

TYPES OF PHRASE ON JUSTIN BIEBER'S ALBUM (CHANGES)

SKRIPSI

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For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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ABSTRACT

Dini Fauziah. 1702050038. Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes". Skripsi. English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. 2021.

The study discussed about the Types of Phrase. The objectives of this study were : (1) to find what types of phrases used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes", (2) to find which types of phrase that the most frequently used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes", (3) to find how the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes, (4) to find why the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The source of the data was acquired from Justin Bieber's Album "Changes". The technique in analyzing the data was using the theory of Shamo and Resnik (2003). The data was taken 5 songs out of 16 songs on the album. The first analyzed song entitled "Get Me" was found 21 data, second song entitled "Yummy" was found 28 data, the third song entitled "Habitual" was found 26 data, the fourth song entitled "Come Around Me" was found 21 data, and the fifth song entitled "Available" was found 24 data.

Keywords : Types of Phrases, Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"

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Medan, October 2021

Dini Fauziah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a human system of communication that uses arbitrary signals such as voice, gestures or written symbols. People always communicate with each other in social life activities, everything we do must be relate to language. Language has several functions in human life, language also use to share information to each other[1]. Wibowo (2001) says, “ Language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts[2].

It is true the phrases of a language begs cannot complete. Moreover Kemenade (2006) says, “ A language basically like a reference grammar plus dictionary. It is a stock of items and a system of rules for combining those sentences of the language”[3].

Moreover, there are so many languages in the world but we have to learn English because it is an international languages. English is considered to be the first foreign language, because it has an important role in international communication. Learning English as foreign language is quite difficult because there are so many differences between English and Indonesian culture. It has different system of language, different grammatical structures, differences in meaning of words and different sound system.

English is closely related to grammar. Grammar is the important thing that

should be learnt by people. The grammar of language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that languages. Harmer (2001) says, ‘‘Grammar is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language’’[4].

Phrase is a group of words without finite verb forming a part of sentences and have meaning. Phrase is used to form clause and clause is group together to form sentences. So each unit or element is used to form larger units which finally constitute a language. A sentence is one of the most important elements written language. The English phrases have various divisions, such as Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (Adj P), Adverb Phrase (Adv P), and Prepositional Phrase (Prep P) (Ba’dulu, 2008)[5]. Noun phrase is a phrase which has noun or indefinite pronoun as its head word or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Verb phrase is a syntactic unit composed of at least one verb and its dependents objects, complements, and other modifier but not always including the subject. Adjective phrase is a phrase whose head word is an adjective. Adverb phrase is a group of two or more words operating adverbially, meaning that their syntactic function is to modify a verb, an adjective or an adverb. Prepositional phrase is the part of preposition and absolutely it is the part of grammar too[6].

A phrase may be any group of words, often carrying a special idiomatic meaning in this sense it is roughly synonymous with expression. In linguistic analysis, a phrase is a group of words (or possibly single word) that functions as a

constituent in the syntax of a sentence, a single unit within a grammatical hierarchy. A phrase appears within clauses, but it is possible also for phrase to be a clause or contain a clause within it.

The writer as the listener of music wants to enrich knowledge about phrases through the songs, based on writer's experience it is a little bit difficult in classify the types of phrase. This research helps the other listeners understanding about the phrases used on the songs as well. Based on the explanation above, this research were focused on the analysis the types of phrase in the songs with title ‘Types Of Phrase On Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)’.

B. Identification of the Problem

The problems are identified were :

1. Many listeners do not understand what types of phrase that used in the song.
2. Many listeners have difficulty in classify the types of phrase.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is to analyze the five types of phrases that used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes". The limitation of this research is Changes Album.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems are formulated were :

1. What types of phrase used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes" ?

2. What type of phrase that frequently used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes" ?
3. How the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes" ?
4. Why the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes" ?

E. Objectives of the Problems

The objectives of this research are :

1. To find the types of phrases used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"
2. To find which the types of phrase that the most frequently used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"
3. To find how the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"
4. To find why the types of phrases are used on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"

F. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically

Hope this research will give some information for who wants to learn about the types of phrase and also can be a reference for further research.

2. Practically

- a. In research field, this research will give some contribution to hold further

research.

- b. In education field, this research will enrich people's knowledge about the phrases and classify the types of phrases.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Definition of Phrase

A phrase is a small group of words that adds meaning to a sentence. A phrase is not a sentence because it is not complete idea with a subject, a verb and a predicate. Gelderen, (2002) assumes that “ A phrase is a group of words forming a unit and united around a head, ex: a noun or a verb. Since phrases are syntactic units, a number of rules apply to them”[7].

Furthermore, Verspoor, and Sauter (2000) in their books of English Sentence Analysis. An Introductory Course. states that “ A phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned”[8].

2. Types of Phrase

In English, phrase has five types that is : Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase And Prepositional Phrase. (Carnie (2007) says, “ The five formal types of phrases are Verb Phrase, Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Prepositional Phrase”[9]. In addition, The English phrases have various divisions, such as Noun Phrase (NP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adjective Phrase (Adj P), Adverb Phrase (Adv P), and Prepositional Phrase (Prep P) (Ba“dulu, 2008)[5]. Normally, in order to identify a phrase type, it is need to begin by identifying the head word. If the head word is a noun then the phrase is a noun phrase. If it is a verb phrase and so on. However, this approach does not

operate in quite the same way for a prepositional phrase , although a preposition will still be the word.

3. Function of Phrase

Greenbaum, Sidney (1992) says, ‘‘ May be phrases have possible functions, they can be as subject, direct object, indirect object, object complement, modifier and can be an infinitive verb or finite verb’’.

4. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun. Noun phrase or NP is noun whose head is a noun and pronoun, optionally accompanied set of modifier. Noun phrase can use an opposition structure, it is mean that the elements the noun phrase are not in a head modifier relationship, but in relation equality. Carnie (2007) says, ‘‘ Noun phrase consists of a noun (usually a proper noun, pronoun, mass noun or plural noun) can be optimally modified by determiner and adjectives’’[9]. A noun phrase may consist of a single lexical item. On the other hand, noun phrase have the capacity to be long and complex more than the other type phrase. When noun phrase is very long and complex you will need to take care in identify the head word correctly as the noun phrase may well contain more than one noun. One way to identify the head word is decide which word is the most central to the meaning. Noun phrases often function as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions[6]. Noun phrase has four major components occurring in a fixed order: Determiner, that constituent which determines the reference of the noun phrase in its linguistic or situational context; Pre-determiner

which comprises all the modifying or describing constituents before the head, other than the determiners; Head, around which the other constituents cluster; and the Post-determiner, those which comprise all the modifying constituents placed after head[10].

a) Determiner

Determiner is a word, phrase or affix that occurs together with a noun or noun phrase and serves to express the reference of that noun or noun in the context. That is, a determiner may indicate whether the noun is referring to a definite or indefinite element of a class, to a closer or more distant element, to an element belonging to a specified person or thing, to a particular number or quantity, etc. Determiners consist of some types :

- Articles : a/an, the, e.g : the new book, the art
 - Demonstratives : this, that, these, those, e.g : this cat, these cats
 - Possessive determiners : my, your, his, her, etc, e.g : my white shirt
 - Quantifiers : some, any, all, enough, no, every, etc, e.g : all the houses
 - Numerals : one, two, three, etc, e.g : two cakes, one night
- Pre-determiner

Pre-determiner comprises all the modifying or describing constituents before the head, other than the determiners. Specify quantity in the noun which follow them and there are three major types :

- Multiplying expressions, e.g twice my salary
- Fractions, e.g : half my salary

- The word all, e.g : all my salary
- The word both, e.g : both of you
- Rather, e.g : it is rather a small car
- Post-determiner

Post determiner is comprise all the modifying constituents placed after the head. Cardinal and ordinal occupy the post determiner slot. Post determiner take their place before determiners. Post determiner has two types :

- Ordinal : first, second, third, last, e.g : the second language
- Cardinal / quantifier : seven, many, few, a lot of, e.g : many people
- Definite

Definite determiners which imply that the referent of the resulting noun phrase is defined specifically.

- Indefinite

A and *an* are indefinite articles that serve the same purpose, but they cannot be used interchangeably, because *a* is only used before words that begin with consonants and *an* is used only before words that begin with vowels. (Noted : *an* before *h* when it is silent, as in hour, honor, honest and etc).

b) Modifier

A word or phrase that makes specific the meaning of another word or phrase[11].

Examples :

1. A long hot summer

2. A cute life-threatening crisis
3. A nasty gash in his chin which needed medical attention

There are two types post modifier in the last example because each separately modifier gash : a nasty gash in his chin, a nasty gash which needed medical attention.

5. Verb Phrase

The verb phrase in English has noticeably different structure, since the information carries about mood, tenses, modality, aspect and voice is quite different from the information carried by a noun phrase. A verb phrase is a portion of a sentence that contains both of verb and either a direct or indirect object. Carnie (2007) says, “ Verb phrase minimally consist of a single verb followed by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase”[9]. Verb phrase has two functional parts : Auxiliary is a grammatical morpheme carrying information about mood, tense, modality, and voice. Auxiliary subdivided into primary auxiliaries (be, have, do) and modal auxiliaries (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, must, might).

In linguistics, a verb phrase is a syntactic unit composed of at least one verb and its dependents—objects, complements and other modifier but not always including the subject. Thus in the sentence *A fat man put the money quickly in the box*, the words *put the money quickly in the box* are a verb phrase; it consists of the verb *put* and its dependents, but not the subject *a fat man*.

Examples :

1. Sara is helping her sister
 2. They were approaching the motorway
- a) Main verb is a lexical morpheme carrying its lexical information and, usually, an inflection.

