CHAPTER II

LITERATURE RIVIEW

To formulate the research problem, understanding the theories which are relevant to the research problems are needed. This chapter contains theoretical framework and previous research of this study. The theories of semantic, lexical and grammatical devices, characteristic of song, and theme are used to analyze the data and can be used as a foundation of theoretical framework.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Linguistic ingredients consists of some interdisciplinary studies includes Semantics. Semantics deals with a question the study of how language organizes and express meaning. It is one of interdisciplinary study in linguistic area that deals with constructing meaning of sentence(s) (Kreidler, 1998 p. 3). In constructing a meaning, a word may has more than one meaning, not only literal but also based on its context and grammatical pattern, that is called by the dimension of meaning. The dimension of meaning is one of semantics topic which considers many kinds of meaning that a word had, supported by lexical and grammatical devices, in which English language employs them to express meaning.

Lexical and grammatical devices considered as a way to reveal the themes of songs. The term devices which refers to its lexical items, grammatical pattern, lexical meaning and grammatical meaning proof that English really employs them to express meanings. The meaning of the sentence derives from the meanings of its constituent lexemes and from the grammatical meanings it contains. If all the lexical and grammatical meanings expressed in the sentences have known, then possibly the meaning of the sentence will be known too. Further, the themes of song can be identified easier.

Theme, as the controlling idea or the central insight, belongs to one of the most important elements in literary works. Other elements of literary works are: character, characterization, setting, plot (which includes introduction, complicating action, conflict, falling action, and resolution).

The researcher used the theory of Kreidler: The meaning of sentence derives from the meanings of its constituent lexemes and from the grammatical meaning it contains (1998 p. 56). So if all lexical and grammatical meanings expressed in the sentences are known, the meaning of sentences and vice versa will be known too. Another theory from Mak Halliday also used to identify theme: Theme can be identified as the element which comes in first position in the clause whereby the function of theme is realized in the Grammar of English (1994 p. 132). The theories of semantic, lexical and grammatical devices, characteristic of song, and theme are used to analyze the data can be used as a foundation of theoretical framework.

2.1.1 Semantics

"Semantics is the technical term which refers to the study of meaning and since meaning is a part of language semantics is a part of linguistics, the scientific study of language" (Palmer, 1983 p. 1).

The theory used in this research deals with meaning. The researcher finds and analyzes the lexical items or vocabularies whose meanings are used to reveal theme. One of the basic units of semantics is the word and lexical items. Not all words have the same kind of meaning as others, some seen to have little or very different in meaning. Lexical semantics also known as Lexical field, field theory tries to discover sets of lexemes such that members of a set share some semantic features and are differentiated from one another by other systematically distributed features (Kreidler, 1998).

2.1.2 Lexical Relation and Lexical Categories

A lexeme has lexical relation in its meaning. One part of knowing the meanings of lexeme in any languages are the recognition that two or more lexemes may have some semantic relationship (Kreidler, 1998 p. 86). It covered collocation, synonymy, and hyponymy. Besides in its function, a lexeme has lexical categories which known as parts of speech (Baker, 2004).

a. Collocation

Collocation is a term used in lexicology by some linguist to refer to habitual co-occurance of individual lexical items (Crystal, 1980 p. 60). According to

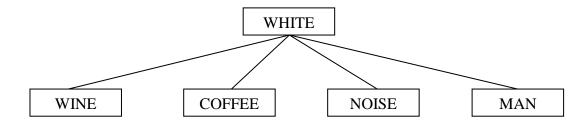
Palmer (1983 p. 70) In Semantics, collocation is a part of the meaning of a word and the meaning is also to be found in the context of situation. By looking at the linguistic context of words, we can often distinguish between different meanings.

Within the area of corpus linguistics, collocation is defined as a sequence of words or terms which co-occur more than would be expected by chance (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 33). Collocation refers to the restrictions on how words can be used together, for example which prepositions are used with particular verbs, or which verbs and nouns are used together.

Collocation can be in syntactic relation (such as verb-object: 'make' and 'decision'), lexical relation (such as synonym). For example: in English the verb perform is used with operation but not with discussion.

The doctor performed the operation

Another example of collocation is the word Bank. Collocates of 'bank' are: central, river, account, manager, merchant, money, deposits, lending, society. These examples reflect a number of common expressions, 'central bank', 'bank or building society', and so forth. It is easy to see how the meaning of 'bank' is partly expressed through the choices of collocates. A more illustrative example is the word white below:



All four instances of white can be said to be idiomatic because in combination with certain nouns the meaning of white changes. In none of the examples does white have its usual meaning. Instead, in the example above means 'yellowish', 'brownish', containing many frequencies with about equal amplitude, and pinkish or pale brown, respectively (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 34).

