AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASES USED IN *MY EVERYTHING* ALBUM BY ARIANA GRANDE

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

Meliana. 1702050019. "An Analysis of English Phrases Used in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande". Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2021.

This study deals with types of phrases and function of phrases in *My Everything* album by Ariana Grande. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of phrases and to describe the functions of phrases found in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to collect the data. The data was analyzed through Miles and Huberman's theory (1994: 10-11) that the three phases include data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification. The source of the data was taken from the official lyric website. The finding of the research which showed all types of phrases used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande and there were 121 lyrics that contained phrases. The details were as follows: verb phrase (70), noun phrase (28), adjective phrase (12), adverbial phrase (4), and prepositional phrase (7). There were lots of functions of phrases found. In verb phrase, there were as predicate (59), and adverb (11). In noun phrase, there were as direct object (14), adverbial (5), subject (4), object complement (1), subject complement (2), and complement of a preposition (2). In adjective phrase, there were as subject complement (9), object complement (1), pre-modifier in a noun phrase (1), and post-modifier in a noun phrase (1). In adverbial phrase, there were as modifier of an adverbial (4). In prepositional phrase, there were as post-mod of a noun (4) and post-mod of an adjective (3).

Keywords: *types of phrases, song lyrics, ariana grande.*

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This study is entitled *An Analysis of English Phrases Used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande* intended to fulfill requirements for achieving the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it's impossible to do without helping from other.

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Medan, Februari 2022

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of Study

The English language is incredibly significant in our lives since it has been regarded as one of the world's primary languages. Furthermore, there are many other languages in the globe, but we must study English because it is an international language. Because of its importance in international relations, English is regarded as the first foreign language communication. It is difficult to learn English as a foreign language because there are several distinctions between English and Indonesian culture. It possesses distinct linguistic systems, diverse grammatical structures, variances in word meanings and diverse sound systems. Many people learn it to improve their communication skills. When learning a language, it is necessary to first grasp the structure of a sentence. People are learning about it must understand the structure and its constructions.

Grammar and English are inextricably linked. Grammar is the most crucial thing that individuals should learn. The grammar of a language is a description of how words in that language may change forms and be joined to make sentences. Grammar is the structure of a sentence; individuals will discover the laws of grammar in the English language. Grammar allows you to learn about sentences and their many kinds. Grammar is the study of the English language in order to learn the structure of sentences. The collection of terms comprises of the words in the group are nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

A phrase is a group of words without a finite verb that forms a part of a sentence and has meaning. Phrases contain with determiner, pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier but they do not contain subject and predicate. Thompson (1996:82) stated that in the English language, there is a group of words that makes sense but not complete sense, is called a phrase. It is a group of related words without a Subject and Verb. Phrases are always found in sentences either oral or written ones. According to Radford (1988: 167) phrase is classified into five, they are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase. Every phrase has head and modifier. The head is the central of element of its phrase.

Miller (2002: 3) stated that the head controls or manages the other words in a phrase, it is the modifier. If the head is a noun, the phrase is called a noun phrase; if the head is a verb, the phrase is a verb phrase, and so on. Modifier is a constituent that imparts information relating to the head of the construction. The function of phrase in a sentence can be as a subject, object, subject complement, object complement, etc. Based on the type and function of phrase, most of the students still don't understand how to analyze the type and the function. Studying grammar especially about phrase can be done not only by a book, but each written text such as letter, poem, magazine, song lyric, and etc. Here, the researcher expected by using song's lyric especially in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande will make the learner more enjoy and catch the lesson easily. According to Salcedo (2002:38) "song is interesting and fun as a language learning tool in

teaching and learning English because while the learners studied the lessons through song's lyric, the learners can enjoy the song".

Furthermore, the researcher chose the topic about phrases in Ariana Grande's song because it is interesting since it contains positive impact for someone who listens to this music, and for the teachers who teach English can use this music as tool for teaching, because many advantages of using song music in teaching English. This topic is important to be analyzed because phrase is the basis of sentences building. Additionally, the researcher thought that before learn about sentence more, it is better to learn about phrases previously, and according to the researcher this topic would be very important for people who learn English. Equally important, phrase learning is still rare studied, not because it is less important in sentence unit, but scholars consider that the phrase learning is complicated grammatical structure. Sitorus (2018:87) stated that many phrases error in the recount text. The total number of phrase mistakes from all possible categories of phrases is 145. It implies that the teacher should pay attention to this issue. Because pupils lack comprehension in employing the phrase, noun phrases are the most prevalent phrase errors produced by students.

B. The Identification of Study

The identification of study is as follows:

1. Most of the students who learn English still don't know the Phrases.
2. Most of the students still get difficulty to categorize types of phrases.
3. Most of the students still get difficulty to analyze the function of phrases.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is about phrases in the “My Everything” Album by Ariana Grande. This research limits in finding the types of phrases and the function of the phrases.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

The formulation of the problem as follows:

1. What are the types of phrases used in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande?
2. What are the functions of English phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande?

E. The Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study as follows:

1. to find out the types of phrases in “My Everything” Album by Ariana Grande.
2. to describe the functions of phrases found in “My Everything” Album by Ariana Grande.

F. The Significance of The Study

The significance of the study is expected to be useful as the following aspects:

1. Theoretically

   The finding of this research is expected to increase knowledge about noun phrases in Ariana’s song lyrics. This study is expected to enlarge the knowledge of the use of phrases, to provide better and clearer

understanding on types of phrases for the readers of the students of English Department.

2. Practically

   a. Lecturer

      The findings can be used as supporting material and alternative idea to teach English for his students in teaching about grammar especially phrases.

   b. Students

      The students can understand and know how the types of phrases are; this study also can improve their skill in learning English.

   c. Other researcher

      This research can be used as reference for other researcher who tries to conduct the similar research dealing with phrases.

   d. Reader

      For readers who want to know about English phrases as a reference or just fix knowledge.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Phrases are the smallest syntactic units, usually built by constructions of more than two words, but in a single unit the combination of two or more words is what forms phrases in Indonesian. Two or more words that make up the phrase of each word retain the meaning of the basic word, while the combination of the two words shows a certain relationship. Phrases can be classified based on the following criteria, namely the relationship of elements in the structure and the types of words that are the core elements. A phrase can be any set of words having a specific idiomatic meaning; in this sense, it is basically equivalent with expression. A phrase is a set of words (or possibly a single word) that operates as a component in the syntax of a sentence, forming a single unit within a grammatical hierarchy. A phrase appears inside clauses, although it is also conceivable for a phrase to be a clause or to include a clause.