Table 2.1 Examples of Verb Phrase as Main Verb

	Auxiliary	Main verb
The car	was	crush
	has been	crushing
	must have been	crushed
	may have been	crushing
	being	crushed

Main form verb phrases are :

Table 2.2 Examples of Verb Phrase with Modal

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Modal
Simple	Walk/walks	Walked	Could walk
Perfect	Has/have walked	Had walked	Could have walked
Progressive	Is/am/are walking	Was/were walking	Could be walking
Passive	Is/am/are walked	Was/were walked	Could be walked
Perfect progressive	Has/have been walking	Had been walking	Could have been walking
Perfect passive	Has/have been	Had been	Could have

	walked	walked	been walked
Progressive passive	Is/am/are being walked	Was/were being walked	Could be being walked

6. Adjective Phrase

Carnie (2007) says, “Adjective phrase consist of an adjective as head, optimally proceeded and followed by modify elements”[9]. An adjective phrase or Adj P is a phrase whose head work is an adjective. It tells us something about the noun it is modifying. The head (participial) word in an adjective :

Table 2.3 Examples of Adjective Phrase

	Pre-determiner	Head	Post-determiner	Complementati on
The weather was	Too Incredibly	Pleasant Hot Cold pleasant	Enough	To be enjoyable

Example of adjective phrases :

1. The hungry cat was feeling aggressive
2. My new shoes felt uncomfortable

7. Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrase is a group of two or more operating adverbially, meaning that their syntactic function is modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb. Adverb phrase or AP is a phrase that do the work of an adverb in a sentence. Carnie (2007) says “Adverb phrase consist of an adverb as a head, optimally proceeded and followed by modifying element”[9]. The adverb phrase in english is nearly

identical to the adjective phrase with the expected changes in form. In adverb phrase, an adverb functions as a head word. Adverb phrase is similar to adjective phrase in structure, except that they are an adverb, instead of an adjective as their head :

Table 2.4 Examples of Adverb Phrase

	Pre-determiner	Head	Post-determiner	Complementation
I spoke too	Quite Very As	Yesterday Often Severely Clearly	Indeed	As I could

Example of adverb phrases :

1. They run quickly
2. This pill will take away the pain temporarily
3. The dog stole the fish slowly

8. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is always followed by noun or pronoun. Prepositional phrase or PP used as adverb usually follow the verb though like adverb, they can be moved to other position in the sentence. A grammatical element means that we apply it to classes of morphemes, phrases, clauses, and even sentences. Carnie (2007) says, “ Prepositional phrase consist of prepositional that followed by a noun phrase”[9].

Prepositional phrase differ from the other four type of phrase that a preposition cannot stand alone as the head word. Although a prepositional is still the head word in prepositional phrase, it has to be accompanied by another element or prepositional complement, if the phrase is to be complete.

Table 2.5 Examples of Prepositional Phrase

	Prepositional	Prepositional complement
I met him	For At On By	Lunch The corner of the street Monday morning A strange coincidence

These are some prepositions :

- At
- By
- For
- In / on
- With / without
- Above
- Over
- Below / under
- To / towards
- Beside
- Between / among
- Despite
- Down
- Except
- From
- Inside
- Until
- Upon

- Via
- Within
- Off
- Onto
- Since
- Through
- During
- Near
- Like
- Into
- Round
- Beyond
- But
- Regarding
- Out / outside
- Past
- Opposite
- Behind
- Around
- Concerning
- Alongside
- Against
- Aboard

Example of prepositional phrases :

1. Sera was searching in the cupboard
2. I will pick her up around 7 pm
3. Jane gave her watch to her closest friend

In addition to being complemented by noun phrases, prepositional phrase can also consist of the preposition that followed by adverb or adverb phrase : *by tomorrow, above here, until now* are three examples.

9. Coordination and Apposition of Phrase

Here the way phrase can be linked together in two specific ways within a clause or sentence. Coordination is the joining together of two linguistic units on an equal footing and most typically uses the conjunction *and* (although *but* and *or* also found). Here an example of noun phrase coordination :

- For supper Lloyd cooked salmon fillets and new potatoes

In this analysis salmon fillets and new potatoes has been treated as a single noun phrase but if we analysis it further we can see that it is actually a compound noun phrase in which two separate noun phrase are joined by the conjunction *and*.

We noted above that coordination involves the joining of elements on an equal basis. Not only are the elements on the above compounds equal in syntactic term, they are the same in formal terms. What this means is that a noun phrase can be only be coordinated with another noun phrase. A combination of, say, an adjective phrase with an adverb would be impossible, example :

- Helen was tired but happily

Another way in which noun phrase co-occur through apposition, as in the following example :

- Jo asked her friend's sister an English teacher for some help

In this sentence there are two adjacent noun phrase – *her friend's sister* and *an English teacher* – which actually refer to the same person. This is known as noun phrase apposition. Apposition is another way of achieving economy in language. we can analyze the given example as a merging and reduction of something like *Jo asked her friend's sister for some help* and *Jo's friend's is an English teacher*[12].

10. Embedding

Phrases are expanded by adding words of other classes, for example by pre-modifying a head noun with a prepositional phrase. The occurrence of one linguistic unit within another is sometimes referred to as embedding. When we say that one linguistic item is embedded within another, we also implying that the embedded item is in some way subordinate to or dependent on the item in which it is embedded.

If we take noun phrase *a nice invitation* as an example, we might describe the adjective *nice* as being embedded within the noun phrase when we consider how the adjective is less central than the head noun *invitation*. It might also helpful to think of an adjective phrase being embedded within the noun phrase when we consider phrase being embedded within the noun phrase when we consider how the adjective *nice* could be modified by the intensifier *rather*

to give *a rather nice invitation*.

The concept of embedding is particularly useful, it allows us to see the potential for repeated patterns in syntactic structure. For example, a prepositions phrase which post-modifies the head of a noun phrase may contain a noun which itself post-modified. Consider the following example of complex noun phrase :

- Jane told an amusing story about her friend with measles

The head word of the whole phrase is story. This head word is post-modified by prepositional phrase *about her friend*. This prepositional phrase contains the noun phrase *her friend* and the head of this noun phrase, *friend*, is itself post-modified by the prepositional phrase *with measles*[12].

11. Head Word

A head word, lemma or catch word is the word under which a set of related dictionary or encyclopedia entries appear. The head word is used to locate the entry and dictates its alphabetical position. Depending on the size and nature of the dictionary or encyclopedia, the entry may include alternative meanings of the word[12]. For example, the head word *bread* may contain the following definitions :

- Bread

(noun)

- A common food made from the combination of flour, water and yeast.

- Money (slang)

(verb)

1. To coat in breadcrumbs
2. To know which side is your bread is buttered
3. To know how act in your own best interest

12. Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

Changes is the fifth studio album by Canadian singer Justin Bieber. It was released on February 14th 2020 serve as the follow up previous album. This album consists of 16 songs (All Around Me, Yummy, Habitual, Come Around Me, Available, Forever, Intention, Running Over, Take It On Me, Second Emotion, Get Me, E.T.A, Changes, Confirmation, That's What Love Is, At Least For Now).

B. Relevant Studies

There are several studies related to this research that have been done before. The first is the study that conducted by Irma Desnelita (2016) in the research with title ‘‘ An Analysis Of Phrase Used In Global Asia Magazine ‘’. In this thesis, the writer proposed two research questions as follows : (1) What type of phrase that are used in Globe Asia Magazine ? (2) What are the most dominant phrase used in Globe Asia Magazine ?. As the result, she found that the dominant type of phrase that used in Global Asia Magazine from 200 sentences are 40% noun phrase, 18,5 % verb phrase, 7% adjective phrase, 7,5% adverb phrase and 27,5% prepositional phrase.

The second study that conducted by Slamet Budiono (2016) in his research with title ‘‘An Analysis Of The Noun And Adverbial Phrases of The Students’ New Item Text’’. In his study, the writer proposed two research questions, 1) What are the type of phrase existing in news item texts produced by the fourth semester students of English Education Department ? (2) What are the profile of phrases which are produced by the students of English Education Department . As the result, the writer found that the dominant type between noun phrase and adverb phrase in the students’ news item text from 45 data was adverb phrase 64,4 % out of 407 phrases, those were adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner and adverb of frequency. The dominant kind of phrase is adverb of place[14].

The third relevant study is the research that conducted by Amalia Prisca Marina (2015) with ‘‘ An Analysis of Phrases in the Lyrics of Taylor Swift’s songs (RED Album). In her thesis, she proposed three research questions (1) What kinds of phrases used in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s songs ? (2) What is the function of each phrase in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s songs ? (3) What is the meaning of the phrases in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s songs ?. As the result, the writer found the first song entitled ‘‘22’’ were found 4 kinds of phrases ‘‘noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase ‘‘ from 25 data, in second song entitled ‘‘Holy Ground’’ were found 4 kinds of phrases ‘‘noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase’’ from 35 data, third song entitled ‘‘The Lucky One’’ were found 5 kinds of phrases ‘‘noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase and adjective phrase’’ from 29

data, and the last song entitled ‘‘Starlight’’ were found 4 kinds of phrases ‘‘ ’noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase’’ from 30 data[15].

The difference between this study with the previous research is this study focused of phrase used on Justin Bieber’s album (Changes), which type that the most frequently used on Justin Bieber’s album (Changes), why and how the phrases are used on Justin Bieber’s album (Changes).

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is a design that is operational to the problem under the study, the concept or design must be clear because it will have a big influence on the problem that will be studied. The concept can facilitate a problem solving to find out the problems contained in the Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber’s Album Changes.

