

**A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON SENTENCES
FOUND IN THE SONG LYRICS OF
ONE DIRECTION’S ALBUM
“MADE IN THE A.M.”**

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Abstract

This study is about a syntactic analysis on sentences in the song lyrics of one direction album’s *Made in the A.M.* To collect the data, the writers use descriptive qualitative and *Simak Bebas Libas Cakap* (SLBC) as the method. The writers use Carnie theory (2000) to identify simple declarative sentences and set of rules portrayed in the form of tree diagram. From the result of syntactic analysis on script of song lyrics of one direction album’s “Made in the

A.M”, it can be concluded that there are 82 simple declarative sentences. There are twenty four sample of them in which the top two structures are similar. The most frequent sentence structure which occurs in the song lyrics of one direction album’s *Made in the A.M.* is the pattern of $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appear in 19 times.

Keywords: analysis, syntax, sentence structure, simple declarative sentences, tree diagram

A. Introduction

In linguistics, the study about the sentence of language is called Syntax. Yule (1996: 4) defines Syntax as the study about relationships between linguistic forms, how they are arranged in sequence, and which sequences are well formed. In addition, Chomsky (1964: 1) states that Syntax is the study of the principles and process where the sentences are constructed in particular languages. Moreover, Wekker and Haegeman (1985: 5) define Syntax as influential relevant element parts of a sentence and describing these parts grammatically. According to those definitions of Syntax, it is concluded that Syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences based on grammatical rules.

In this study, the writers select theory of tree diagrams to analyse sentences. Carnie (2000: 31) claims that theory of tree diagrams is a sentence analysis by using internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by set of rules. There are some advantages of using tree diagrams. Bornstein (1977: 48) states that a sentence is the principal unit of syntactic analysis which is easier to see the parts of (phrases) and subparts (parts of speech) of the sentence

in a tree diagram and using tree diagram we can obtain a much clearer.

Language is also a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates (Lyons, 1984: 3-4). By using language, people can develop their knowledge and know something. Besides, we also use language to write, speak, and analyse, for example, the lyrics of songs. *Made in the A.M.* is the fifth and final studio album by the English-Irish boy band One Direction, released on 13 November 2015, by Columbia Records and Syco Music. The album is the group's first one without member Zayn Malik, who left the group in March 2015. The album was preceded by the internationally successful singles "Drag Me Down", released on 31 July 2015, and "Perfect", released on 16 October 2015. Upon its release, the record received favourable reviews from critics. It debuted at number one on the UK Albums Chart with 93,189 copies, and at number two on the US *Billboard* 200, with 402,000 first-week sales. The album's first-week sales were higher than the band's previous album, *Four*, which amassed an opening sale of 387,000 in 2014, breaking a predicted boy band trend of consecutive declining album sales. Additionally, *Made in the A.M.* is the second fastest-selling album of 2015 in the UK, surpassed only by Adele's *25*, a week after the albums' release.

There is a reason why the writers study Syntax which is used to analyse the data in the research. The study of syntactic analysis in the song lyrics becomes more important when the word or lexical items are combined into sentence found in the song lyrics because sometimes we find the words which have different interpretation. Nevertheless, the writers only analyse simple declarative sentences because there are many of them included in the lyrics.

B. Literature Review

A simple declarative sentence is the sentence which is made of single clause which conveys information or makes statements. It is called independent clause. Since the sentence is meaningful combination of words that is why simple declarative sentence is independent clause actually (Morley, 2000: 69).

Wekker and Haegeman (1985: 10) state that the tree diagram is a notational device which is entirely equivalent to labelled bracketing: although it looks different, it gives the same information regarding the syntactic structure of sentences. Moreover, Yule (2010: 99) says that one of the most normal ways to make a visual representation of syntactic structure is through tree diagrams. Furthermore, Fromkin (2011: 89) says that a tree diagram with syntactic category information is called a phrase structure tree or an element structure tree.

The tree diagram provides the analysis of sentence. First, down to word level (determiner, noun, verb, etc); in principles, it would also be possible to stop at phrase level (NP, VP, etc), or to go beyond word level and indicate the morphological structure of each of the words.

Carnie in Kaefiyah (2015: 10) states that part of speech is also identified as syntactic category. It tells us how a word is going to function in the sentence. Words are traditionally allocated to one of the following scale of part of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, etc.

1. Noun

Aarts (2000: 26) says that nouns are identified as words that indicate people, animals, thing, or places. This definition enables us to

identify Jim, dog, teacher, chair, London, etc. as nouns.

Morley (2000: 33) claims that nouns indicate what we will call 'entities'. Nouns will thus be regarded as a form, indeed the main but not the only form, of nominal word. Yule (2010: 82) states that nouns are words refer to people (boy), objects (backpack), creatures (dog), places (school), qualities (roughness), phenomena (earthquake) and abstract ideas (love) as if they were all "things." Moreover, Tallerman (2011: 33) defines noun as the term of a person, place or thing.

2. Verb

Yule (2010: 82) says that verbs are words refer to several kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) including people and things in events (Ann is sick and she need to go to the hospital). Tallerman (2011: 33) also says that a verb communicates an event, action, process or state.

Verbs may be said to express processes which can be categorized in one of three ways. Firstly they can denote actions, e.g. *walk*, *draw*, *watch*, *work*, *feel* (pulse), and *sound* (horn) (Morley, 2000: 33).