Verhaar (2010:161) stated that a phrase is a group of words that is a functional part of a longer utterance. The phrase is functional, meaning that it states that the part functions as a constitution in a longer constituent, for example, it can be seen in the following sentence: In more depth we will discuss the ability to assess student achievement for the benefit of better teaching. Phrases in more depth are adverb constitutions that modify the verb discuss. On the other hand, our profound

word or teaching which, is not a phrase because it does not express its function in its longer constituents.

Grammatical units such as hospitals, swimming columns, and dance competitions are not phrases, but compound words. The characteristics of compound words are that one or all of the elements are in the form of the main word and the elements cannot be separated. The hospital unit consists of two elements in the form of words, namely the word home and hospital. However, based on the characteristic that the elements cannot be separated or cannot be changed in structure, the unit does not belong to the phrase group, but includes words, namely compound words. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that a phrase is a grammatical unit which is a combination of two or more words that are smaller than a clause, and the functional part is to fill one of the sentence functions without exceeding its function limit and is non-predicative. Phrases are formed from two or more words, each of which retains the basic meaning of the word, while the combination of the two shows a certain relationship. The position of words in a phrase can be equivalent, graded or integrated.

1. Types of Phrase

In English, Phrase has five types such as : Noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Carnie (2007:66-72) “The five formal types of phrases are verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase”. Normally, in order to identify a phrase type, the head word must first be identified. The phrase is a noun

phrase if the head word is a noun. If it's a verb phrase, etc. This strategy, however, does not work quite as well for a prepositional phrase, even if a preposition will still be the word.

1.1. Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun. A noun phrase or NP has as its head a noun, pronoun, a nominal adjective, or a numeral (Sidney, Greenbaum 1996:208). Noun phrases that have a noun as their head are often introduced by the definite article. Carnie (2007:66-72) said that noun phrase consists of a noun (usually a proper noun, pronoun, mass noun or plural noun) can be optimally modified by determiner and adjectives. Noun phrase can act as the subject, object or a 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 pre-modifier and postmodifier (Leech and Svartvik, 1975:251).

According to Ronald Wardaugh (1977:257) a noun phrase is a grammatical construction usually contains a noun as its central constituent. Noun phrases, on the other hand, have the ability to be longer and more complicated than other types of phrases. When a noun phrase is exceedingly long and complicated, you must be careful to identify the head word accurately since the noun phrase may contain more than one noun. Decide which word is most crucial to the meaning to select the head word. Noun phrases are frequently

used as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as prepositional complements. 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 Post-determiner, those which comprise all the modifying constituents placed after the head.

1. Determiner

A determiner is a word, phrase, or affix that appears with a noun or noun phrase and serves to indicate the context's reference to that noun or noun phrase. Determiners are also words which specify the range of reference of a noun, determiner always precede the noun they determine, but they have different position relative to one another (Leech and Svartvik, 1975:224). Determiners are function word used to specify the kind of reference a noun has. Determines consist on some types:

a. articles: a/an, the, e.g: *The* new book, *an* apple, *a* bag
b. demonstratives: this, that, these, those, e.g: *This* room, *these* boys
c. possessive determiners: my, your, his, her, etc, e.g: *My* white house, *your* watch, *his* new car
d. quantifiers: some, any, all, enough, no, every, etc, e.g: *Some* bags, *all* the girls
e. numerals: one, two, three, etc, e.g: *Three* magazines, *one* table, *two* cats

2. Pre-determiner

Pre-determiner comprises all the modifying or describing constituents before the head, other than the determiners. Pre-determiner occur before central determiner. The noun head can be pre-determined by menas of the items all, both, double, half, twice, many, such, and what (Aarts and Aarts, 1982:106). Specify quantity in the noun which follow them and they are of three major types:

a) Multiplying expressions, e.g: *twice* my salary, *double* his salary
b) Fractions, e.g: *half* my salary, *one-third* her money
c) The word all and both, e.g: *all* my salary, *both* of them

3. Post-determiner

Post-determiner is comprised all the modifying constituents placed after the head. Cardinal and ordinal numeral occupy the post-determiner slot. Post-determiner take their place immediately after determiner just as pre-determiner take their place before determiners. Post determiner has two types:

a) Ordinal : first, fourth, last and other, e.g: the *first* two challenges
b) Cardinal/ Quantifier : seven, many, few , a lot of, e.g: my other *many* bags.

4. Definite

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

5. 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).

1.2. Verb Phrase

The verb phrase (VP) in English has a noticeably different structure, since the information it carries about mood, tense, modality, aspect, and voice is quite different from the information carried by a noun phrase. A verb phrase is a section of a sentence that includes both the verb and either a direct or indirect object. Frank (1972:47) said that the verb phrase is the most complex part of speech. 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.

The head of phrase is a verb and constructed from a single verb, however, the verb phrase will consist of various combinations of the main verb and any auxiliary verb, plus optionally specifier, complement and adjunct. Verb phrase is in generative transformational grammar, is the part of a sentence which contains the main verb and also any object, complement, and adverbial. Carnie (2007:66-72) said, “Verb phrase minimally consists of a single verb followed by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase”. Verb phrase has two functional parts:

a). Auxiliary is a grammatical morpheme carrying information about mood, tense, modality, and voice; and

b). Main verb is a lexical morpheme carrying its lexical information and, usually, an inflection.

Example of verb phrase :

a). I *am* a student English Department student.

b). My mother *visited* grandmother last month.

c). Mawar *has been* living in apartment.

Table 2.1 Examples of Verb Phrase as Main Verb

	Auxiliary	**Main Verb**
The rain	Was has been must have been may have been being	Stop stopping stopped stopping stopped

Main form verb phrases are:

Table 2.2 Examples of Verb Phrase with Modal

	Present Tense	Past Tense	Modal
Simple	Stop/Stops	Stopped	Could stop
Perfect	Has/Have stopped	Had stopped	Could have stopped
Progressive	Is/am/are stopping	Was/were stopping	Could be stopping
Passive	Is/am/are	Was/were	Could be stopped

	stopped	stopped	
Perfect Progressive	Has/have been stopping	Had been stopping	Could have been stopping
Perfect Passive	Has/have been stopped	Had been stopped	Could have been stopped
Progressive Passive	Is/am/are being stopped	Was/were being stopped	Could be being stopped

1.3. Adjective Phrase

Carnie (2007:66-72) said, “Adjective phrase consists of an adjectives as head, optimally proceeded and follows by modify elements”. An adjective phrase (AdjP) is a phrase whose head work is an adjective. An adjective phrase is a phrase that tells us something about the noun it is modifying. According to Dixson (1982:102) Adjective phrases including adjectives perform five main grammatical functions. within sentences in the English language. The five functions of adjectives and adjective phrases are: Adjective phrase head, noun phrase modifier, subject complement, object complement, appositive.

Example of adjective phrase:

a) The exam was not too *difficult*.
b) The weather in the country is very *cold*.
c) I still remember our *sweet* moments.