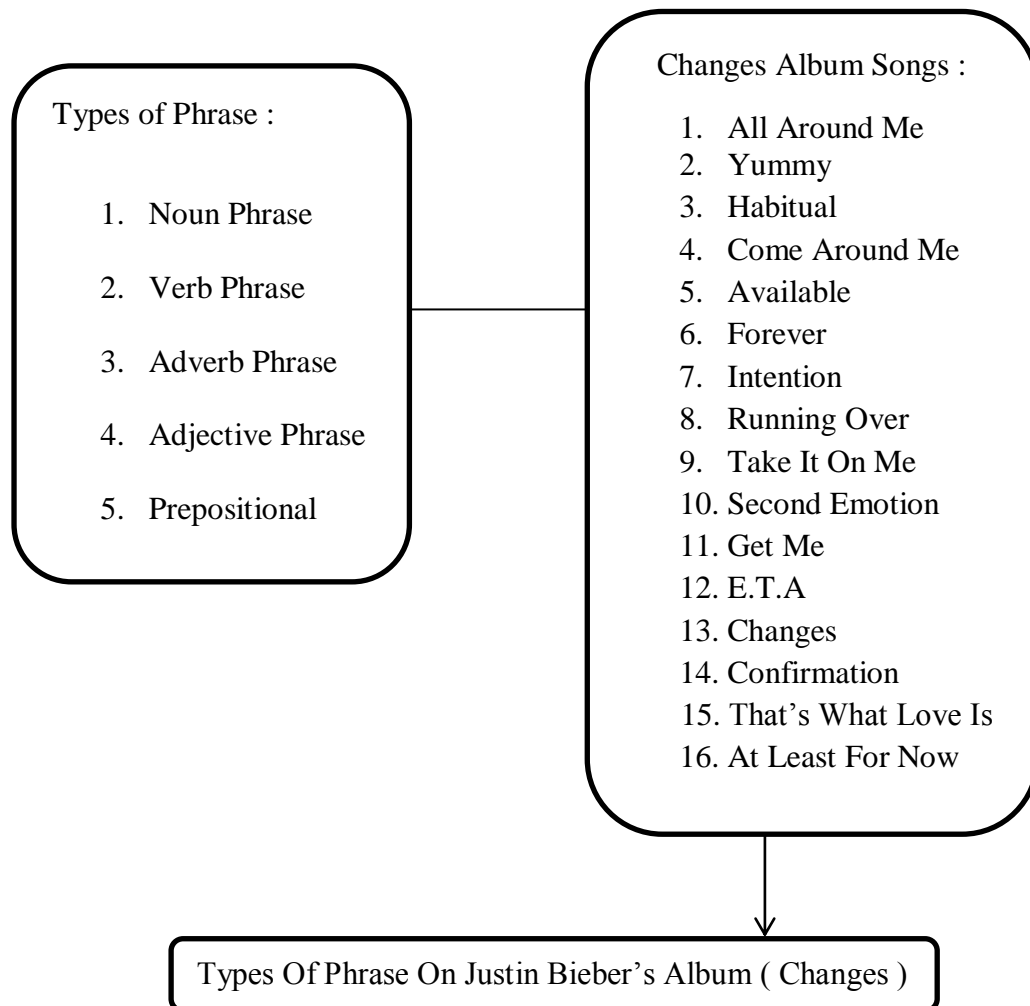


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. According to Hancock (2002) argues, “Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the world in which we live and why things are the way they are”[16]. Qualitative research is concerned with opinions, experiences, and feelings of individual producing subjective data and it also describes social phenomena as they occur naturally. In addition, Kawulich, B. Barbara (2004) assumes that, “ A qualitative content analysis approach to data analysis involves reading and re-reading transcripts, looking for similarities and differences that enable the researcher to develop themes and categories”[16].

Based on the explanation above, the qualitative research concerned of social phenomenon and then it can help us to understand the word and could not be manipulated because qualitative research based on experience. The object of this research is the song album of Justin Bieber “Changes“. There are three steps in conducting this study, those are preparing, collecting and analyzing. First step is preparing, it is consist of choosing the few songs of the album as the data research, the second step is collecting, it is consist of determining the type of phrase based on collected data, and the last step is analyzing, this step stand as core of the research which consist of explaining the definition of phrase and

definition of each types of phrase, classifying the type of phrase, the result will be compared to find out which type of phrase that the most frequently used on the album by using qualitative methods analysis and explaining how and why the phrases are used.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research is the album of Justin Bieber “Changes” that consists of 16 songs with titles (All Around Me, Yummy, Habitual, Come Around Me, Available, Forever, Intention, Running Over, Take It On Me, Second Emotion, Get Me, E.T.A, Changes, Confirmation, That’s What Love Is, At Least For Now). In this case, the writer had chosen five songs as the data. Those songs are Get Me, Yummy, Habitual, Come Around Me, And Available.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

Collecting a required data is one of the important step in the research. For this step, the writer has to determine a suitable technique in collecting the data. There are many ways that can be used to collect data in qualitative method involves observation, interview, documentation. In this case, the writer used documentation way in collecting data which means searching the song lyrics from the internet.

D. The Technique for Analyzing Data

Data analysis is the process of systematically applying logical techniques

to describe and illustrate, condense, recap and evaluate data. According to Shamo and Resnik (2003) says, “ Various analytic procedure provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (phenomenon of interest) present in the data[17]. While data analysis in qualitative research can conclude statistical procedures, many times analysis becomes an ongoing iterative process where data is continuously collected and analyzed almost simultaneously. An essential component of ensuring data integrity is the accurate and appropriate analysis of research findings.

The steps are as follow :

1. Reading and understanding the lyrics of Changes album songs.
2. Choosing and marking the data dealing with phrases.
3. Determine the type of phrase of the song lyrics.
4. Present the data with abbreviation such as,
 - Noun Phrase : NP
 - Verb Phrase : VP
 - Adverb Phrase : AP
 - Adjective Phrase : AdjP
 - Prepositional Phrase : PP
5. Present the data with table and diagram.
6. Conclude the data to find why and how the phrases are used.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

As mentioned on the objectives of the research, this research is aimed on identifying and analyzing the function of the phrase and the type of phrase that most frequently used on Justin Bieber's Album 'Changes'. This chapter explains the result of the research which is divided into two parts, that is findings and discussion. In the data findings, it is points out the types of phrase of the chosen songs, entitled (1) Get Me, consisted of 21 data , (2) Yummy, consisted of 28 data, (3) Habitual, consisted of 26 data, (4) Come Around Me, consisted of 21 data, and (5) Available, consisted of 24 data. The presentations of the data divided as follows :

1. The song entitled 'Get Me'

The data that found are 21 phrases and all the data classified as follow :

1.1 Noun Phrase

Line	Phrase
4 th	The way
7 th	The surface
11 th	These circumtances
18 th	So much chemistry
19 th	A chemist

19 th	My sentences
20 th	This energy
21 st	All the benefits
Amount	8

1.2 Verb Phrase

Line	Phrase
1 st	Don't compare
1 st	Don't fit
4 th	Are blending
8 th	Can tell
8 th	Are asking
10 th	Never intended
11 th	Never thought
20 th	Can't deny
Amount	8

1.3 Prepositional phrase

Line	Phrase
3 rd	Out of this world
4 th	At the way

9 th	On the same wave
11 th	Connect with you
11 th	In these circumstances
Amount	5

2. The song entitled ‘Yummy’

The data that found are 28 phrases and all the data classified as follow :

2.1 Noun Phrase

Line	Phrase
1 st	That Yummy
5 th	The word
5 th	My way
10 th	The morning
13 th	The run
16 th	The way
17 th	Hundreds racks
18 th	Light a match
19 th	The sunset
20 th	My head
20 th	My toes curl
27 th	Any night

27 th	Any day
37 th	My face
38 th	My lady
Amount	15

2.2 Verb phrase

Line	Phrase
15 th	Come around
15 th	Get it done
Amount	2

2.3 Prepositional phrase

Line	Phrase
5 th	On my way
10 th	In the morning
13 th	On the run
14 th	On the side
20 th	In my head
32 nd	On the rise
33 rd	Of my self
35 th	Low on supplies

37 th	With a smile
37 th	On my face
Amount	11

3. The song entitled ‘‘Habitual’’

The data that found are 26 phrases and all the data classified as follow :

3.1 Noun phrase

Line	Phrase
1 st	The sunlight
2 nd	Our eyes
3 rd	Your lips
3 rd	My lips
4 th	Each other’s vice
5 th	Our feelings
5 th	The touching
6 th	The ocean
7 th	Our nights
7 th	Our days
7 th	No repercussion
8 th	Your consumption

9 th	Always rain
10 th	Every scale
12 th	My love
13 th	A moment
19 th	Our love
22 nd	The season
23 rd	A reason
25 th	New perspective
Amount	20

3.2 Verb phrase

Line	Phrase
11 th	Are breathing
23 rd	Never crossed
Amount	2

3.3 Adjective phrase

Line	Phrase
21 st	This whole time
Amount	1

3.4 Prepositional phrase

Line	Phrase
3 rd	On my lips
Amount	1

4. The song entitled ‘Come Around Me’

The data that found are 21 phrases and all the data classified as follow :

4.1 Noun phrase

Line	Phrase
7 th	My skin
10 th	A win-win
23 rd	My lap
36 th	Your mind
38 th	No time
Amount	5

4.2 Verb phrase

Line	Phrase
1 st	Come around
3 rd	Have been with me
8 th	Can't comprehend

36 th	Don't knock
37 th	Come closer
38 th	Don't waste
Amount	6

4.3 Prepositional phrase

Line	Phrase
6 th	With me
7 th	On my skin
8 th	Influence on me
9 th	On top of me
10 th	Okay with this
17 th	On each other
22 nd	Fool with it
23 rd	In my lap
24 th	Move with it
Amount	9

4.4 Adverb Phrase

Line	Phrase
20 th	Down aggressively

Amount	1
---------------	----------

5. The song entitled ‘‘Available’’

The data that found are 24 phrases and all the data classified as follow :

5.1 Noun phrase

Line	Phrase
2 nd	Any sense
14 th	Your hands
15 th	The moments
18 th	This vision
18 th	My head
19 th	A grip
20 th	My bed
33 rd	My arms
Amount	8

