

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Linguistics is a science that studies all forms of language and is therefore directly relevant to all language users (Rahmawati et al, 2019). The science of studying the sentence pattern of a language in linguistics is syntax. Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are arranged in a particular language (Chomsky, 2002:11). Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that syntax is the scientific discipline that studies the principles and order of words, phrases, and clauses that form sentences based on grammatical rules.

Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a phrase is a combination of two or more words that are non-predictive or not related to a predicate. According to Verspoor & Sauter (2009:118), a phrase that contains more than a word usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned. A phrase is not a sentence because the condition of a sentence must have a predicate. A phrase is formed by two or more syntactic units which are its elements in a certain form and category as well as a certain order or order. According to Kim and Sells (2008:22) phrases are projected from the lexical categories and divided into five types, as bellow:

- a. Noun Phrase (NP)
- b. Verb Phrase (VP)
- c. Adjective Phrase (AP)
- d. Adverb Phrase (AdvP)
- e. Prepositional Phrase (PP)

The unity between forms, categories, and the arrangement or sequence of these elements builds a structure of phrases in the language concerned. The structure that underlies a sentence or phrase is sometimes called the phrase structure or phrase marker. Phrases are non-predictive word combinations. This means that the phrase consists of only one function, it can consist of a subject only, it can only consist of verbs or it can be started with a preposition. According to Verspoor & Sauter (2009:119), The head of a phrase are indicated by a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or preposition.

In this study, the writer uses tree diagram theories to analyze sentences. Tree diagram is a sentence analysis using an internal hierarchy of sentences generated by a set of rules (Carnie, 2000:31). According to Bornstein (1977:48), Sentence is the main unit of syntactic analysis that makes it easier to see the sentence parts (phrases) and subpart (part of speech) of the sentence in a tree diagram. A tree diagram of syntax can help to understand the structure of the sentence. Various previous studies have been conducted regarding the utilization of phrase and phrase-structure rules using a tree diagram. The first previous study was “Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Pattern in John Denver’s Song Lyrics” written by Christiano (2018). In result findings, The researcher used a theory of sentence patterns which was proposed by Quirk and Green Baum to find out the patterns of sentences in the lyrics, and he used the theory of phrase structure rules from Katamba, Dobrovolsky, and O’Grady to draw the tree diagram and represent the patterns. The second previous study was conducted by Zulia Fitroh (2019), entitled “A Syntactical Analysis of Phrases Used in *Westlife* Song Lyrics”. The researcher used the tree diagram theory by Bornstein to analyze sentence patterns and types of phrases in *Westlife* song lyrics. The other previous research was conducted by Niswati (2018), the finding

of this study show five idiomatic phrases and all of the idiomatic phrases had their own meaning that was different from their lexical meaning. More previous studies about the phrase writer's discovered from Heryana (2018) that analyze the sentence structures of rap song lyrics using tree diagram and Ulfa Muti'ah Fuad (2021) entitled "*A Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Pattern Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics*" that used tree diagram theory by Bornstein to analysis the data.

One way that can help readers understand phrases is by introducing song lyrics. Many types of literary works have emerged in the arts, including through prose, poetry, song lyrics, and many others that were poured. However, one of these literary works attracted the writer to study the song lyrics. These days, music plays important role in human being life because every human being's life is filled with tension. In that situation, people want to relax their minds, so in that movement to listen and sing a song to give relief to their minds. In this study, the writer selects Anneth's song lyrics as the object. *Anneth Delliencia* is the new singer under *Rans Entertainment* who has already released two songs. She is the winner of the Indonesian Idol Junior in 2018. In this research, Anneth's second single "*Mungkin Hari Ini Esok Atau Nanti*" will be analyzed. Currently, this song is a trend in Indonesia. Official music video "*Mungkin Hari Ini Esok Atau Nanti*" has been 101 million viewers.

This song also entered the top in platform music, such as Top Hits Indonesia in Spotify, Top Joox, etc. this song was also covered by many other Youtubers. Because this song is a trend now, the writer finds this song interesting to be researched. The lyrics of the song "maybe today, tomorrow or another day" by Anneth Delliencia were chosen because the lyrics in each of her songs contain phrases that can accelerate the swing of the eye from one phrase to the next and include greater use of perspective. So that readers are able to grasp a larger group of words in the form of phrases and able to follow groups of words in the form of sentences at one glance.

Actually, there are a lot of students outside who don't really understand the phrases. Maybe many of you already know what a sentence is. But, what about phrases? So in this study, the writer aims to increase students' knowledge in understanding what phrases are and be able to analyze the structure of phrases. Based on the above reasons, we intend to conduct a study on the Anneth Delliencia song entitled "*An Analysis Phrase Structure Rules Used in Anneth Song Lyrics*".