Table 2.3 Examples of Adjective Phrase

	Pre-determiner	**Head**	**Post-determiner**	**Complemenation**
The river was	Too Amazing	Pleasant	Enough	To be enjoyable
		Hot		
		Cold		
		pleasant		

1.4. Adverbial Phrase

Adverb phrase or (AdvP) 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 are phrases that do the work of an adverb in a sentence. Carnie (2007:66-72) said," Adverb phrase consists of an adverb as head, optimally proceeded and followed by modifying element".

The adverb phrase in English is nearly identical to the adjective phrase, with only the expected changes in form. In the adverb phrase, an adverb functions as head. There are 5 kinds of adverb that are often we find in the sentence. They are :

a) Adverbs of time, e.g : They couldn't do anything *during the storm*.
b) Adverbs of manner, e.g : The customer always pays the bill *with his debit card*.
c) Adverbs of place, e.g : I'm on flight to *Bandung*.
d) Adverbs of frequency, e.g : Old people may need to see a doctor *every year*.

e) Adverbs of purpose, e.g : He bought this tiramisu cake *for you*.

Table 2.4 Examples of Adverb Phrase

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

1.5. Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase (PP) is always followed by noun (or pronoun). Prepositional phrase used as adverb usually follow the verb though like adverb, they can be moved to other position in the sentence. Carnie (2007:66) said, "Prepositional phrase consists of prepositional followed by a noun phrase". A prepositional phrase differs from the other four types of phrases in that it cannot function as the head word on its own. Although a prepositional remains the head word in a prepositional phrase, the phrase must be completed by another element or prepositional complement.

Example of prepositional phrase:

a) The extra blanket is *under the bed*.

b) The car *beside the red one* is the one I want to buy.

c) Tell me the story *about the dragon slayer*.

Table 2.5 Examples of Prepositional Phrase

	Prepositional	**Prepositional Complement**
I bought this	For	Dinner
	At	The middle of the town
	On	Sunday
	By	An expensive shop

There are some prepositions:

a. At

b. By

c. For

d. In/On

e. With/Without

f. Above/Over

g. Below/Under

h. To/Towards

i. Beside/Besides

j. Between/among

k. Despite

l. Down

m. Except

n. From

o. Inside

p. Until

q. Upon

r. Via

s. Within

t. Off

u. Onto

v. Since

w. Through

x. During

y. Near

z. Like, etc.

3. The Function of Phrases

There are 5 phrases discussed in this research, and all of the phrases have function in the sentence or clause. According to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:47) “may be phrases have possible functions, they can be as subject, direct object, indirect object, object complement, subject complement, modifier, and can be an infinitive verb or finite verb”. Here, the researcher will discuss it as follow:

3.1. The Function of Noun Phrase

The following is a brief list, with illustrations, of the possible functions of noun phrases:

1. Subject

   The people in the bus escaped through the emergency exit

2. Direct object

   They are testing *some new equipment*

3. Indirect object

   The bank gave *her a loan*

4. Subject complement

   The performance was *a test of their physical endurance*

5. Object complement

   Many of us consider *her the best candidate*

6. Complement of a preposition

   The box of *chocolates* is intended *for your children*

7. Pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase

   Milk production is down this year

   The matter has been referred to the *Academic Council* Executive Committee.

8. Adverbial

   The term finishes *next week*

3.2. The Function of Verb Phrase

These are the functions of verb phrases:

1. As a predicate of the sentence

   a) He *was walking* quickly to the bank

   b) You *must wash* your clothes now

2. As an adverb or adjective

   a) At last, we can afford *to buy a brand new car*

b) *To send money*, you need some credit in your account

3.3. The Function of Adjective Phrase

These are the main possible functions of adjective phrases:

1. Pre-modifier in a noun phrase

   Our *former* enemies and allies are now our *economic* competitors

2. Subject complement

   The photographs were *quite professional*

3. Object complement

   My parents made me *aware of my filial* responsibilities

4. Post modifier in a noun phrase

   I saw something *bizarre* on my way to school yesterday

3.4. The Function of Adverb Phrase

Adverbs have two main types of functions, but particular adverbs may have only one of these:

1. Modifier of an adjective or an adverb in phrase structure
2. Adverbial in sentence structure

Here some examples of adverbs as modifiers:

1. Modifier of an adjective

   The description was *remarkably* accurate

2. Modifier of an adverb

   The new drug was hailed, *somewhat* prematurely, as the penicillin of the 1990s.

Many adverbs can function both as modifier and as adverbials. The intensifier entirely is a modifier of an adjective in 1 and an adverbial in 2:

1) Michael's amendment is *entirely* acceptable
2) I *entirely* agree with you

3.5. The Functions of Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrases have three main functions: post-mod of a noun in phrase structure; post-mod of an adjective in phrase structure; adverbial in sentence structure, and also the functions of prepositional phrase are similar with a noun phrase. Here, the three possible functions of prepositional phrase are:

1. Post-mod of a noun

   I took several courses *in history*

   The local council is subsidizing the installation *of energy-saving devices*

2. Post-mod of an adjective

   We were not aware *of his drinking problem*

   I was happy *with my marks last term*

3. Adverbial

   In my opinion, people behave differently *in crowds*

   In actual fact, the economy was showing signs of improvement *by 1985.*

   Furthermore, the prepositional complement is typically a noun phrase, but it may also be a nominal relative clause or an –ing clause. Both the nominal relative clause and the –ing clause have a range of functions similar to that of a noun phrase:

1. Complement as noun phrase

   Through the *window*

2. Complement as nominal relative clause

   From *what I heard* (from that which I heard)

3. Complement as –ing clause

   After *speaking to you*

B. Relevant Studies

There were some scholars who ever did the research about phrases, they were: Diah Mawarni Ayuningsih (2007) in her thesis entitled *Noun Phrase Construction Found in Report Genres in The First Year Senior High School Students' Textbooks*. The method of analysis that is used by the researcher is a descriptive qualitative analysis method. The purpose of this section is to find out what is the most dominant types of noun phrase construction found in report genres in the third year Senior High School students' textbooks. The object of the study was report text used for reading materials. The researcher chooses three texts only in every textbook because there are a lot of report texts in every textbook. The writer chooses three texts only in every book which are almost of similar length and also the number of words. The result of the research shows that the most dominant type of Noun Phrase construction found in the three textbooks is Pre- Modifier + Head. It can be proven by seeing the percentage of it. It has 71% in book 1, 58% in book 2, and 64% in book 3.