5.2 Verb phrase

Line	Phrase
3 rd	Don't speed
16 th	Don't ignore

20 th	Are making
23 rd	Don't make
30 th	Don't mean
Amount	5

5.3 Adjective Phrase

Line	Phrase
34 th	Get frustrated
42 th	Leave it unread
Amount	2

5.4 Prepositional phrase

Line	Phrase
4 th	Under me
8 th	For you
11 th	On your to do list
14 th	Hands on me
18 th	Out my head
19 th	Onto everything
20 th	In my bed
39 th	In my head

Amount	8
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5.5 Adverb phrase

Line	Phrase
2 nd	Being lonely
Amount	1

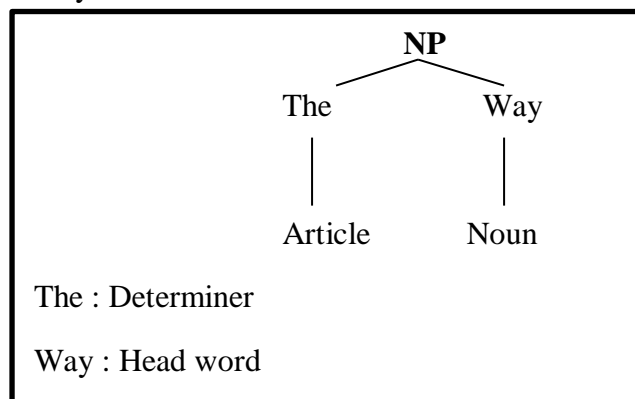
B. Discussion

In discussion presents the analysis of the types of phrases and its structures, the most frequently types used, why and how are the phrases used in the album ‘‘Changes’’ by Justin Bieber.

1. Type of Phrase

1.1 Noun Phrase

- The way



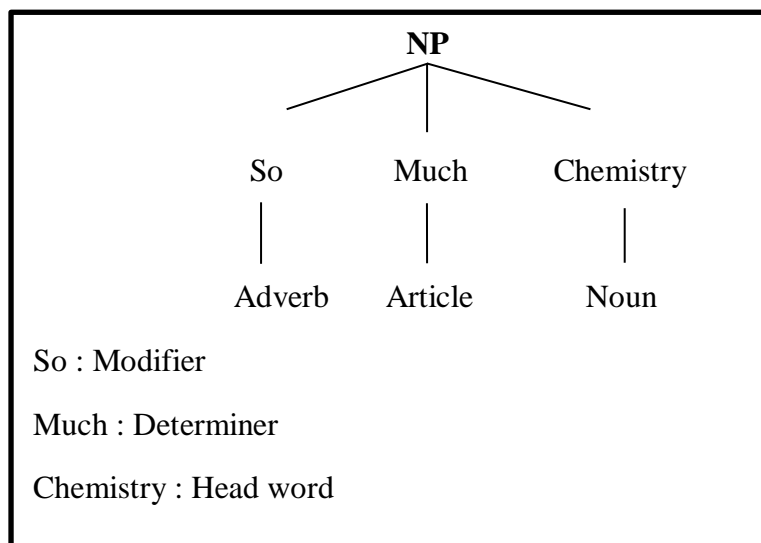
Tree diagram 4.1

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.1 :

- The surface
- These circumstances
- A chemist
- My sentences
- This energy
- All the benefits
- That yummy
- The word
- My way
- The morning
- The run
- The way
- Hundred racks
- The sunset
- My head
- Any night
- Any day
- My face
- My lady
- The sunlight
- Our eyes
- You lips

- My lips
- Our feelings
- The touching
- The ocean
- Our nights
- Our days
- No repercussion
- Your consumption
- Every scale
- My love
- A moment
- Our love
- The season
- A reason
- My skin
- A win-win
- My lap
- Your mind
- No time
- Any sense
- Your hands
- The moments
- This vision

- My head
- A grip
- My bed
- My arms
- So much chemistry



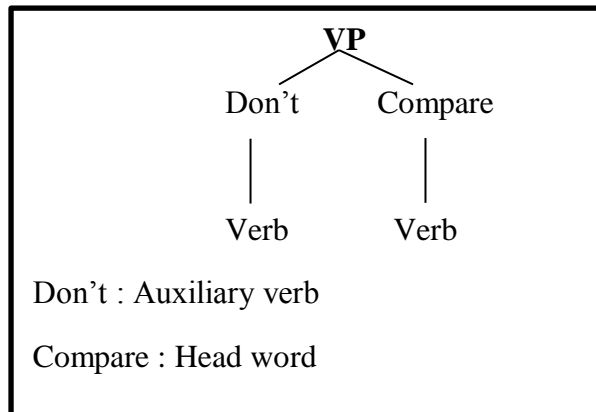
Tree Diagram 4.2

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.2 :

- Light a match
- My toes curl
- Each other's vice
- Always rain
- New perspective

1.2 Verb Phrase

- Don't compare

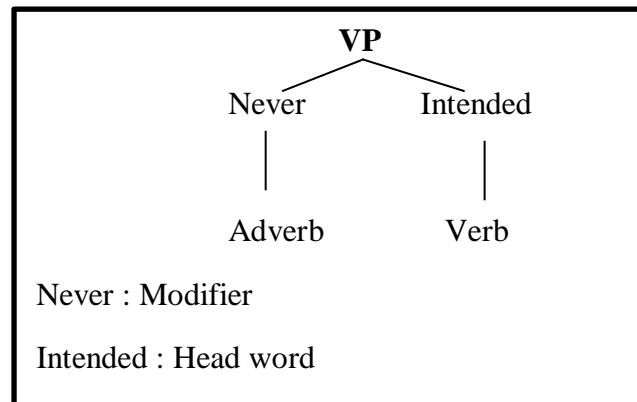


Tree Diagram 4.3

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.3 :

- Don't fit
- Are blending
- Can't tell
- Are asking
- Can't deny
- Are breathing
- Can't comprehend
- Don't knock
- Don't waste
- Don't speed
- Don't ignore
- Are making
- Don't make
- Don't mean

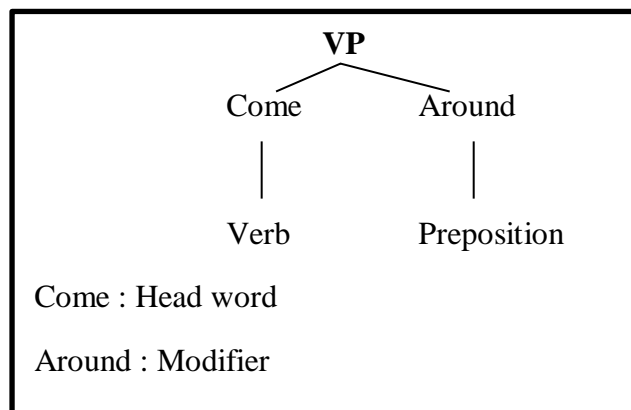
- Never intended



Tree Diagram 4.4

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.4 :

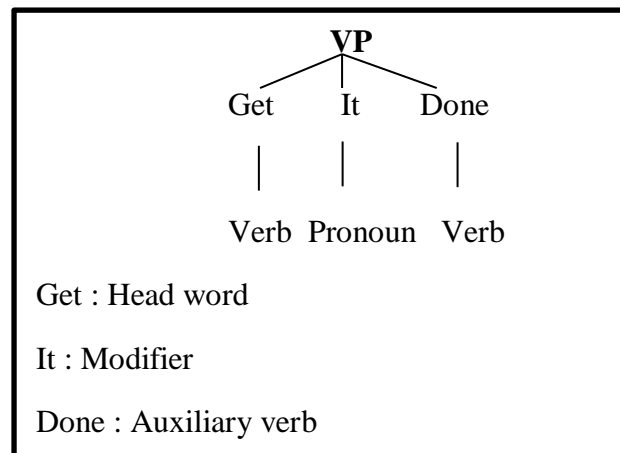
- Never thought
- Never crossed
- Come Around



Tree Diagram 4.5

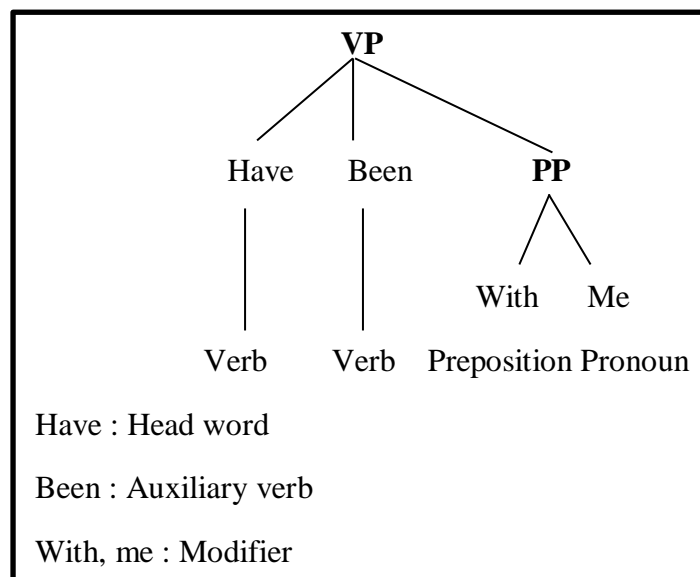
The phrase which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.5 :