Collocation also called as word partners deals with the statement: if you want to use a word naturally, you need to learn the other words that often go with it (word partners). These can be very different from language to language (Redman 2001 p. 30). It has three kinds of word partnership:

Verb + noun

The meaning of many of these example may be clear, but if these verbs and noun go together, it may differs from our language. For example:

- I missed the bus means I didn't catch the bus
- Start the car means to turn on the engine
- Run a shop/company means manage/control it

➤ Adjective + noun

Common adjectives often combine with a wide range of nouns. Look at some of these phrases in example sentences:

- I can't understand his English because he has such a strong accent.
- It was hard work organising the conference, but I think it was a great success.
- You always get heavy traffic during the rush hour.

➤ Adverb + Adjective

In these examples, all the adverbs mean very, but we choose to use them with certain adjectives.

c1. I was terribly sorry to hear about your accident.

c2. He's high unlikely to come now. (= I'm almost sure he will not come)

c3. She is fully aware of the problem. (= She knows all about the problem)

c4. It is vitally important that you make a note of common collocation in your notebook.

Overall, the relation of collocation enables us to group items into lexical sets. The lexical set is formally defined as a grouping of words having approximately the same range of collocation. For instance: train, car, taxi frequently collocate with the words take, passenger, and engine, therefor train, car, and taxi are categorized as the same lexical sets.

b. Synonymy

The word synonym derives from ancient greek syn = plus and onoma = name defined as different words with similiar or identical meanings and are interchangable. Example the word cat and feline. Each describes any member of the family Felidae. Similarly, if we talk about a long time or an extended time, long and extended become synonyms (Kuswardani, 2008 p. 30).

Synonymy is the relationship between two words that have the same meaning. Sometimes, synonymy is defines as similarity of meaning, for example: in most dialect of English, stubborn and obstinate are synonyms. According to Palmer (1983 p. 76) synonymy is used to mean "sameness of meaning". Supported by Jackson, he explains that two words are said to be synonyms if they have the same meaning. It is difficult to understand how word has meaning. The description of meaning in dictionary definition is a situational context. Synonymy therefore needs to be defined in terms of context use: two words are synonyms if they can be used interchangeably in all sentence context. They are synonymous of one another for example *world* and *universe*; *buy* and *purchase*.

c. Hyponym

Almost the same as synonymy, hyponymy means a sense relation between predicates (or something longer phases) such as that the meaning of predicate (or phase) is included in the meaning of the other. For example the meaning of *red* is included in the meaning of *scarlet*. Red is subordinate term; scarlet is a hyponym of red.

Hyponym is the inclusion of the sense at one item in the sense of another (Kreidler, 1998). In Semantics, Palmer (1981 p. 85) said that hyponymy involves us in the notion of inclusion in the sense that *tulip* and *rose* are included in *flower* and *lion* and *elephant* are hyponyms of *mammal*. It indicates that although two words are different in part of speech, they have similarity in meaning.

2.1.3 Grammatical Devices

The description of a language comprises three major components; phonology, grammar, and lexicon. Phonology deals with the sound system such as consonants, vowels, stress and so on while grammar has two basic units; words and sentences. The lexicon or dictionary deals with more familiar term-list the vocabulary items such as *red, herring, give up*, and so on.

The special term semantics is applied to the study of meaning; phonological semantics which covers such matters as the meaning expressed by stress and intonation, grammatical semantics which deals with the meaning associated with grammar categories, and lexical semantics dealing with the meanings of vocabulary items. (Huddleston, 1988 p. 1).

The grammar of a language shows that language is more than a collection of words. Grammar describes how the words work together to create meaning. It explains how words interact with one another to form larger structures that are capable of expressing such divergent data.

There are eight major categories of words called *Part of Speech* includes *Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.* A kind of part of speech which essential to the formation of the sentence is *verb*. A verb is a word that expresses action or a state of being and is necessary to make a statement. The characteristics of verbs that express time are verb tenses.

According to Wishon and Burks (1980 p. 192) tense is time, however it should be pointed out that time in relation to concept that exist in the mind of the speaker, the reader, or the listeners. Tense, as actual usage, refers consistently only to grammatical forms. Often, tense and time do not correspondend at all. Verbs in the present tense, for example, can indicate its time. *Lisa is walking out of the classroom*, a kind of *Present Continous Tense* indicates an activity at the moment of speaking, whereas *He leaves for Europe soon* implies future time, the time indicated by its adverb *soon*.

In addition to denoting time relationships, the verbs tenses may indicate whether an activity has been complete, has extended over period of time or still in progress.

2.1.4 Characteristic of Song

Song is musical composition which consists of music instrumental and lyrics or the text of song itself. Song is structured by an introduction, pre-chorus, chorus, bridge and outro. Lyrics are the words that give song meaning and typically of poetic, rhyming, nature, religious and etc. Sometimes song has a hidden meaning along with complex words in its lyrics.