Secondly, there was a previous research by David A. Evans and Chengxiang Zhai (1996) entitled *Noun-Phrase Analysis in Unrestricted Text for Information*

Retrieval. This paper reports on the application of a few simple, yet robust and efficient noun phrase analysis techniques to create better indexing phrases for information retrieval. In particular, we describe a hybrid approach to the extraction of meaningful (continuous or discontinuous) sub-compounds from complex noun phrases using both corpus statistics and linguistic heuristics. Results of experiments show that indexing based on such extracted sub-compounds improves both recall and precision in an information retrieval system. The noun-phrase analysis techniques are also potentially useful for book indexing and automatic thesaurus extraction.

The last previous study is written by Fakikh Saifurakhim (2013) entitled *The Translation of Adjective Phrase in The Novel "I Am Number Four" by Pittacus Lore and its Translation*. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of adjective phrase and to describe the equivalent and non-equivalent of the translation shift in the novel I Am Number Four. This study implies a descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the study are the variety of adjective phrase translation in the novel *I Am Number Four by Pittacus Lore and its translation*. The way to collect data is using documentation method. The way to analyze data is using comparison method. The result of this studies show that: 1) the translation shift is divided into two namely level shift (19.05% English adjective phrase is translated into adjective; 6.67% translated into verb; 6.67% translated into adverb phrase; 19.05% translated into verb phrase, 46.67% translated into clause) and structure shift (1.90% English adjective phrase is omitted), 2) there are 98.10% equivalent translation and 1.90% non-equivalent translation.

In this research, the researcher differentiate the three of previous study between her studies. The result as below:

a) Data source used the lyrics of Ariana Grande's songs
b) The present research used documentary technique to collect the data
c) The researcher analyzed the types of phrases and the functions of the phrases
d) The design of the study is descriptive qualitative

The differences of the research and three of the previous study that explained above can be concluded that this research is originally made by the researcher herself, without copying or manipulating the data. Because, many of differentiations than the similarities between all researches. The theory and references used in this research also have many differences with three previous studies that point out above. So that this research proven to be the original research made by the researcher.

C. Conceptual Framework

Phrases are used to form clauses and clauses are grouped into sentences. So each unit or element is used to form a larger unit which ultimately constitutes the language. The types of phrases are noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. The researcher analyzed the types of phrases and the functions which is found in selected Ariana Grande album song lyrics.

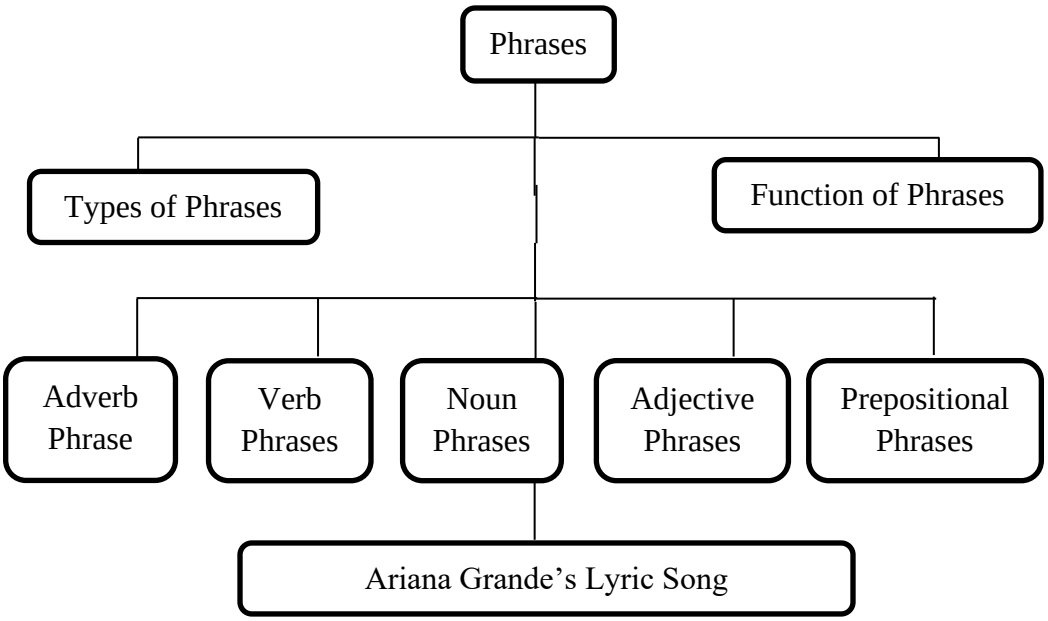

Figure 1.1. Scheme of English Phrases

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research used qualitative research. Sugiyono (2012: 1) explained that the qualitative research method is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done in a triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive where the research results emphasize the meaning of on generalizations.

The researcher analyzed three selected songs, they are: *Problem*, *My Everything* and *Love Me Harder* to find the types of phrases and the function of phrases.

B. Source of Data

The data of this research was taken from "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande which is retrivied from the website www.azlyrics.com

C. Technique for Collecting Data

The technique for collecting the data as follow:

1. Reading all the lyrics selected 3 songs by Ariana Grande.
2. Finding and listing the phrases used in the lyrics.
3. Classifying types of phrases used.
4. Determining the functions of the phrases.

D. Technique for Analyzing Data

The researcher used descriptive study of qualitative research to analyze the data. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 10-11) framework for qualitative

data analysis is separated into three major phases. The three phases include data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification.

1. Data Reduction

   To obtain comprehension and understanding of the song as a whole, the researcher critically read the lyrics' contents. The researcher then marked the words that contained phrases in the song's lyric.

2. Data Display

   Presentation of phrases analysis data used classification tables to make it more systematic and structured, then the finding data explaining in detail outside the table to be more specific.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

   Conclusion was drawn from qualitative research carried out during research in progress. The researcher handled conclusions in order to determine the data's cohesion and unity of data. First, interpret the results of the analysis, discuss the results, and summarize the results of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Collection

The data of this research were obtained from Ariana Grande's Song in *My Everything* Album. The object of this research was to find the types of phrase used in the lyrics. After the researcher listened and read the 3 songs' lyrics entitled *Problem, Love Me Harder and My Everything.* The researcher had been found five types of phrases, namely: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase.

Based on the 3 songs' lyrics of "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande, there were a lot of types of phrases found as described the table below.

Table 4.1
The Data Collection of Types of Phrases in *Problem*

No.	Types of Phrases	Total of The Data
1.	Verb Phrase	32
2.	Noun Phrase	10
3.	Adjective Phrase	5
4.	Adverbial Phrase	3
5.	Prepositional Phrase	4

There were 54 phrases that have different types in *Problem* song lyrics.

Table 4.2
The Data Collection of Phrases in *Love Me Harder*

No.	Types of Phrases	Total of The Data
1.	Verb Phrase	16
2.	Noun Phrase	9
3.	Adjective Phrase	3
4.	Adverbial Phrase	1
5.	Prepositional Phrase	1

There were 30 phrases that have different types in *Love Me Harder* song lyrics.

