (most important), hope and pray (wish and expect), ready to wear clothes (clothes bought in a shop), a narrow escape (an escape which is nearly unsuccessful), a bolt from the blue (a surprise or shock), Monday morning feeling (general apathy when returning to work on Monday).

B. Idioms with preposition or adverb, for examples: time after time (repeatedly), on purpose (intentionally), under the nose of somebody (in sight of), in case of something (if something happens).

C. Two word verb, for examples: blow up (cause to explode), burn down (destroy a building by burning it to the ground), get over (recover from or accept a lose of sorrow), cop out (avoid doing something that you should do or that you have promised to do because you are frightened, shy, or you think it is too difficult).

D. Idioms in comparison, for examples: as innocent as a child, as big as an elephant, as arbitrary as a cyclone.

E. Idiomatic Verbal Expression, for examples: be no chicken (be no longer young), be set to do something (be ready something), be a steal (be a bargain), be up to something (be interested in something), go dutch (share expenses), rob Peter to pay Paul (take from one to give another, both being equal circumstances, thereby not altering or improving the situation), break someone (make someone unable to be successful; ruin someone).

F. Verbs and preposition used togetheridiomatically, for examples; bombs explode, drums beat, trumpet blare.
G. Idiomatic adjective phrases, for example; hopeless (completely without
skill at a particular activity), upset (unhappy and worried because something
unpleasant has happened), accustomed to something (familiar with).

H. Verbs and preposition used together idiomatically, for examples: aims (at
something), glance at somebody, no gains without pains, still water runs deep,
first comes, first served.

2.2. Lyric

Lyrics (in singular form lyric) are a set of words that make up a song. The
writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyrist. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or
implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their
explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.
(Wikipedia, 2011)

Lyric derives from the Greek word λυρικός lyrikos, meaning "singing to
the lyre". A lyric poem is one that expresses a subjective, personal point of view.
The word lyric came to be used for the "words of a song"; this meaning was
recorded in 1876. The common plural (perhaps because of the association
between the plurals lyrics and words), predominates contemporary usage. Use of
the singular form lyric to refer to a song's complete set of words is grammatically
acceptable. However it's not considered acceptable to refer to a singular word in a
song as a lyric. (Wikipedia, 2011)
2.3. Song

In music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. (Machlis, 1955)

Song is the most natural form of music. Issuing from within the body, it is projected by means of the most personal of all instruments, the human voice. From time immemorial, singing has been the most widespread and spontaneous way of making music. (Machlis, 1955)

A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lied, etc.), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc.). A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice or voices or, "the act or art of singing," but the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. Song, however, is not limited to vocal music.

There is a large category of instrumental pieces that are in real sense songs without word. In any case, the spirit of song permeates all music, whether vocal or instrument. (Machlis, 1955)
Types of Song

1. Art songs

Art songs are songs created for performance in their own right, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra or string quartet, and are always notated. Generally they have an identified author and composer and require voice training for acceptable performances. German-speaking communities use the term art song Kunstlied to distinguish so-called "serious" compositions from folk song Volkslied. The lyrics are often written by a poet or lyricist and the music separately by a composer. Art songs may be more formally complicated than popular or folk songs, though many early Lieder by the likes of Franz Schubert are in simple strophic form. They are often important to national identity. Art songs feature in many European cultures, including but not limited to: Russian (romancy), German (Lieder), Italian (canzoni), French (mélodies), Scandinavian (sånger), Portuguese (canções), Spanish (canciones). There are also highly regarded British and American art songs in the English language. Cultures outside of Europe that have a classical music tradition, such as India, may or may not feature art songs. The accompaniment of European art songs is considered as an important part of the composition. The art song of the period in which they originally flowered is often a duet in which the vocalist and accompanist share in interpretive importance. The pieces were most often written to be performed in a home or salon setting, although today the works enjoy popularity as concert pieces. The emergence of poetry during this era was much of what inspired the creation of these pieces by Brahms, Schumann, Schubert and other composers.
These composers set poems in their native language. Many works were inspired by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Heinrich Heine. Another method would be to write new music for each stanza to create a unique form; this was through-composed form known in German as durchkomponiert. A combination of both of these techniques in a single setting was called a modified strophic form. Often romantic art songs sharing similar elements were grouped as a song cycle. (Wikipedia,2011)

2. Folk songs

Folk songs are songs of often anonymous origin (or are public domain) that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every, if not all, culture. For more on folk songs, see Folk music. A folk song originates with an individual, perhaps on the spur of the moment. It is taken up by others, a detail is changed, a stanza added, another version created, and in the course of its wonderings it becomes the collective expression of a group. (Wikipedia,2011)

3. Popular songs

Modern popular songs are typically distributed as recordings, and are played on the radio, though all other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. Their relative popularity is inferred from commercially significant sales of recordings, ratings of stations and networks that play them, and ticket sales for concerts by the recording artists. A popular song can become a modern folk song
when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others. Popular songs may be called pop songs for short, although pop songs or *pop music* may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of *popular music* as a whole. Many people consider songs in popular music to have in general simpler structures than art songs, however, *musicologists* who are "both contemptuous and condescending of popular music are looking for types of production, musical form, and listening which they associate with a different kind of music classical musicand thus they generally find popular music lacking. (Wikipedia, 2011)

2.4. **Rhythm**

Rhythm is denotes the orderly movement of music in time. It is the principle of organization and design that controls the duration of tones. Rhythm is the element of music closely allied to body movement, to physical actions. (Machlis, 1955)

The arrangement of the relative durations of and accents on the notes of a melody, usually laid out into regular groups (*bars*) of beats, the first beat of each bar carrying the stress. The basic temporal element of music, concerned with duration and with stresses or accents whether irregular or organized into regular patternings. The formulation in the late 12th cent of the rhythmic modes. the perceived form of the flow of processes in time; a basic principle of formal organization in the temporal arts, including poetry, music, and dance. The concept of rhythm is applicable to the spatial arts, to the extent that they presume a process of perception developing in time. The diversity with which rhythm is manifested in artistic genres and styles and outside of the arts (in speech and in work, for
example) has given rise to many definitions and to a lack of terminological precision. The definitions of “rhythm” fall into three main groups: descriptive, rational, and emotional. In addition, Rhythm is may be generally defined as a movement marked by the regulated succession of strong and weak elements, or of opposite or different conditions. (Machlis, 1955)

According wikipedia (2011), rhythm has three terminologies or types. There are a following:

1. Alternation and Repetition
   Rhythm is marked by the regulated succession of opposite elements, the dynamics of the strong and weak beat, the played beat and the inaudible but implied rest beat, the long and short note. As well as perceiving rhythm we must be able to anticipate it. This depends upon repetition of a pattern that is short enough to memorize.

2. Tempo and Duration
   Tempo is the speed at which music is or ought to be played, often indicated on written compositions by a descriptive or metronomic direction to the performer.