- Come closer
- Get it done



Tree Diagram 4.6

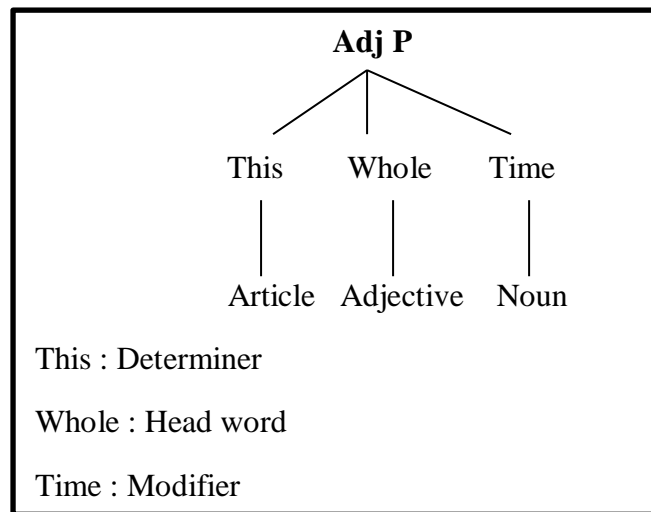
- Have been with me



Tree Diagram 4.7

1.3 Adjective Phrase

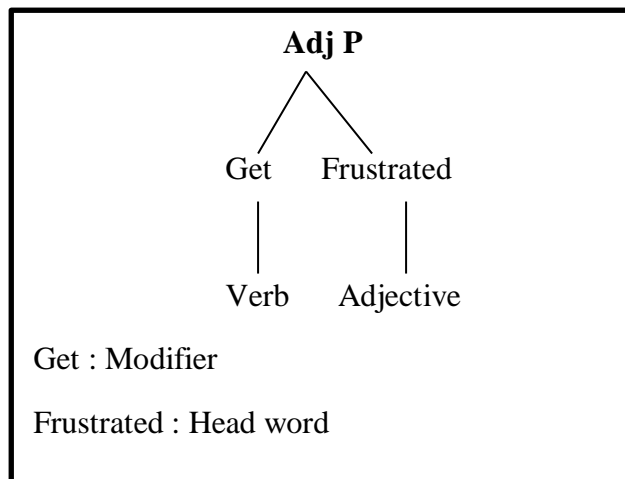
- This whole time



Tree Diagram 4.8

The phrase which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.8 :

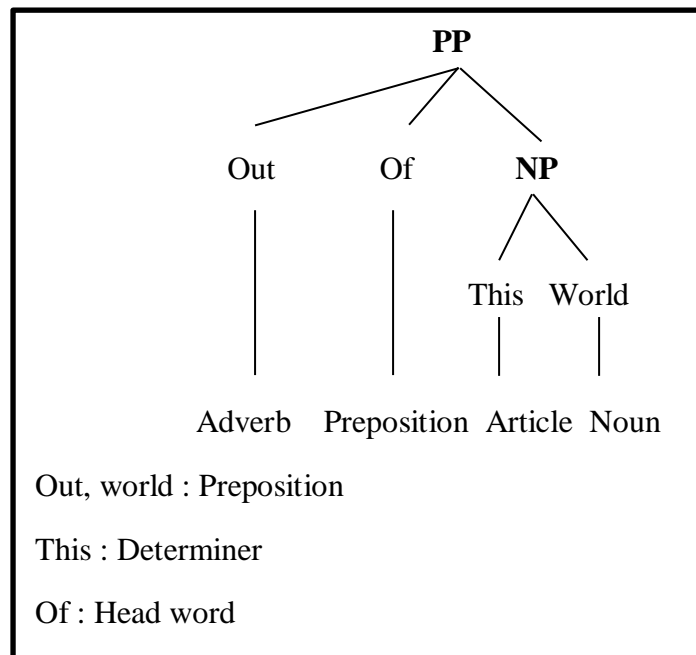
- Leave it unread
- Get frustrated



Tree Diagram 4.9

1.4 Prepositional Phrase

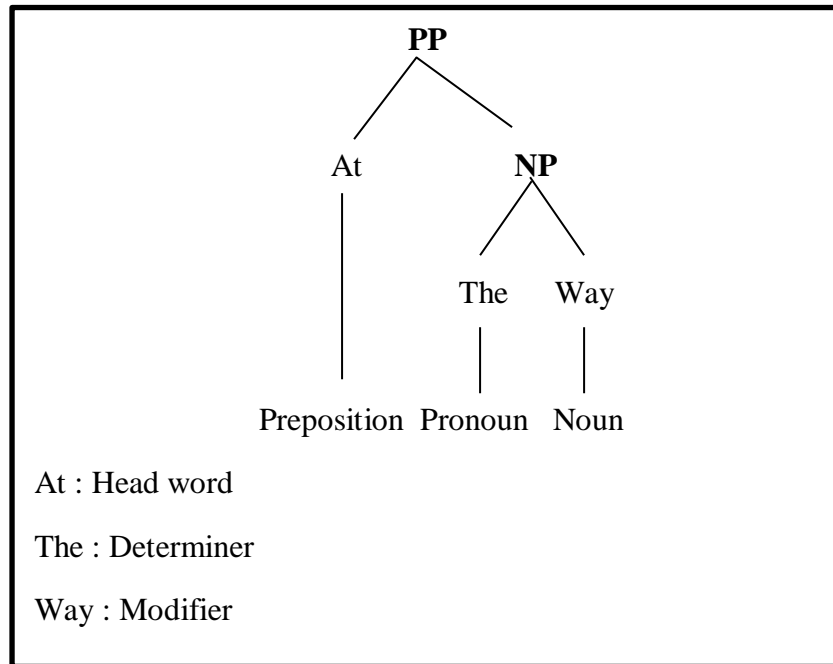
- Out of this world



Tree Diagram 4.10

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.10 :

- On the same wave
 - Connect with you
 - In these circumstances
 - On top of me
 - Okay with this
 - On each other
 - Fool with it
 - Move with it
 - On your to do list
- At the way

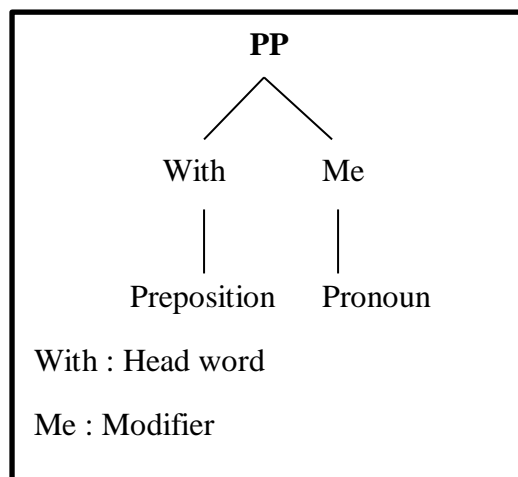


Tree Diagram 4.11

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.11 :

- On my way
- In the morning
- On the run
- On the side
- In my head
- On the rise
- Of my self
- With a smile
- On my face
- On my lips
- On my skin

- Influence on me
- In my lap
- I'm in it
- Hands on me
- Out my head
- Onto everything
- In my bed
- In my head
- With me



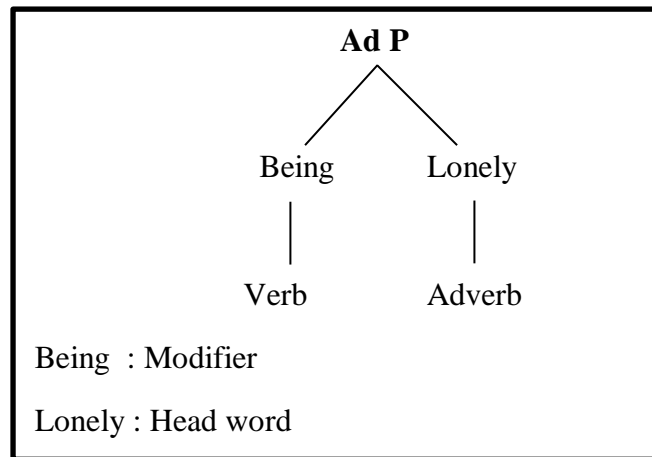
Tree Diagram 4.12

The phrases which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.12 :

- Under me
- For you

1.5 Adverb Phrase

- Being lonely



Tree Diagram 4.13

The phrase which has similar structure to tree diagram 4.13 :