Table 4.3
The Data Collection of Phrases in *My Everything*

No.	Types of Phrases	Total of The Data
1.	Verb Phrase	22
2.	Noun Phrase	9
3.	Adjective Phrase	4
4.	Adverbial Phrase	0
5.	Prepositional Phrase	2

There were 37 phrases that have different types in *My Everything* song lyrics.

B. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher identified and classified them based on the types of phrases and determined the functions of the phrases used. According to Carnie (2007:66-72) "The five formal types of phrases are verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase."

1. Types of Phrases

1.1. Verb Phrase

The verb phrase (VP) in English has a noticeably different structure, since the information it carries about mood, tense, modality, aspect, and voice is quite different from the information carried by a noun phrase. Based on the three songs' lyrics in "My Everything" Album, the verb phrases (VP) were found in *Problem* are 32, *Love Me Harder* are 16, and *My Everything* are 22, as showed on the table below.

Table 4.4
Verb Phrase Analysis

No.	Verb Phrase Data	Analysis
1.	It's Iggy Iggs	It (Subject) 's = is (Verb Tobe) Iggy Iggs = (Noun)
2.	I got one more problem	I = (Subject) got = (Verb) one more = (Quantifier) Problem = (Noun)
3.	My life is easy	My = (Possessive Determiner) Life = (Noun) Is = (Verb Tobe) Easy = (Adjective)

1.2.Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a participle or infinite phrase which could be replaced by a noun or pronoun. Based on the three selected songs in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande, the noun phrases were found in *Problem* are 10, *Love Me Harder* are 9, and *My Everything* are 9, as showed on the table below.

Table 4.5
Noun Phrase Analyis

No.	Noun Phrase Data	Analysis
1.	The *Clouds*	The = (Determiner) Clouds = (Noun)
2.	Your *Presence*	Your = (Possessive Determiner) Presence = (Noun)
3.	My *Shoulders*	My = (Possessive Determiner) Shoulders = (Noun)

1.3. Adjective Phrase

An adjective phrase (AdjP) is a phrase whose head work is an adjective. An adjective phrase is a phrase that tells us something about the noun it is modifying. Based on the three songs' lyrics in "My Everything" Album, the adjective phrases (AdjP) were found in *Problem* are 5, *Love Me Harder* are 3, and *My Everything* are 4, as showed on the table below.

Table 4.6
Adjective Phrase Analysis

No.	Adjective Phrase Data	Analysis
1.	*Smart* Money	Smart = (Adjective) Money = (Noun)
2.	My Life is *easy*	My =(Possessive Determiner) Life = (Noun) Is = (Verb Tobe) Easy = (Adjective)
3.	I'll be *better*	I = (Subject) 'll = will (Auxiliary) Better = (Adjective)
4.	Don't be *dumb*	Don't = (Verb) Dumb = (Adjective)

1.4.Adverbial Phrase

Adverb phrase or (AdvP) 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 are phrases that do the work of an adverb in a sentence. Based on the three songs' lyrics in "My Everything" Album, the adverbial phrases (AdvP) were found in *Problem* are 3, *Love Me Harder* are 1, and *My Everything* are 0, as showed on the table below.

Table 4.7
Adverbial Phrase Analysis

No.	Adverbial Phrase Data	Analysis
1.	I *finally* learned my lesson	I = (Subject) Finally = (Adverbial) Learned = (Verb) My = (Possessive Determiner) Lesson = (Noun)
2.	I *really* doubt you	I = (Subject) Really = (Adverbial) Doubt = (Verb) You = (Indirect Object)
3.	The best thing now is *probably* for you	The = (Determiner) Best = (Adjective) Thing = (Noun) Now = (Adverb of Time) Is = (Verb Tobe) Probably = (Adverbial) For You = (Adverbial)

1.5.Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase (PP) is always followed by noun (or pronoun). Prepositional phrase used as adverb usually follow the verb though like adverb, they can be moved to other position in the sentence. Based on the three songs' lyrics in "My Everything" Album, the prepositional phrases (PP) were found in *Problem* are 4, *Love Me Harder* are 1, and *My Everything* are 2, as showed on the table below.

Table 4.8
Prepositional Phrase Analysis

No.	Prepositional Phrase Data	Analysis
1.	*In* the clouds	In = (Preposition) The = (Determiner) Clouds = (Noun)

2.	*On* my shoulders	On = (Prepositional) My = (Possessive Determiner) Shoulders = (Noun)
3.	*In* no time	In = (Preposition) No Time = (Noun)

2. The Function of The Phrases

2.1. The Function of Verb Phrase

A verb phrase is made up of a verb and its direct or indirect objects. There are 2 functions of verb phrase, as predicate of the sentence and as an adverb or adjective.

Table 4.9
The Function of Verb Phrase Classification

No.	Title of Song	Function	
		Predicate	Adverb
1.	Problem	29	3
2.	Love Me Harder	11	5
3.	My Everything	19	3

2.2.The Function of Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is made up of a pronoun or noun and any modifiers that go with it. There are 8 functions of noun phrase, they are subject, direct object, Indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement of a preposition, pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase, and adverbial.

Table 4.10
The Function of Noun Phrase

No.	Title of Song	Function							
		S	DO	IO	SC	OC	C	PM	Adv
1.	Problem	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
2.	Love Me Harder	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	3
3.	My Everything	1	3	-	3	-	2	-	-

2.3.The Function of Adjective Phrase

There are the main possible functions of adjective phrases: Pre-modifier in a noun phrase, Subject complement, Object complement, Post modifier in a noun phrase.

Table 4.11
The Function of Adjective Phrase

No.	Title of Song	Function			
		Pre-modifier	Subject Complement	Object Complement	Post-modifier
1.	Problem	1	4	-	-
2.	Love Me Harder	-	1	1	1
3.	My Everything	-	4	-	-

2.4.The Function of Adverbial Phrase

Adverbs have two main types of function, they are modifier of an adjective or an adverb in phrase structure and an adverbial in sentence structure.

Table 4.12
The Function of Adverbial Phrase

No.	Title of Song	Function		
		Modifier of adjective	Modifier of adverb	Adverbial in sentence
1.	Problem	-	3	-
2.	Love Me Harder	-	1	-
3.	My Everything	-	-	-

2.5.The Function of Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrases have three main functions: post-mod of a noun in phrase structure; post-mod of an adjective in phrase structure; adverbial in sentence structure, and also the functions of prepositional phrase are similar with a noun phrase.

Table 4.13
The Function of Prepositional Phrase

No.	Title of Song	Function		
		Post-mod of a noun	Post-mod of an adjective	Adverbial
1.	Problem	3	1	-
2.	Love Me Harder	1	-	-
3.	My Everything	-	2	-

C. Research Findings

In this chapter the researcher depicted the research findings as the responses to the formulation of the problems expressed in the previous section. Those problems were: (1) what are the types of phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande? (2) what are the functions of English phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande?

