

A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN JUSTIN BIEBER'S SONG LYRICS PURPOSE ALBUM

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Abstract

This research was aimed at analyzing the structures and functions of noun phrase which have been used in Justin Bieber's song that contained in "purpose" album. This research was designed by using qualitative method. The data were analyzed by using Creswell's theory. There are data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion. The result of data analysis showed that there were 148 noun phrases which have been found. They were classified into 6 structures: determiner+head, determiner+pre-modifier+head, determiner+head+postmodifier, determiner+premodifier+head+postmodifier, head+modifier, and premodifier+head. In addition, there are six syntactic functions: as subject, subject of complement, object, object of preposition, object of complement and component of preposition. Based on the research finding, it can be concluded that mostly song lyrics in 'purpose' album were intended to use noun phrase to construct the sentences and delivering meaning of the song lyrics. Thus, noun phrase is the effective aspect that can be used in literary works to provide or give information in detail about a sentence depended on the function attached to the noun phrase.

Keyword: *Noun; Phrase; Syntactic*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis struktur dan fungsi frase nomina yang digunakan dalam lagu Justin Bieber yang terdapat dalam "purpose." Penelitian ini dirancang dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data di analisis dengan menggunakan teori Creswell. Adanya penyinkronan data, tampilan data dan kesimpulan/verifikasi. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 148 frase nomina yang telah ditemukan. Diklasifikasikan dalam 6 struktur yaitu: determiner+head, determiner+premodifier+head, determiner+head+postmodifier, determiner+premodifier+head+postmodifier, head+modifier, and premodifier+head. Selain itu, ada 6 fungsi sintaksis yaitu sebagai subjek, subjek pelengkap, objek, objek katadepan, objek pelengkap dan bagian katadepan. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar lirik lagu dalam album purpose di maksudkan untuk menggunakan frase nomina untuk membangun kalimat

dan menyamakan makna lirik lagu. Dengan demikian frase nomina adalah aspek efektif yang dapat digunakan karya sastra untuk memberikan informasi secara rinci tentang suatu kalimat tergantung pada fungsi yang melekat pada frase nomina.

Katakunci: *Noun; Phrase; Syntactic*

A. Introduction

Specifically, phrase can be considered as a potentially multi-word unit that lacks the characteristics of a clause and is formed by the combination of two or more words. A phrase is a grammatical unit, a formation in which the constituents are the elements that could serve as the basis for a sentence, including the subject, predicate, object, and adjunct. It also serves as a sentence. It is decomposable by linguists into its constituent parts. The following subjects can be covered in written text: micro-linguistics, components of speech (verb, noun, adjective, adverb, etc.), sentence formation (phrase, clause, and sentence), and sentence composition (morpheme, phoneme, and affixation).

Furthermore, there are several areas of study within linguistics. One of the branches is syntax. Specifically, syntax involves a study of how a phrase is generated in a specific language Chomsky (2002:11). In addition, as Yule (1996:4) further explained, "Syntax is research addressing the interaction among linguistic forms; how they are organised in sequence, and which sequences are appropriately created." However, the study of the rules and arrangements of the words, phrases, and clauses that make sentences can be

conconsidered as the definition of syntax.

Based on the explanation above, it can be stated that syntax is the study of the principles and arrangement of words, phrases, and clauses that form sentences according to grammatical rules. Word that is the most important in terms of meaning.

Syntactically, one of the types of phrases in English is Noun Phrase. Especially, noun phrase as mentioned above is the main focus of this research. Thus, the clearly explanation will be explained deeply in this chapter. However, it is sufficient to recognize that phrases have a hierarchical structure since some words in a phrase (referred to as "constituents") belong closer together than others.

Additionally, noun phrase is a group of two or more words that is headed by a noun. According Bhatt, Lobel, and Schmidt (1989:138) in a sentence, a noun phrase is made up of two or more words that act as one noun. A significant justification for supposing the NP to be led by a functional category, namely DET, was to be able to account for the whole variety of nominal specifiers, in addition to the striking structural similarities between noun phrases and sentences. Additionally, Noun phrases consist of a noun and

other words that modify the noun. Example. I want to buy a cute puppy. The sentence previously has a noun phrase which has been underlined and consist of determiner (a), adjective (cute), and noun (puppy).

Furthermore, it has considered that noun phrase can be found on song lyrics. However, the song is one of the most familiar and popular literary works which blended to the music instruments. Thus, the application of time-based sound in art is known as music. People can appreciate, find fascinating, or dance to the sounds that are combined to create music. underlined and consist of determiner (a), adjective (cute), and noun (puppy).

Therefore, researcher applied the syntactical analysis to the lyrics of the songs which are sung by Justin Bieber. However, researcher realize that there a hundred songs which have produced by JB. Thus, the chosen album which contained several songs to be analysed entitle "Purpose".