3. Adjective

Aarts (2001: 32) declares only some adjectives as words that can modify nouns: a beautiful, spring, a careless attitude, a constructive criticism, an unsavoury lecturer, a green car, an impertinent remark, etc. Meanwhile, according to Morley (2000: 39), adjective in traditional grammar is a 'describing' word, which has the position of ascribing an attribute to a noun.

In addition, Yule (2010: 82) says that adjectives are words used characteristically with

nouns to give more information about the things refer to (happy people, large objects, a strange experience).

4. Adverb

Yule (2010: 82) states that adverbs are words used, usually with verbs, to give more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Several adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (Really large objects move slowly. She had a really difficult assignment last week).

Morley (2000: 40) states that adverbs can also be adapted for comparison or degree, e.g. tunefully, more tunefully, most tunefully; very/most/fairly/quite tunefully. Like adjectives, they too have an invariable basis form.

5. Preposition

Yule (2010: 82) states that prepositions are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrases giving information about time (at five o'clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other relations (with a knife, without a thought) including actions and things.

6. Conjunction

Conjunctions (Conj) are words (and, but, because, when) used to create correlations and denote relationships between events (Ann's sister was so kind and beautiful but she's very lazy when her mother invited her to studied) (Yule, 2010: 82).

7. Interjection

Yule (2000: 45) states that interjections are normally described as those words which are used to express the speaker's exclamation or emotional reaction but which have no further lexical content like as *oh, wow, aha, ouch, alas, hey, golly, hell,*

etc. The real range of interjections is not, however, well-defined, but in any case they are normally regarded as a minor class.

C. Method of Investigation

The writers use the descriptive qualitative method. The source of data in this research is taken from manuscript of song lyrics of One Direction's album "Made in the A.M." which the writers get from the website <http://www.directlyric.com/one-direction-made-in-the-am-lyrics.html> (Accessed on 8th December 2015 at 03.00 pm). In collecting the data, the writers use the documentation method since the data are taken from the song lyrics. The writers use *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) technique continued with note taking technique.

To analyse the data, the writers use the distributional technique, in which the writers use segmenting immediate constituents technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*). In this technique, the writers divide the lingual unit of the data into some parts or elements. Then, the writers use Carnie theory (2000) to identify the simple declarative sentences which would be portrayed in the form of tree diagram. Carnie (2000: 31) claims that theory of tree diagrams is a sentence analysis by using internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by set of rules. In Carnie's theory using tree diagrams can assign names to the various parts and describe how the parts relate to one another. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two or three constituents. For example: Noun phrase consists of noun and all the word that modify it. Verb phrase consists of verb and all the word that modify it.

D. Findings and Discussion

The data of this thesis are 82 simple declarative sentences. There are some structures portrayed as the samples of simple declarative sentences. The writers portray 82 structures while 24 of them stand as the sample because some of simple sentences have the same structure.

1. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow VP + PP$ appears in 4 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb phrase and prepositional phrase.
2. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appears in 16 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary, and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and noun phrase.
3. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appears in 19 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and noun phrase.
4. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ appears in 3 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase.
5. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + PP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and prepositional phrase.

6. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $Aux \rightarrow Aux + Aux$ and $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary, and verb phrase. Auxiliary contains auxiliary and auxiliary, verb phrase contains verb and noun phrase.
7. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $NP \rightarrow Det + N$ and $VP \rightarrow V + VP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Noun phrase contains determiner and noun, verb phrase contains verb and verb phrase.
8. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow AdvP + NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + PP$ appears in 3 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: adverbial phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains of verb and prepositional phrase.
9. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + AP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and adjective phrase.
10. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + PP$ appears in 4 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and prepositional phrase.
11. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow VP + PP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun

- phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb phrase and prepositional phrase.
12. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow VP + NP$ in which $NP \rightarrow N + VP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: verb phrase and noun phrase. Noun phrase contains noun and verb phrase.
 13. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + AdvP$ appears in 4 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and adverbial phrase.
 14. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb phrase and noun phrase.
 15. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + AdvP$ in which $AdvP \rightarrow Adv + VP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and adverbial phrase. Adverbial phrase contains adverb and verb phrase.
 16. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + AP$ in which $AP \rightarrow Adv + AP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and adjective phrase. Adjective phrase contains adverb and adjective phrase.
 17. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + AdvP$ appears in 3 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb

- phrase. Verb phrase contains of verb and adverbial phrase.
18. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow VP + NP$ appears in 3 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb phrase and noun phrase.
 19. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + VP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains of verb and verb phrase.
 20. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + AdvP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains of verb and adverbial phrase.
 21. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + Aux + AdvP$ in which $AdvP \rightarrow Adv + VP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, auxiliary and adverbial phrase. Adverbial phrase contains adverb and verb phrase.
 22. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + AP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and adjective phrase.
 23. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$ appears in 2 times. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of three constituents: noun

phrase, noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and noun phrase.

24. The sentence structure of pattern $S \rightarrow NP + AdvP$ in which $AdvP \rightarrow Adv + Aux + VP$ appears in 1 time. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and adverbial phrase. Adverbial phrase contains adverb, auxiliary and verb phrase.

E. Conclusion

Having discussed the data, the writers finally have some conclusions. One Direction's album "Made in the A.M." has all types of sentences, but the writers just analyse simple declarative sentences. The writers find that there are 82 simple declarative in the song lyrics of One Direction's album "Made in the A.M." There is a sentence structure that frequently occurs. It is about 19 sentences that have this kind of structure: $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ in which $VP \rightarrow V + NP$. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents: noun phrase and verb phrase. Verb phrase contains verb and noun phrase.

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