1. The Types of phrases in My Everything Album by Ariana Grande

Theoretically, phrase is classified into five, they are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase. Every phrase has head and modifier. The head is the central of element of its phrase Radford (1988: 167). Based on the research data, all the types of phrases existed in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. To make it clearly, it was displayed in the table below.

Table 4.14
Types of Phrases Results Table

No.	Types of Phrases	Amount
1.	Verb Phrase	70
2.	Noun Phrase	28
3.	Adjective Phrase	12
4.	Adverbial Phrase	4
5.	Prepositional Phrase	7
Total		121

From Table 4.14 above, there were five types of phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. The first, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was verb phrase with the total number 70. The second, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was noun phrase with the total

number 28. The third, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was adjective phrase with the total number 12. The fourth, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was adverbial phrase with the total number 4. The fifth, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was prepositional phrase with the total number 7. The total of all phrases were 121 phrases. The dominant type of the phrase was verb phrase with the total number 70 (seventy). It means that the use of verb phrase were often to be found in each song. Meanwhile, the adverbial phrase was rare to be found in each song because the total number of adverbial phrase was only 4.

2. The functions of English phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande

There are 5 phrases discussed in this research, and all of the phrases have function in the sentence or clause. According to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:47) phrases have possible functions, they can be as subject, direct object, indirect object, object complement, subject complement, modifier, and can be an infinitive verb or finite verb. Based on the research data, not all the functions of phrases existed in each type in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. To make it clearly, it was displayed in the table below.

Table 4.15
Function of Phrases Results Table

No.	Types of Phrases	Function of Phrases	Amount
1.	Verb Phrase	Predicate	59
		Adverb	11
2.	Noun Phrase	Subject	3
		Direct Object	14
		Indirect Object	-

		Subject Complement	3
		Object Complement	1
		Complement of a Preposition	2
		Pre-Modifier of Noun or Noun Phrase	-
		Adverbial	5
3.	Adjective Phrase	Pre-Modifier in Noun Phrase	1
		Subject Complement	9
		Object Complement	1
		Post Modifier in Noun Phrase	1
4.	Adverbial Phrase	Modifier of Adjective or adverb	4
		Adverbial	-
5.	Prepositional Phrase	Post-Mod of Noun	4
		Post-Mod of Adjective	3
		Adverbial	-

The table above showed the function of phrases used in 3 selected songs in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. There were total 121 that contained five phrases. In verb phrase, there were 59 phrases as predicate and 11 phrases as adverb. In noun phrase, there were 3 phrases as subject, 14 as direct object, 3 as subject complement, 1 as object complement, 2 as complement of a preposition, and 5 as adverbial. In adjective phrase, there were 1 phrase as pre-modifier in noun phrase, 9 as subject complement, 1 as object complement, 1 as post-modifier in noun phrase. In adverbial phrase, there were 4 phrases as modifier of adjective or adverb. While in prepositional phrase, there were 4 as post-modifier of noun, 3 as post-modifier of adjective.

Based on the table above, not all the types of phrases have the function. It can be proven by looking at the table. In noun phrase, there wasn’t as indirect object and Pre-Modifier of Noun or Noun Phrase. In

adverbial phrase, there wasn’t as adverbial in a sentence. In prepositional phrase, there wasn’t as adverbial in sentence.

D. Discussion

Regarding the research findings, there were some points to discuss. The first finding indicated that there were five types of phrases in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande. The first, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was verb phrase with the total number 70. The second, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was noun phrase with the total number 28. The third, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was adjective phrase with the total number 12. The fourth, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was adverbial phrase with the total number 4. The fifth, types of phrases in *My Everything* Album was prepositional phrase with the total number 7. The total of all phrases were 121 phrases.

The second research finding was there was the dominant type in *My Everything* Album by Ariana Grande and it was verb phrase with the total number 70 data. Meanwhile the types that didn’t often use was adverbial phrase with the total number 4 data. And the third research finding revealed that not all the types of phrases have the function. In noun phrase, there wasn’t as indirect object and Pre-Modifier of Noun or Noun Phrase. In adverbial phrase, there wasn’t as adverbial in a sentence. In prepositional phrase, there wasn’t as adverbial in sentence.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After carrying out the procedures for collection, identification, and analysis the data, the last step that needs to be done is drawing conclusion. Conclusion is important for the purpose of providing final information from analysis. This is achieved based on the result of the analysis that has been carried out in previous chapter. Therefore, conclusion were drawn after doing the analysis of phrases and it was carried out the functions contained on “My Everything” Album by Ariana Grande are as follows :

1. There were 121 total of song lyrics that contained phrases. The details were as follows: verb phrase (70), noun phrase (28), adjective phrase (12), adverbial phrase (4), and prepositional phrase (7).
2. There were a lot of functions that have been analyzed in every type of phrases. In verb phrase, there were 59 verb phrases that the function is as a predicate and 11 verb phrases as an adverb. In noun phrase, there were 14 noun phrases that the function is as direct object, 5 noun phrases as adverbial, 3 noun phrases as subject, 1 noun phrase as object complement, 3 noun phrases as subject complement, and 2 noun phrases as complement of a preposition. In adjective phrase, there were 9 adjective phrases that the function is as subject complement, 1 adjective phrase as object complement, 1 adjective phrase as pre-modifier in a noun phrase, and 1

adjective phrase as post-modifier in a noun phrase. In adverbial phrase, there were 4 adverb phrases that have the same function as a modifier of an adverbial. In prepositional phrase, there were 4 prepositional phrases that the function is as a post-mod of a noun and 3 prepositional phrases that the function is as post-mod of an adjective.

B. Suggestion

It is obvious that song can be classified as a means for humans to communicate with one another. A song is not only enjoyed as a kind of art, but it also informs listeners through its lyrics. Phrases can be found in the song lyrics, just as they can in poetry or in everyday discourse. It is difficult to interpret types of phrases and their functions, particularly those found in songs. Someone is also needed to have information and more experience to grasp based on the author context in order to be able to interpret things correctly. The researcher advised listeners to grasp and pay attention to the context while interpreting noun phrases, particularly in song lyrics.

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APPENDICES

Description of Ariana Grande

Ariana Grande-Butera was born on June 26, 1993, in Boca Raton, Florida. She is the daughter of Joan Grande, the Brooklyn-born CEO of Hose-McCann Communications, a manufacturer of communications and safety equipment, and Edward Butera, the owner of a Boca Raton graphic design firm. She has an older half-brother, Frankie Grande, who is an entertainer and producer.