The songs which are contained in "Purpose" album have the uniqueness and the strong senses, these songs can touch on his personal life like his relationship issues, but at the same time, it's a healthy balance of inspirational music.

In addition, every song lyric in "Purpose" album has many messages and need to be analysed on the meaning of the songs structurally. Therefore, researcher is interested to explore these

songs lyrics and reveal the characteristics of the lyrics structurally especially by seeing the noun phrase contained in every sentence of the lyrics.

Phrase

In syntax and grammar, a phrase is a group of words which act together as a grammatical unit. For instance, the English expression "the very happy squirrel" is a noun phrase which contains the adjective phrase "very happy". Phrases can consist of a single word or a complete sentence.

A phrase according is generally considered as unit composed of two or more words potentially, which does not have the characteristic of a clause. According to Miller (2002:1) certain relationships exist between words, where one word, the head, governs the other words, the modifiers. A particular head may have more than one modifier or none at all. Additionally, phrases are formed by grouping words, and these groupings frequently include both heads and their modifiers. In additional, Randford (2009:59) stated that at this point, we hypothesise that all phrases are formed essentially in the same way as the phrase in, namely by a binary (pairwise) merger operation which combines two constituents together to form a larger constituent.

There are five types of phrases namely :

1. Noun phrase: a peaceful result (Main word: noun result).

2. Verb phrase: must have been dreaming
Main word: verb dreaming).
3. adjective phrase: very pleasant Main
word: adjective pleasant).
4. Adverb phrase: very carefully Main
word: adverb carefully).
5. Prepositional phrase: in the shade
(main word: preposition in).

Noun phrase

Linguistically, a noun is a member of a large lexical category whose members can occur as theme in word in the subject of a clause, the object of a verb, or the object of a preposition.

According to Haegman, & Stavrou (2007;2 stated noun phrase is a shorthand term that is frequently used to refer to constituents headed by a noun. Noun phrase is a composite of two or more words that has a noun as the head word and the other words as a modifier of the head word. It can be a noun, determiner or article, adjective, etc. Noun phrases can act as the subject, object or complement of a clause or as prepositional complement. It is called a noun phrase because the head is typically a noun. The head noun can be accompanied by the determiners, for example: a, the, his, and one or more modifiers, either premodifier or postmodifiers.

In this research, the researcher used the Noel Burton at all (1986) that explain the structures of noun phrase, namely:

1) Determiners

Determiner is a word that specifies a noun and gives more information. The basic determiners are the article (ART): the definite article –the- and the indefinite article-a(n). The article is 'basic' in the sense that they provide a touch stone as a determiner. There is a small set of words which perform the same function as the article:

Demonstratives (DEM) : this, that, these, those.

- a. Quantifiers(Q) : some, any, each, every, either, neither.
- b. Possesives (POSS) : my, yours, its, her, his, our, their, john's.
- c. None of these can co-occur in sequence with an article in an NP (for example: this the clown, this clown, a some clown, some a clown, the my shoe, your the shoe, any a day. So they are determiner themselves.

2) Pre-modifier

Premodifiers are words that come before the noun in the noun phrase. These words are typically adjectives, participles, articles, possessive nouns, possessive pronouns, and compound nouns.

3) Post modifier

Post modifier is the word that come after a noun and give information about it. It is consisted of adverb phrases, prepositional phrases and modification pronouns.

B. Research Method

This research was designed to analyze the noun phrase in Justin Bieber song lyrics of purpose album, by using

qualitative research. Qualitative research means different things in each of these moments. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2009:185-189). The data in this research was the noun phrase in Justin Bieber's song lyrics in purpose album. It was downloaded from internet, on the line <https://genius.com/albums/Justin-bieber/purpose>.

After collecting the data, the next step is analysing the data. The technique of data analysis means the data which has been collected is analysed to know the noun phrases of Justin Bieber song in lyrics in purpose album. In analysing the data, there are several steps related the technique of analysis the data by Miles et al (2014:31-33), there are:

a. Data Condensation

In this step, the researcher read all the script of Justin Bieber song lyrics in purpose album and mark it. From the data are collected, the researcher starts to select the data that contain noun phrase and specific focus of selected the data is to classify the data based on the types of noun phrase.

b. Data Display

In this process, the researcher drew the tree diagram and then put the formulas of the diagram and noun phrase based on the table.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step in interpreting the data is drawing the conclusion. The researcher drew the conclusions based on the data which had been simplified after finishing the previous steps. In short, the conclusions became more accurate. It has built from the process data before.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

Based on the discussion the previous chapter, the researcher found the structures of noun phrase in Justin Bieber's song purpose album. The result of data that researcher found in album are 6 (six), that are:

1. Determiner + head

The structure of DET + HEAD is the most noun phrase found in Song Lyrics from the album "Purpose" with the total data 209 which is represented in 84.27 %. this type is combination of Determiner which stated before the Noun as HEAD (*see appendices*). The determiner can be a quantifier, article, and possessive pronoun. It can be seen on the data sample below:

Song: Mark My Words:

a) Noun Phrase: My Words

b) Type: DETERMINER (possessive pronoun) + HEAD (noun)

c) Labelled Bracket: [NP[POSS My][N Words]]

From the data above, it can be stated that noun phrase is constructed by a determiner and a Head. in this part, determiner of the noun is Possessive pronoun "MY", while the HEAD is

“Words.” Therefore, the types of this NP are combination of DET + HEAD

Song: I’ll show You Song: Get used to it

- a) NounPhrase: an April Shower
- b) type: det+ premodifier+head.
- c) Labelled bracket: [NP[ART a][N April][N Shower]]

Based on the data above, structure of noun phrase is the combination of DET (Determiner), PRE-MOD (Pre-Modifier), and Head. Specifically, determiner in this noun phrase is an article “The” and it is followed by PRE-Modifier as noun “April” which modify the HEAD as a core noun “Shower”.

2. Deteminer + prem-modifier + head

The total data of this structure is 16 noun phrase which covered 6.45 % a whole data. Structurally, this noun phrase is constructed from combination of Determiner (article, possessive pronoun, and quantifier), PRE-Modifier as adjective, and Head as core “noun.” Based on the sequence, the determiner is stated before modifier. While, modifier is stated before the noun which purposed to describe the noun. However, noun as Head is stated at the end of structure, these data can be seen on sample data below:

Song: I’ll Show You

- a) Noun Phrase: The good part
- b) Type: Determiner (article) + PRE-MOD (adjective) + HEAD (noun)
- c) Labelledbracket: [NP[ARTThe][Adj good][N part]]

3. Determiner + Head + Post-modifier

The structure of this noun phrase is the top tree most founded with 12 total data and covered 4.8 % of the total data. This type is constructed by combination of three aspects: Determiner, Head, and Post-Modifier. Grammatically, Post modifier is stated after the core noun (Head) to modify or give information refers to the head as well. Thus, here are some sample data of this type as shown:

Song: No Pressure

- a) Noun phrase: A moment later
- b) Type: DET + HEAD + POST MOD
- c) labelled bracket: [NP[ART A][N Moment][ADV later]]

4. Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head + Post-modifier

This structure of noun phrase it the most completed element because it combined all the marks. however, this data is only found 1 data which means only 0,4 cover the whole data. here is the data:

Song: Life is worth living

- a) Type: DET + PRE MOD + HEAD + POST MOD
- b) Noun Phrase: A long journey ahead
- c) Labelled Bracket: [NP[ART A][ADJ long][N Journey][ADV ahead]]

Obviously, there are two modifiers which describe and modify the HEAD (Noun). In this case, there is pre-modifier as adjective before the noun and after the noun, there is post modifier as adverb to give additional information of the head.

Thus, this noun phrase is completely constructed by all aspect around the HEAD. Technically, tree diagram showed that a top position as Noun Phrase and divided in four aspects. However, the grammatical process can be seen on the labelled bracketing form which has marked by the part of speech.

5. Head + Post-modifier

This structure is the least found in data source. it is consisted only 1 data, which covered 0.4 % of a whole data. Briefly, this type is only consisted of Head (noun) and Post Modifier. here is the data:

Song: Life is worth living

- a) Noun Phrase: Relationship on a ski slope
- b) Type: HEAD + POST MOD
- c) Labelled bracket:[NP[N relationship][PREP on][ART a][V ski][N slope]]

6. Premodifier + Head

This structure is the least found in data source. it is consisted only 1 data, which covered 0.4 % of a whole data. Briefly, this type is only consisted of Head (noun) and Post Modifier. here is the data:

Song : life is worth living

- a) Noun phrase : Relationship on a ski slope
- b) Type : head +post-modifier
- c) Labelled bracket:[NP[N relationship][PREP on][ART a][V ski][N slope]]

In this case, post modifier as prepositional phrase is modified the

HEAD. The position of modifier is on the end of the phrase, then considered as post-modifier. Therefore, tree diagram only spread two main element and break down the elements proportionally.

Based on the research finding above, it can be stated that the structures of Noun Phrase in Song Lyrics that contained in "Purpose" album consisted of six structures and six of syntactic function. Those data were described and explained depended on the structure of each data. Additional, in stating the combination of grammatical aspect refers to theory of (Burton at all 1986) that explain the types of noun phrase as described on previous part.

Similarly, (Radford 2009) stated that earlier work assumed that there were noun phrases headed by nouns. obviously, the data result showed that there was not a phrase without heading by noun. Thus, by combining a noun with one or more constituents can form a noun phrase (Radford, 2009).