- Down aggressively

2. The most frequently used phrase

2.1 Get me

Total : 21 data

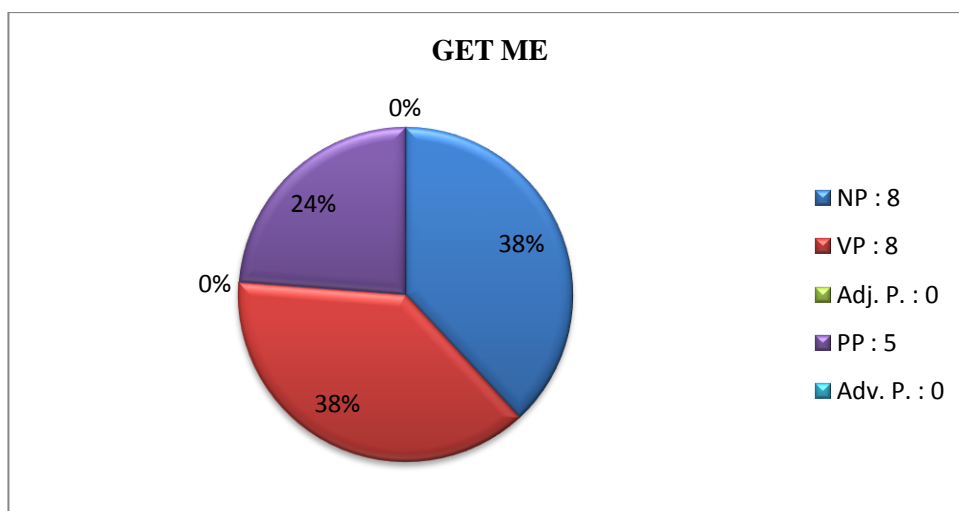


Diagram 4.1 Get Me Song

2.2 Yummy

Total : 28 data

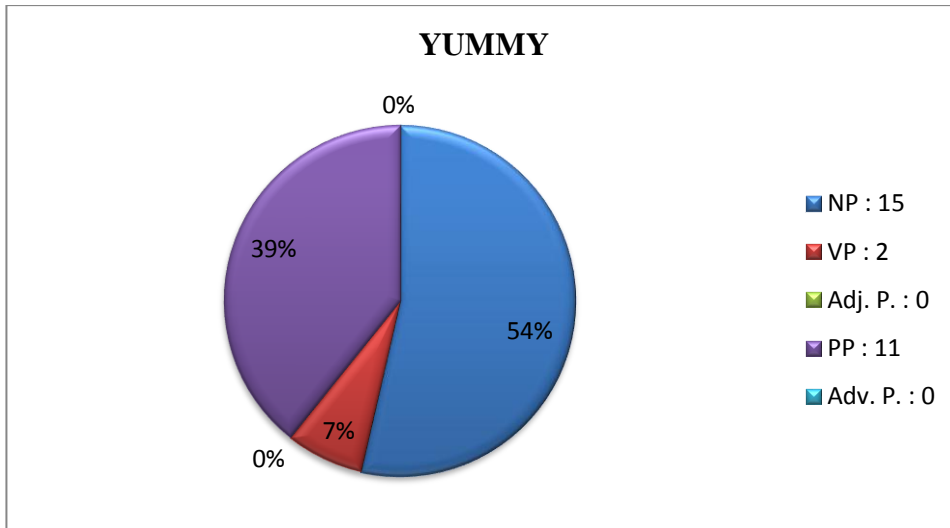


Diagram 4.2 Yummy Song

2.3 Habitual

Total : 26 data

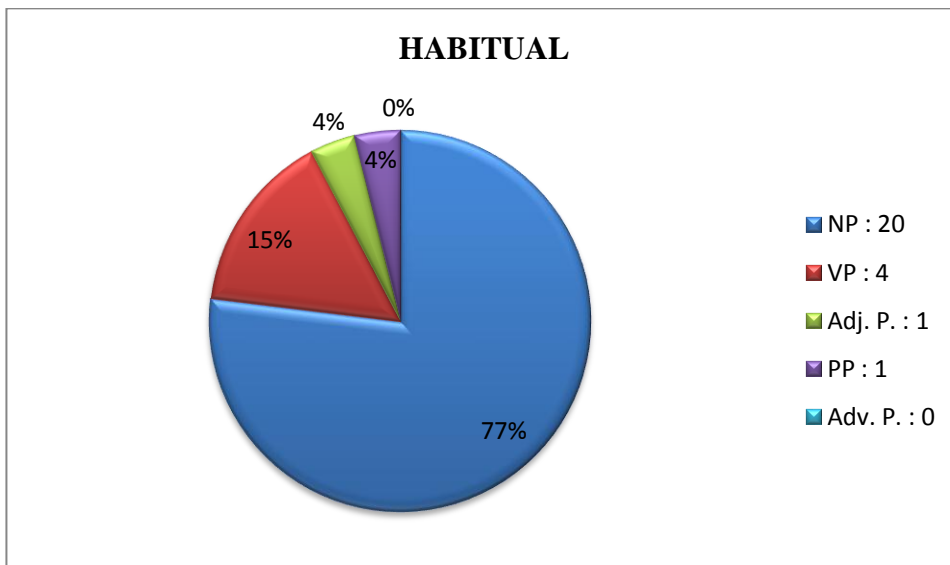


Diagram 4.3 Habitual Song

2.4 Come Around Me

Total : 21 data

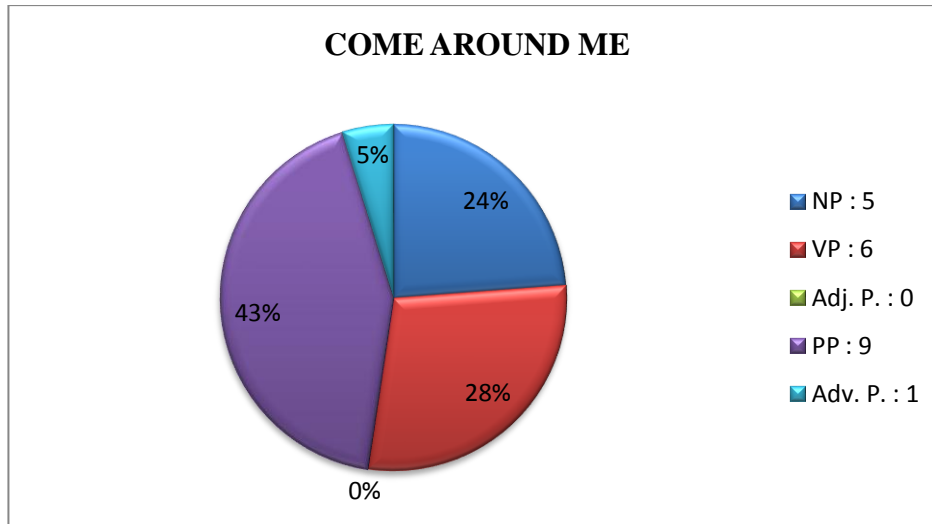


Diagram 4.4 Come Around Me Song

2.5 Available

Total : 24 data

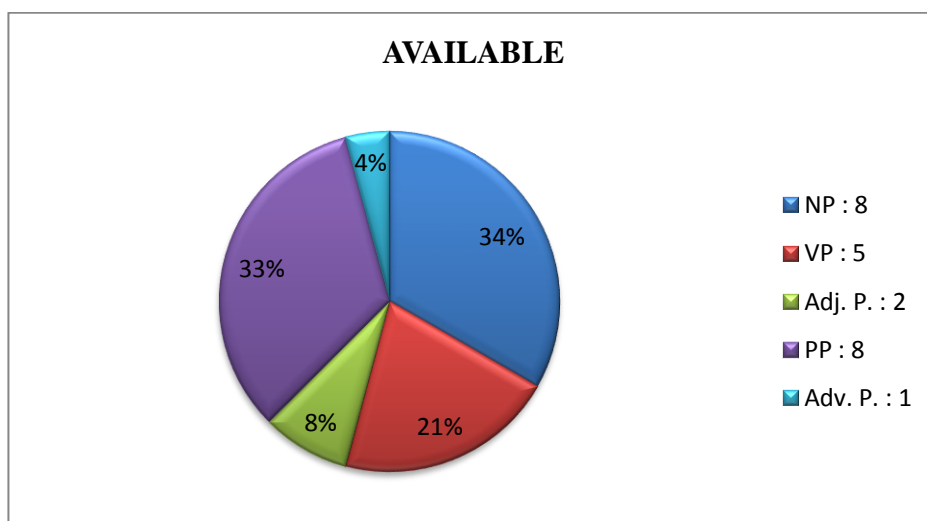


Diagram 4.5 Available song

3. Why are the phrase used ?

3.1 Get Me Song

This song consists of three types of phrases i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. The most frequently used phrases are noun phrase and verb phrase because it tells about the perfect relationship couple which means as noun, each of them completes each other to make the relationship so easy and happy. Noun phrase consists of a noun that modified by determiners and adjectives. Furthermore, the song talks about the undeniable chemistry between them which explained in the 18th line. Chemistry refers to the connection between two people on the bases of how well they understand each other. The feeling of understanding between each other stands as verb phrase. The prepositional phrase explains each other's circumstances.

3.2 Yummy Song

This song consists of three types of phrases i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase and prepositional phrase. The most frequently used phrase is the noun phrase. Noun phrase consists of a noun that modified by determiners and adjectives and verb phrase minimally consist of a single verb followed by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. It is because the song tells about a plenty of feelings, proves that the couple has wasted no time getting to know each other intimately, as man and wife which stands as noun. In addition, the phrase "that yummy" means an ode to a young couple in love with expendable incomes and few cares in the world. Prepositional phrase provides information about locations

and times.

3.3 Habitual Song

This song consists of four types of phrases i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase. The most frequently used phrase is the noun phrase because it tells about a love that is a habit, hence the title Habitual can be assumed to be about the singer's wife. So, this song mentioned a plenty kind of feelings which stands as noun. Whereas verb phrase, adjective and prepositional phrase explains noun.

3.4 Come Around Me Song

This song consists of four types of phrases i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase and adverb phrase. The most frequently used phrase is the prepositional phrase because the song revealing look into singer's life at home which stands as preposition and how he feels with his wife. Prepositional phrase consists of prepositional that followed by a noun phrase. Moreover, the can be described as an intimacy in the bedroom which stands as preposition and the title contain preposition as well. Whereas noun phrase and verb phrase explains noun.

3.5 Available

This song consists of five types of phrases i.e. noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase and adverb phrase. The most frequently used phrase are noun phrase and prepositional phrase, because this song is about love which stands as a noun where the singer explained his strong sensual dependency on his wife. Noun phrase consists of a noun that modified by determiners and adjectives and prepositional phrase always followed by a noun

phrase. Furthermore, he will always be there for her which explained in the 7th and 8th line ‘‘I’m available, yeah for you I am’’. Verb phrase stands to explain noun as well.

4. How are the phrase used ?

4.1 Noun Phrase

The noun phrase used in those songs to inform the subject and the object of the songs. Noun phrases often function as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. For examples:

- a) Get me song : 7th line (the surface), 19th line (my sentences), 20th line (this energy).
- b) Yummy song : 5th line (the word), 19th line (the sunset), 20th line (my toes curl)
- c) Habitual song : 2nd line (our eyes), 3rd line (your lips), 6th line (the ocean)
- d) Come around me song : 10th line (a win-win), 36th line (your mind)
- e) Available song : 20th line (my bed), 33rd line (my arms)

4.2 Verb phrase

The verb phrase carries the information about mood, tenses, modality, aspect, and voice. Verb phrase has two functional parts : Auxiliary is a grammatical morpheme carrying information about mood, tense, modality, and voice. Auxiliary subdivided into primary auxiliaries (be, have, do) and modal auxiliaries (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, must, might). For examples :

- a) Get me song : 8th line (can tell)
- b) Yummy song : 15th line (get it done)
- c) Habitual song : 11th (are breathing)
- d) Come around me song : 1st (come around)
- e) Available song : 22nd line (don't mean)

4.3 Adjective phrase

An adjective phrase or Adj P is a phrase whose head work is an adjective.