Grande got serious about pursuing a music career at the age of 13, yet she continued to focus on theater. Grande left North Broward Preparatory School but remained enrolled when she joined the musical; the school delivered materials to her so she could study with tutors. She has performed at the New York City jazz club Birdland on several occasions.

Over a three-year span, Grande recorded her debut studio album Yours Truly, which was initially named Daydreamin'. It was released on August 30, 2013, and debuted at number one on the Billboard 200 albums chart in the United States, selling 138,000 copies in its first week. Grande's second studio album, My Everything, was released on August 25, 2014, and debuted at the top of the Billboard 200.

My Everything was supported by five singles, all of which became international hits. When it was released, the first song, "Problem," smashed multiple digital sales records and peaked at number two on the US Billboard Hot 100. "Break Free," the second single, peaked at number four in the United States. The following single, "Bang Bang," reached number three in the United States and topped worldwide charts.

Transcription of Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics

1. **Problem (feat. Iggy Azalea)**

[Iggy:]

Uh huh!

It's Iggy Iggs!

I got one more problem with you girl

One less one less!

Problem

[Ariana Grande:]

Hey baby even though I hate ya!

I wanna love ya

I want you!

And even though I can't forgive you

I really want ya

I want you!

Tell me, tell me baby

Why can't you leave me?

'Cause even though I shouldn't want it

I gotta have it

I want you!

Head in the clouds

Got no weight on my shoulders

I should be wiser

And realize that I've got

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Ariana Grande:]

I know you're never gonna wake up

I gotta give up

But it's you!

I know I shouldn't ever call back

Or let you come back

But it's you!

Every time you touch me

And say you love me

I get a little bit breathless

I shouldn't want it

But it's you!

Head in the clouds

Got no weight on my shoulders

I should be wiser

And realize that I've got

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Iggy:]

It's Iggy Iggs!

Uh!

What you got?

Smart money bettin'

I'll be better off without you

In no time

I'll be forgettin' all about you

You saying that you know

But I really really doubt you

Understand my life is easy

When I ain't around you

Iggy Iggy

Too biggie to be here stressin'

I'm thinkin' I love the thought of you

More than I love your presence

And the best thing now

Is probably for you to exit

I let you go

Let you back

I finally learned my lesson!

No half-stepping

Either you want it or you just playin'

I'm listening to you knowin'

I can't believe what you're sayin'

There's a million you's baby boo

So don't be dumb

I got 99 problems

But you won't be one

Like what!

[Ariana Grande:]

One less, one less problem

One less, one less problem

Head in the clouds

Got no weight on my shoulders

I should be wiser

And realize that I've got (I've got)

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

[Big Sean:]

One less problem without ya

I got!

One less problem without ya!

I got!

One less problem without ya!

[Ariana Grande:]

I got one less, one less problem

2. Love Me Harder (with The Weeknd)

[Ariana Grande:]

Tell me something I need to know

Then take my breath and never let it go

If you just let me invade your space

I'll take the pleasure, take it with the pain

And if in the moment I bite my lip

Baby, in that moment you'll know this is

Something bigger than us and beyond bliss

Give me a reason to believe it

'Cause if you want to keep me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder

And if you really need me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder

Baby, love me harder

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Love me, love me, love me

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Harder, harder, harder

[The Weeknd:]

I know your motives and you know mine

The ones that love me, I tend to leave behind

If you know about me and choose to stay

Then take this pleasure and take it with the pain

And if in the moment you bite your lip

When I get you moaning you know it's real

Can you feel the pressure between your hips?

I'll make it feel like the first time

[Ariana Grande & The Weeknd:]

'Cause if you want to keep me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(I'mma love you harder)

And if you really need me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(love me harder)

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Love me, love me, love me

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Harder, harder, harder

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Love me, love me, love me

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Harder, harder, harder

So what do I do if I can't figure it out (figure it out)?

You got to try, try, try again, yeah

So what do I do if I can't figure it out (figure it out)?

I'm gonna leave, leave, leave again

'Cause if you want to keep me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(I'mma love you, love you, love you)

And if you really need me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(love me, love me, baby)

'Cause if you want to keep me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(love me harder)

And if you really need me, you gotta, gotta, gotta, gotta, got to love me harder
(I'mma love you harder)

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Love me, love me, love me

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Harder, harder, harder

(Love me, love me, baby)

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Love me, love me, love me

(Just a little bit, harder, harder, baby)

Ooh, ooh, ooh, ooh

Harder, harder, harder

3. My Everything

I cried enough tears to see my own reflection in them

And then it was clear

I can't deny, I really miss him

To think that I was wrong

I guess you don't know what you got 'til it's gone

Pain is just a consequence of love

I'm saying sorry for the sake of us

He wasn't my everything 'til we were nothing

And it's taking me a lot to say

But now that he's gone, my heart is missing something

So it's time I push my pride away

'Cause you are

You are

You are my everything

You are

You are

You are my everything

I know you're not far but I still can't handle all the distance

You're travelling with my heart

I hope this is a temporary feeling

'Cause it's too much to bear

Without you and I know sorry ain't the cure

If I cross your mind just know I'm yours

'Cause what we got is worth fighting for

'Cause you are...

You weren't my everything 'til we were nothing

And it's taking me a lot to say

Now that you're gone, my heart is missing something

So it's time I push my pride away

You are, you are, you are my everything

You are, you are, you are my everything

You are, you are, you are

You are, you are, you are my everything

The Data Collection of Phrases Classification in *Problem*

No	Data	Classification
1.	*It's* Iggy Iggs	VP
2.	I *got* one more problem	VP
3.	One more *problem*	NP
4.	I *hate* ya	VP
5.	I *wanna love* ya	VP
6.	I *can't forgive* you	VP
7.	I really *want* ya	VP
8.	*Tell* me baby	VP
9.	Why can't you *leave* me?	VP
10.	I shouldn't *want* it	VP
11.	I *gotta have* it	VP
12.	*The clouds*	NP
13.	*In* the clouds	PP
14.	My *shoulders*	NP
15.	*On* my shoulders	PP
16.	I *should be* wiser	VP
17.	I should be *wiser*	AdjP
18.	And *realize* that *I've got*	VP
19.	I *know you're* never gonna wake up	VP
20.	I *gotta* give up	VP
21.	I *know* I *shouldn't* ever call back	VP

22.	You *come* back	VP
23.	I *finally* learned my lesson	AdvP
24.	You *touch* me	VP
25.	You *love* me	VP
26.	I *get* a little bit breathless	VP
27.	*Smart* money	AdjP
28.	*I'll* be better off without you	VP
29.	I'll be *better* off without you	AdjP
30.	I'll be better off *without* you	PP
31.	*In* no time	PP
32.	*I'll be forgetting* about you	VP
33.	You saying that you *know*	VP
34.	I really *doubt* you	VP
35.	I *really* doubt you	AdvP
36.	*My life* is easy	NP
37.	My life is *easy*	AdjP
38.	My life *is* easy when I *ain't* around you	VP
39.	I *love* the thought of you	VP
40.	The *thought* of you	NP
41.	I *love* your presence	VP
42.	Your *presence*	NP
43.	The best *thing*	NP