According to Hoeper and Piickering (1990 p. 44) song is lyric poem set to music. Supported by X. J Kennedy (1983 p. 499), he explains that most poems are memorable than most ordinary speech, and when music combined with poetry, the result can be memorable still. Those statements show that a song is poem that

combined with music in order to give deep effect for songwriter, thesinger, and the listener.

Like a poem, song is also the expression of the songwriter's feeling. Further, Kennnedy also explained that the language of songs must be simple enough to understand on first hearing. It means that the word must be simple and easy to be understood as since the listeners will focus on the lyrics or the text. Every song has meaning and the listeners will catch the idea and the intents of the songwriter, moreover it will be easy to memorize the text and learn the difficult words. Song also has structures, even though many times the songwriter ignores the structure to match the fit text. He or she prefers to focus on the right combination of the words, rhytm, and melody rather than the structure.

A lot of English songs are heard everywhere. There are various music which the songwriter chooses for his or her taste such as pop, rock, hip-hop, etc. Song as the musical words set with the music expressing one's feeling, composed in such away in order to create a deep effect for the writer or the listeners and the results is expected to arouse various kinds of feeling for the listeners. Song touches our feeling deeply through the text or lyrics and makes us responds with our whole being. The combination of music and speech into the single expression of song has unique power, conveying feeling of great elation or almost unbearable poignancy. What we gather for common celebration, song helps to raise the sharing feelings to reveal to a level if intensify which words alone could not hope to attain. In addition Fetzer (1995 p. 286) also says that Folk songs deal with almost every kind human activity. Most of the folk song deals with love, jealously, or war. It means that a song, which is like a folk song, can be considered a kind of mirror of human lives.

Song can be considered as a result of musical unity or a musical composition that has regular various tones compositions. It can also be considered as a folk song if the song deals with human activities or lives, such as love, friendship, war, expectation, or tragedy. The songs of Demi Lovato that will be analyzed are kind of folk song because it talks about human activity dealing with love and most of love songs can give deep effect to hearer. It can be seen from the word choices, in this case to reveal the theme through the lexical and grammatical devices.

2.1.5 **Definition of Theme**

Theme considered being significant along with definition that a theme is the basic idea of life that always expressed in literary work, it is the main subject of literary work. Without theme there is no literary works. Without specific theme an author will not be successful in presenting his work. He will not be able to reveal the purpose of his writing either. Like other elements of literary works, theme is important. Moreover, a good theme can arouse the reader's interest in reading book. Indeed, theme is one of the elements of life and usually theme is developed through character and setting.

According to Holman (1998 p. 72) theme is the central or dominating idea in literary works. It means that theme is guideline which is created by the author to make the subject necessarily and inevitably emerges from interplay of the various elements of his works. The theme is the part which serves as the point of departure of the messages which can be developed, the part in which the theme is developed is the remainder of the messages.

A theme sometime is stated directly, but more often it is implied. A theme which is stated directly, it means that the theme can be reveal through direct statement by the songwriter in the song in order to guide the listener to understand the song. So, a theme could be revealed in the form of a choice of words.

2.2 Previous Research

The research is inspired from Srudji's thesis, she observed song by Avril Lavigne in an album using descriptive method. She used theory of lexical meaning in order to get better interpretation of the song. The purpose of the study was to find message of the song, and got better understanding of lexical meaning. The finding of the thesis was lexical meaning deals with the meanings of vocabulary items can help to build a perfect understanding in a song. The interested of this thesis was the way the writer interpret the context of the song based on its lexical meaning. Which has a logical sequence between each line interpretation. But this thesis also has weakness, in which some constructed meaning are lateral (Srudji, 2010).

Another research in relation to lexical studies was written by sutadi. His thesis analyzed types of lexical relations and most dominant type of lexical relation using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The purpose of this study was to find lexical relation in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah Ya-Sin of the Holy Qur'an. He found there are 543 types of lexical relations inside. Those consist of 217 cases of antonymy (39, 90%), 212 cases of synonymy (39,00%), 86 cases of homonymy (15,80%), 10 cases of member collection (1,82%), 9 cases of polysemy (1,65%), and 1 case of portion mass (0,18%) and 0 case of hyponymy (0%). Therefore, the most dominant type of lexical relation was antonymy which has the highest cases. The interest of this thesis was the object of this study which is Al-qur'an which has linguistic features. But the weakness of this thesis is the data analysis which only identify and classify some words into its lexical relation, without any continuance what he will do with these identified words.

Based on those thesis the researcher was inspired to analyze the data not only by lexical items but also grammatical items. Without lexical and grammatical devices, the meaning which we have constructed may only literal and the exact meaning will not be conveyed. Further, those can be used to reveal a theme of the songs.