It tells us something about the noun it is modifying. For examples :

- a) Habitual : 21st line (this whole time)
- b) Available : 34th line (get frustrated)

4.4 Adverb phrase

The adverb phrase in English is nearly identical to the adjective phrase with the expected changes in form. For example :

- a) Come around me song : 20th line (down aggressively)
- b) Available song : 2nd line (being lonely)

4.5 Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase differ from the other four type of phrase that a preposition cannot stand alone as the head word. Prepositional phrase is always followed by noun or pronoun. For examples :

- a) Get me song : 3rd line (out of this world), 4th line (looking at the way)

- b) Yummy song : 5th line (on my way), 20th line (in my head), 37th line (on my face)
- c) Habitual song : 3rd line (on my lips)
- d) Come around me song : 7th line (on my skin), 23rd line (in my lap)
- e) Available song : 18th line (out my head), 20th line (in my bed)

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research was conducted in order to find out the types of phrases contained of 5 chosen songs lyric on Changes Album by Justin Bieber, the functions of the phrases and the most frequently used phrase of each song. The result can be concluded as follows :

1. The types of phrases found in the chosen songs entitled (1) Get Me : 21 data, consisted of 8 noun phrases, 8 verb phrases, and 5 prepositional phrases; (2) Yummy : 28 data, consisted of 15 noun phrases, 2 verb phrases, and 11 prepositional phrases; (3) Habitual : 26 data, consisted of 20 noun phrases, 4 verb phrases, 1 adjective phrase, and 1 prepositional phrase; (4) Come Around Me : 21 data, consisted of 5 noun phrases, 6 verb phrase, 9 prepositional phrases and 1 adverb phrase; (5) Available : 24 data, consisted of 8 noun phrases, 5 verb phrases, 2 adjective phrases, 8 prepositional phrases and 1 adverb phrase.
2. The most frequently used phrase of each song, first song entitled ‘‘Get Me’’ is dominated by noun phrase and verb phrase (8 data), second song entitled ‘‘Yummy’’ is dominated by noun phrase (15 data), third song entitled ‘‘Habitual’’ is dominated by noun phrase (20 data), the fourth song entitled ‘‘Come Around Me’’ is dominated by prepositional phrases (9 data) and fifth

song entitled “Available” is dominated by noun phrase and prepositional phrase (8 data).

3. The singer used phrases based on the meaning of the song. The first song entitled Get Me mostly used noun phrase and verb phrase because the song talk about the relationship between two people. Second song entitled Yummy mostly used noun phrase because the song talk about the plenty of feelings between two people. Third song entitled Habitual mostly used noun phrase because the song talk about love which love stands as a noun. Fourth song entitled Come Around Me mostly used prepositional phrase because the song talk about singer’s life at home, and the fifth song entitled Available mostly used noun phrase and prepositional phrase because the song talk about singer’s sensual dependency on his wife.
4. The singer used the phrases based on the function of phrase itself. First, the noun phrase used in those songs to inform the subject and the object of the songs. Noun phrase found in all of identified songs. Second, the verb phrase carries the information about mood, tenses, modality, aspect, and voice. Verb phrase found in all of identified songs. Third, the adjective phrase is a phrase whose head work is an adjective. It tells us something about the noun it is modifying. Adjective phrase only found in Habitual and Available song. Fourth, the adverbial phrase is a group of words that refines the meaning of a verb, adjective, or adverb. Adverb phrase only found in Come Around Me and Available song and the fifth, the prepositional phrase is always followed by noun or pronoun. Prepositional phrase found in all identified songs.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results, the researcher proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. For the teachers / the readers, this study is expected to give worthy contributions, furthermore, the researcher hopes this study can give advantages for the teacher to teach English by using songs as media, because this media is interesting to increase the students' skill, and it has a positive impact for the students and it is contain full of knowledge about linguistics, syntax, and grammar etc. Furthermore, this result of study contains many examples about 5 kinds of phrases, so that the researcher hopes the teacher/ the reader can understand this study easily, and may this study enriches the students' knowledge about Syntax especially about phrases.
2. For the next researcher The result of this study is hopefully can be used as source or references in conducting further studies about Syntax concerning of phrases, because this study contains of knowledge about phrases. In addition this study can help and become alternative reference to the next researcher to explain more about Syntax especially phrases.

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APPENDICES

Cover Album ‘Changes’ by Justin Bieber



Biography of Justin Bieber

Justin Drew Bieber was born March 1st 1994, he is a Canadian singer. He was discovered by American record executive Scooter Braun and signed with RBMG Records in 2008, gaining recognition with the release of his debut seven-track EP *My World* (2009) and soon establishing himself as a teen idol.

Bieber achieved commercial success with his debut studio album, *My World 2.0* (2010), which debuted atop the *Billboard* 200, making him the youngest solo male act to top the chart in 47 years. The album also contained the internationally successful single "Baby", which became one of the highest certified singles of all time in the US. His second studio album, *Under the Mistletoe* (2011), became the first Christmas album by a male artist to debut at number one on the *Billboard* 200. His third studio album, *Believe* (2012), saw him experiment with dance-pop. Following *Believe*, Bieber was involved in various controversies and legal issues between 2013 and 2014, which had a drastic impact on his public image.

Bieber's fourth studio album, *Purpose*, was released in 2015. It was preceded by "Where Are Ü Now", a collaboration with Jack Ü, which saw Bieber explore EDM, and win the Grammy Award for Best Dance Recording. *Purpose* embodied a multi-genre production and produced three U.S. number-one singles: "Love Yourself", "Sorry", and "What Do You Mean?". He became the first artist in history to occupy the entire top three of the U.K. singles chart, as the singles charted at positions 1, 2 and 3 simultaneously. Bieber diversified on numerous collaborations between 2016 and 2017 including DJ

Khaled's "I'm the One", which reached number one on the US *Billboard* Hot 100. A week later, he released his remix to Luis Fonsi and Daddy Yankee's "Despacito", claiming his subsequent chart-topper. It tied the then-record for most weeks atop the *Billboard* Hot 100 and made Bieber the first artist in history to chart new number-one singles in consecutive weeks. As of September 2021, "Despacito" holds the number-one position on the Greatest of All Time Hot Latin Songs chart. In 2019, he released a country collaboration with Dan + Shay, "10,000 Hours", for which he won the Grammy Award for Best Country Duo/Group Performance.

His fifth studio album, *Changes* (2020), saw Bieber employ a R&B-centric direction. The album debuted atop the *Billboard* 200, making him the youngest soloist to have seven U.S. number-one albums, breaking a 59-year-old record held by Elvis Presley. In May 2020, Bieber released a duet with Ariana Grande, "Stuck with U", which reached number one in the U.S. His sixth studio album, *Justice* (2021), produced the number-one single "Peaches". In July 2021, Bieber released a collaboration with the Kid Laroi, "Stay", which became his eighth number-one single in the U.S.

Bieber is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, with estimated sales of over 150 million records worldwide. He is credited with three Diamond certifications from the RIAA for "Baby", "Sorry" and "Despacito". He has received numerous accolades, including two Grammy Awards, 32 Guinness World Records, a record 21 MTV Europe Music Awards, 23 Teen Choice Awards, 21 *Billboard* Music Awards, 18 American Music Awards,

two Brit Awards, six MTV Video Music Awards, and a Latin Grammy Award. *Time* named Bieber one of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2011, and he was included on *Forbes'* list of the top ten most powerful celebrities in 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Get Me Lyric

1. Oh, you don't compare, don't fit in with 'em, do you get me?
2. Judgin' by the way you open up, you get me
3. Ooh, out of this world, hands on, baby, now you send me
4. Lookin' at the way we're blendin' in, you get me
5. Ha ha ha, you get me
6. Ha ha ha, you get me
7. See, you lookin' beyond the surface
8. Can tell by the questions you're asking, you got me low-key nervous
9. It feels like we're on the same wave, yeah
10. Never intended to relate, I mean, what are the chances?
11. Never thought I'd connect with you, not in these circumstances
12. Oh, you don't compare, don't fit in with 'em, do you get me?
13. Judgin' by the way you open up, you get me
14. Ooh, out of this world, hands on, baby, now you send me
15. Lookin' at the way we're blendin' in, you get me
16. Ha ha ha, you get me
17. Ha ha ha, you get me
18. Ooh, there's so much chemistry
19. Like a chemist how you finishin' my sentences
20. In the center, no, we can't deny this energy
21. How 'bout reapin' all the benefits? Yeah
22. Never intended to relate, I mean, what are the chances?
Never thought I'd connect with you, not in these circumstances,
no
23. Oh, you don't compare, don't fit in with 'em, do you get me?
24. Judgin' by the way you open up, you get me (yeah, you really get me, ooh)
25. Ooh, out of this world, hands on, baby, now you send me (ooh, that's where you send me)
26. Lookin' at the way we're blendin' in, you get me (ooh, you really get me)
27. Ha ha ha, you get me (ooh)
28. Ha ha ha, you get me (whoa)
29. Oh, you get me, yeah
30. You get me, yeah
31. You get me, yeah
32. You get me, yeah