In this case, researcher found the structures of noun phrase is not limited on level premodifier-head-postmodifier. According to Alexiadou (2007) the function of the determiner is to specify the reference of a noun phrase. the noun provides a predicate, and the determiner picks out a particular number of that predicate's extension. Therefore, research finding above showed that determiner as one type of constituent has significant roles in constructing noun phrase.

In addition, the noun phrase (NP) is analysed as having four layers of modification, accommodating (i) qualifying, (ii) quantifying, (iii) localizing, and (iv) discourse modifiers (or discourse-referential modifiers) that a complete analysis of the NP requires an additional, fifth layer of modification for what might be called *classifying modifier* of the noun (Velasco at all, 2008:64).

Based on discussion above, researcher realize that the concept of the theories above is similar applied in analysing and describing both structures and function of noun phrase that have found in song lyrics in album "Purpose".

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the noun phrases which have been found in the song lyrics in "Purpose" album has contributed syntactically and grammatically to build a concept of a appropriate lyric especially in using noun phrase to enrich the meaning of the noun as well as possible.

The Syntactic Function of Noun Phrase

After analysing the structures of Noun Phrase, researcher described and underlined each noun phrase and determined the function of noun phrase in a sentence of song lyrics in "Purpose" album structurally.

Generally, it has been familiar about the common structure of a sentence which consisted of subject, verb, object, and complement. Based on that structure, researcher found that the

noun phrases which have been found has various function in a syntactic structure. Thus, here are the result of syntactic function of noun phrase as shown on table 4..

Therefore, the noun phrase has a function as followed:

a. Subject

In this part, a noun phrase is stated as the subject of a sentence. it can be seen on the sample data below:

b. Subject of completment

This function is proposed to give additional information about the subject of a sentence, it can be seen on sample data below:

A guitar with only **one string**, I can only play one song, ooh (song: All in it). Based on the sample data above, obviously can be stated that the noun phrase "A Guitar" is a main subject, however, the noun phrase "one string" is also stated as a subject complement. Thus, the noun selected NP has a function to be a subject complement.

c. Object

Object The function as object is the most founded form data analysis. Obviously, the position of object is commonly occurred because subject is also stated. here is the sample data of function as subject:

I made a few mistakes (song: No pressure) Structure: [Sentence[SI] [Vmade] [NP[ART a][Q few] [N Mistakes]]

d. Object of Preposition

An indirect object is a word, or clause, that indicates to or for whom or what the action of transitive verb is used following a preposition. as shown data sample below First you wanna go to the left (song: what do you mean) Obviously, before an object is stating, a preposition is stated in front of the object.

e. Object of complement

It is also can be stated as an indirect object which is a word, or clause, that indicates after the direct object is stated. as shown data sample below:

I gave you the key when the door wasn't open (song: Where are u now). Clearly stated that a direct object is a pronoun "You" and followed by object complement "The key".

f. Complement of preposition

Generally, Prepositional complements are defined as the word, phrase, or clause that directly follows the preposition and completes the meaning of the prepositional phrase. as following data:

1) Cause I just need one more shot **at second chances**

2) It's like you're stucture **treadmill**

Based on the research finding above, it can be stated that the types of noun phrase in song lyrics that contained in "purpose" album consisted in of six structures and six of syntactic function. Those data were described and explained depended on the structure of each data. The noun phrase (NP) is analysed as having four layers of modification, accommodating (i) qualifying, (ii) quantifying, (iii)

localizing, and (iv) discourse modifiers (or discourse-referential modifiers) that a complete analysis of the NP requires an additional, fifth layer of modification for what might be called *classifying modifier* of the noun (Daniel at all, 2008:64).

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on research findings, it found that are six structures of noun phrase which have been found in song lyrics in album 'purpose' and six functions of noun phrase. These data were consisted of six structeres: Determiner + Head, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head, Determiner + Head + Post modifier, Determiner + Pre-modifier + Head + Post Modifier, Head + Post modifier, and Pre-modifier + Head. In addition, there are six syntactic functions: as Subject, Subject of Complement, Object, Object of Preposition, Object of Complement., and Complement of Preposition.

Based on the analysis, it can be stated that the use of noun phrase can be a media to provide or give information in detail about a sentence depended on the function attached to the noun phrase.

This research lack of data were found then, researcher sugges for futher researcher to seek other source of data which contain noun phrase theory to compered in this research.

1. For the students suggests to learn more about the noun phrase and phrase generally because it can help us to comprehend the text and in communication properly.

2. For the readers, suggested to learn more about phrases and how to appropriately use in sentence grammatically.
3. For the teacher advised that the teachers fully understand the noun phrase and phrase itself generally.

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