44.	The best thing now is *probably* for you	AdvP
45.	I finally *learned* my lesson	VP
46.	My *lesson*	NP
47.	Either you *want* it	VP
48.	*I'm listening* to you	VP
49.	I *can't believe* what *you're saying*	VP
50.	A million *you*	NP
51.	Don't be *dumb*	AdjP
52.	I *got* 99 problems	VP
53.	99 *problems*	NP
54.	You *won't* be one	VP
55.	I *need* to know	VP
56.	My *breath*	NP
57.	If you just *let* me	VP
58.	Your *space*	NP
59.	*I'll* take the pleasure	VP
60.	The *pain*	NP
61.	I *bite* my lip	VP
62.	If you *really* need me	AdvP
63.	*You'll* know this	VP
64.	This is something *bigger*	AdjP
65.	A *reason*	NP

66.	If you *want* to keep me	VP
67.	You *gotta* love me harder	VP
68.	If you really *need* me	VP
69.	Love me *harder*	AdjP
70.	I *know* your motives	VP
71.	Your *motives*	NP
72.	I *tend* to leave behind	VP
73.	If you *know* about me	VP
74.	This *pleasure*	NP
75.	You *bite* your lip	VP
76.	Your *lip*	NP
77.	I *get* you moaning	VP
78.	It's *real*	AdjP
79.	*It's* real	VP
80.	*Between* your hips	PP
81.	Your *hips*	NP
82.	The first *time*	NP
83.	If I *can't* figure it out	VP
84.	*I'm* gonna leave again	VP
85.	*I've* cried enough tears	VP
86.	My own *reflection*	NP
87.	It *was* clear	VP

88.	It was *clear*	AdjP
89.	I *can't* deny	VP
90.	I really *miss* it	VP
91.	That I *was* wrong	VP
92.	I was *wrong*	AdjP
93.	I *guess* you	VP
94.	*It's* gone	VP
95.	Pain *is* just a consequence of love	VP
96.	a consequence of *love*	NP
97.	*I'm* saying sorry	VP
98.	The *sake* of us	NP
99.	He *wasn't* my everything	VP
100.	*It's* taken me	VP
101.	My heart *is* missing something	VP
102.	*It's* time to push my pride away	VP
103.	My *pride*	NP
104.	You *are* my everything	VP
105.	My *everything*	NP
106.	I still *can't* handle	VP
107.	*You're* travelling	VP
108.	*With* my heart	PP
109.	My *heart*	NP

110.	This *is* a temporary feeling	VP
111.	A temporary *feeling*	NP
112.	*It's* too much	VP
113.	It's too *much*	AdjP
114.	*Without* you	PP
115.	I *know* sorry	VP
116.	The *cure*	NP
117.	If I *cross* your mind	VP
118.	Your *mind*	NP
119.	*I'm* yours	VP
120.	What we *got* is worth fighting for	VP
121.	*Worth* fighting for	AdjP

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Form : K-1

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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal: **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Meliana
NPM : 1702050019
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 136 SKS

IPK = 3.67

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
30-03-2021	**An Analysis of English Phrases used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande**	30/3/21
	An Analysis of Moral Value in "Aladdin" Movie	
	Tenses Used Analysis in "Flying Solo" Album by Pamungkas	

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

Medan, 30 Maret 2021
Hormat Pemohon,

(Meliana)

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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Nama Mahasiswa : Meliana
NPM : 1702050019
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

An Analysis of English Phrases used in "My Everything" Album By Ariana Grande

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum Acc 07/04-2021

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 30 Maret 2021
Hormat Pemohon,

(Meliana)

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Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
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Nomor : 874/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
H a l : 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	:	Meliana
N P M	:	1702050019
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	An Analysis of English Phrases Used In "My Everything" Album By Ariana Grande
Pembimbing	:	Dra. Diany Syahputri, M.Hum

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 : 6 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :
Medan, 23 Sya'ban 1442 H
06 April 2021 M

Dekan

Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto 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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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Meliana
N.P.M : 1702050019
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of English Phrases Used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
30-6-2021	Table of contents, Background of the Study	
	Identification of the problem, Relevant	
	Study, Conceptual frame work, Research	
	design, References.	
15-7-2021	Theses, Background of the study	
	give significance reason in the background	
	Identification of problem, scope and	
	limitation, formulation of the problem,	
	Objective of the study, Review of literature	
	Research Design.	
17-8-2021	Background Of the Study	
	Conceptual frame work.	
	References.	
18-8-2021	Acc untuk di seminarkan	

Medan, Juni 2021

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

√

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari Jumat Tanggal 10 September 2021 diselenggarakan seminar proposal tahun 2021 Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Meliana
NPM : 1702050019
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of English Phrases Used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande

No	Masukan / Saran
BAB I	Background of Study, The Identification of Study, The Scope and Limitaion, The Formulation of Problem
BAB II	Conceptual Framework
BAB III	Source of Data, Technique for Collecting Data, Technique for Analyzing Data
LAINNYA	Reference, table of content
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui (√) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan ( ) Ditolak

Medan, 10 September 2021

Dosen Pembahas

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting S.Pd., M.Hum

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SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua program studi pendidikan bahasa inggris fakultas keguruan dan ilmu pendidikan universitas muhammadiyah sumatera utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa	: Meliana
NPM	: 1702050019
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari	: Jum'at
Tanggal	: 10 September 2021
Dengan Judul Proposal	: An Analysis of English Phrases Used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan KepadaMahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga 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 : 2 November 2021

Wassalam
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

Nama Lengkap	: Meliana
NPM	: 1702050019
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: An Analysis of English Phrases Used in "My Everything" Album by Ariana Grande

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

Diketahui oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

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Website : http://fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.od

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Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor : 2540 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021
Lamp : ---
H a l : Permohonan Riset

Medan, 25 Rab. Awwal 1443 H
01 Nopember 2021 M

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

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
3-Nov-2021	Cover, Abstract, Acknowledgments, table of contents, Introduction, chapter I, II, III, IV, dan V, references	
15-Nov-2021	relevant study, conceptual framework, tenses	
25-Des-2021	Abstract, acknowledgments, chapter I, III, IV, references	
11-januari 2022	chapter IV discussion.	
13 januari 2022	Acc untuk diujikan.	

Diketahui/Disetujui
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Medan, Januari 2022
Dosen Pembimbing

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Meliana