Yummy Lyric

1. Yeah, you got that yummy-yum
2. That yummy-yum, that yummy-yummy
3. Yeah, you got that yummy-yum
4. That yummy-yum, that yummy-yummy
5. Say the word, on my way
6. Yeah, babe, yeah, babe, yeah, babe
7. Any night, any day
8. Say the word, on my way
9. Yeah, babe, yeah, babe, yeah, babe
10. In the mornin' or the late
11. Say the word, on my way
12. Bona fide stallion
13. Ain't in no stable, no, you stay on the run
14. Ain't on the side, you're number one
15. Yeah, every time I come around, you get it done
16. Fifty-fifty, love the way you split it
17. Hundred racks, help me spend it, babe
18. Light a match, get litty, babe
19. That jet set, watch the sunset kinda, yeah, yeah
20. Rollin' eyes back in my head, make my toes curl, yeah, yeah
21. Yeah, you got that yummy-yum
22. That yummy-yum, that yummy-yummy
23. Yeah, you got that yummy-yum
24. That yummy-yum, that yummy-yummy
25. Say the word, on my way
26. Yeah, babe, yeah, babe, yeah, babe
27. Any night, any day
28. Say the word, on my way
29. Yeah babe, yeah babe, yeah babe
30. In the mornin' or the late
31. Say the word, on my way
32. Standin' up, keep me on the rise
33. Lost control of myself, I'm compromised
34. You're incriminating, no disguise
35. And you ain't never runnin' low on supplies
36. Hop in the Lambo', I'm on my way
37. Drew House slippers on with a smile on my face
38. I'm elated that you are my lady
39. You got the yum, yum, yum, yum
40. You got the yum, yum-yum, woah

Habitual Lyric

1. Flowers open when they feel the sunlight
2. Moonrise, tide change right before our eyes
3. Aggressive but softly, you place your lips on my lips
4. We're each other's vice
5. Our feelings, they go deep, deeper than the touching
6. Deeper than the ocean, so we ain't never rushing through
7. Our days, or our nights, ain't no repercussions
8. Never get enough, I'm only for your consumption
9. Always rain the most in April
10. Every scale needs to be stable
11. Earth keeps spinnin' around, we're breathin', so thankful
12. My love for you's habitual, yeah (Oh, yeah)
13. Not for a moment, but forever
14. Know it sounds untraditional, yeah
15. Never ungrateful for it
16. That's how we both want it habitual
17. Can't nobody keep me like you
18. Call it unconventional
19. Our love is habitual, yeah
20. Na-na, da-da, da-da, da-da
21. Just to think that we've been out here this whole time
22. Workin' through the seasons
23. Never crossed paths 'til we had a reason
24. Now let's fast-forward, look up
25. A whole new perspective for life
26. Always rain the most in April
27. Every scale needs to be stable
28. Earth keeps spinnin' around, we're breathin', so thankful
29. My love for you's habitual, yeah (So habitual)
30. Not for a moment, but forever
31. Know it sounds untraditional, oh yeah (No)
32. Never ungrateful for it (Never ungrateful)
33. That's how we both want it (Oh)
34. Habitual (Yeah)
35. Can't nobody keep me like you (Oh, keep me like you)
36. Call it unconventional (Call it unconventional)
37. Our love is habitual, yeah (Our love is habitual, oh)

Come Around Me Lyric

1. When you come around me
2. Treat me like you miss me
3. Even though you've been with me
4. When you come around me
5. Do me like you miss me
6. Even though you've been with me
7. Diggin' the way you feel on my skin
8. Got influence on me, can't comprehend
9. Oh no, next thing you know you're on top of me
10. Okay with this, I call that a win-win
11. So when you come around me
12. Treat me like you miss me
13. Even though you've been with me
14. When you come around me
15. Do me like you miss me
16. Even though you've been with me
17. Let's not miss out on each other
18. Let's get it in expeditiously
19. All that I want for you is perfection
20. Pull me down aggressively
21. Who taught you how to drive stick?
22. You a fool with it, love the way you fool with it
23. And the way you motion, motion in my lap
24. Love the way you move with it
25. So when you come around me
26. Treat me like you miss me
27. Even though you've been with me
28. When you come around me
29. Do me like you miss me
30. Even though you've been with me
31. Let's not miss out on each other
32. Let's get it in expeditiously
33. All that I want for you is perfection
34. Pull me down aggressively
35. When I rise up, baby don't shy up
36. Open your mind, don't knock it 'til you try it, darlin'
37. Show off when you come closer
38. Don't waste no time, love it when I'm in it shawty

Available Lyric

1. Thinkin' 'bout you, it ain't always 'bout me
2. Don't make any sense in you being lonely
3. Hurry up and get here now but don't speed
4. I'll never get over you up under me
5. I'm available (Yeah-yeah)
6. Oh, yes I am (Yeah-yeah)
7. I'm available (Yeah-yeah)
8. Yeah, for you I am
9. Don't mean to sound desperate
10. But you made it like this
11. Say I'm number one on your to-do list
12. I'm available (Yeah-yeah)
13. I'm available
14. Nothin' like your hands on me
15. Regret the moments that they're off me and let it sink in
16. Hear me talkin', don't ignore me
17. I was just about to call it, what you thinkin'?
18. Been thinkin' 'bout you can't get this vision out my head
19. Got a grip, I'm holdin' onto everything you say
20. You're makin' this up just to get you in my bed
21. If you ain't left, yeah, you can go ahead
22. Thinkin' 'bout you, it ain't always 'bout me
23. Don't make any sense in you being lonely
24. Hurry up and get here now but don't speed
25. I'll never get over you up under me
26. I'm available (Yeah-yeah)
27. Oh, yes I am (Yeah-yeah)
28. I'm available (Yeah-yeah)
29. Yeah, for you I am
30. Don't mean to sound desperate
31. But you made it like this
32. Say I'm number one on your to-do list
33. Got my arms wide open (Arms wide open)
34. I get frustrated when you're busy
35. Lately that's been more than often, baby what is this?
36. It's like "Do you even miss me?"
37. Feelin' less than priority
38. You got me convinced
39. Convinced I'm the only one trippin' in my head
40. Because in reality you live in my bed
41. I'm supposed to hold onto everything you said
42. Yes or no question, don't leave it unread



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Form K-1

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Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan Hormat, yang bertanda tangan diawah ini :

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 NPM : 1702050038
 Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Kredit Kumulatif : 120 SKS IPK = 3,53

Persetujuan Ket/Sekretaris Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Phrasal Verb in Jakarta Post Politic, Entertainment, and Technology Article	
	The Type of Sentence in A Novel " The Fault In Our Stars " : Compound and Complex Sentence	
19/04/2021	Phrase and Its Type on Justin Bieber's Album " Changes "	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya, ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2021
 Hormat Pemohon,

Dini Fauziah

Keterangan :

- Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Untuk Dekan/Sekretaris Program Studi
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu 'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Dini Fauziah
NPM : 1702050038
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

" Phrase and Its Type on Justin Bieber's Album " Changes " "

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Erlindawaty, M.Pd

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurus selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Medan, 17 April 2021
Hormat Pemohon,

Dini Fauziah

Keterangan

- Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
 - Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
 - Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Nomor : 1051 /IL3/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Dini Fauziah
N P M : 1702050038
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Phrase and Its Type on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"
Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 29 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 18 Ramadhan 1442 H
30 April 2021 M



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Alfianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN: 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – I bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Dini Fauziah
 NPM : 1702050038
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui oleh :

UMSU

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh,
 Ketua Program Studi

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd



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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Nama Mahasiswa : Dini Fauziah
 NPM : 1702050038
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Jum'at
 Tanggal : 10 September 2021

Dengan Judul Proposal : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
 Pada Tanggal : September 2021

Wassaalam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
 Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Dini Fauziah
 NPM : 1702050038
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat pada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 10 November 2021

Hormat saya,
 Yang membuat Pernyataan



(Dini Fauziah)

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.



Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya
Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Nomor : 2170 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
Hal : **Permohonan Izin Riset**

Medan, 11 Shafar 1443 H
18 September 2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di
Tempat

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa : Dini Fauziah
NPM : 1702050038
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb



Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd
NIDN 0115057302

Penting!!



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Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dini Fauziah
NIM : 1702050038
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

“Types of Phrases on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)”

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 15 Rabiul Akhir 1443 H
19 November 2021 M

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | T



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



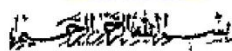
MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238
 Website : <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor :1700/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021



Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Dini Fauziah
NPM : 1702050038
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 07 Shafar 1443 H.
 14 September 2021 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan

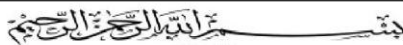


Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id



BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Jum'at Tanggal 10 September Tahun 2021 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Dini Fauziah
N P M : 1702050038
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album (Changes)

NO	MASUKAN/SARAN
Chapter I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the expert's opinion to the latest one - Change the formulation of the problem - Change the objective of the problem
Chapter II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change the expert's opinion to the latest one
Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use Mendeley
KESIMPULAN	<input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui <input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui Dengan Adanya perbaikan <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak

Medan, 15 September 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Ambar Wulan Sari, S.Pd., M.Pd

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Dini Fauziah
 NPM : 1702050038
 Judul Skripsi : Types of Phrase on Justin Bieber's Album "Changes"

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan
18/10-21	Chapter I - Background of the Study - Formulation of the Problem - Conceptual Framework	
24/10-21	Chapter II Conceptual Framework	
28/10-21	Chapter III Research Design	
5/11-21	Chapter IV Data Analysis	
10/11-2021	Conclusion Kefame	

Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, November 2021
 Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

CURRICULUM VITAE

DATA PERSONAL

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Mobile Phone : 0822-8381-8434
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EDUCATION :

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 118261 Aek Torop, from 2005-2007
2. Elementary School at SDS Pembangunan Bagan Sinembah from 2007-2010
3. Junior High School at MTs Al Usmaniyah Bagan Sinembah from 2010-2013
4. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 1 Bagan Sinembah, from 2013-2016
5. Student of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education, UMSU 2017 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

Medan, November 2021

Dini Fauziah