

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NOUN PHRASE AND THE VERB PHRASE PRODUCED IN “LOVE ME LIKE YOU DO” SONG

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Abstract.

This article dealt with the noun phrase and the verb phrase in the song entitled *love me like you do*. In this research the writer used qualitative research since the writer will deal with a case study of syntax and the data will be in the form of phrases. The data will be taken as utterances produced in this song. The writer analyzes the data, which consists of four stages classifying stage, analyzing stage, evaluating stage, and conclusion stage. The result of the research is 16 noun phrases and 9 verb phrases have been found. There are three patterns of noun phrase and five patterns of verb phrase.

Keyword. *Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Song, Syntax, Phrase*

INTRODUCTION

Syntax is one of human structure languages. Syntax is the grammar, structure, or order of the elements in a language statement. Syntax applies to computer languages as well as to natural languages. Syntax is a set of rules in a language. It dictates how words from different speech parts are put together to convey a complete thought. Some linguists defined syntax. According to (Bailly and Gabor, 2020) Syntax is the essence of human language ability, making it possible for humans to create and understand countless sentences that have never been heard.

According to (Mahayani et al, 2018) syntax is part of the grammar that discuss about sentence form, clause, and phrase.

Syntax is rules of patterned in human language on sentences. Based on some experts' definitions, researchers conclude that in outline syntax,

syntax is an essential rule in utterances to make good communication and grammar rules when we speak.

In this case, researchers mainly concern about syntax that produces utterances. According to Ramlan in Tarigan (2009:4) syntax talking about the part of grammar like phrase and sentence. researchers choose this theory because it talks about the of basic phrase utterances. And here researchers want to discuss noun phrase and verb phrase.

A song lyric varies from the language we use daily. So it helps students to understand language. Much research shows about using a song to learn English. They are familiar with the lyrics so more accessible for us to teach them language.

The writer chooses the *Love Me Like You Do* song as her object. *Love Me Like You Do* is one of the popular songs.

In analyzing this phenomenon, it was significant for researchers to put some theories which had correlation to the analysis that the writer discussed. Those theories would support the writer in analyzing the problems formulated.

Researchers choose that theory because it discusses basic phrase utterances. And here the researchers want to discuss about noun phrase and verb phrase.

Noun phrase are a noun, a person place or thing and the modifier either before or after. Noun phrase as a unit or a constituent whose most important element is a noun (Aarts and haegeman, 2020). (Millaku 2013) sum up noun phrase is called a noun phrase because the word which is its head (i.e. main part) is typically a noun. The head can be preceded by determiner "the, a, an" and possessive pronoun "my, her, its, their, our, and your". It also can be guessed by seeing an adjective appears before noun, for example: holy grail (the adjective "holy" appears before noun "grail", so it is called as noun phrase). Noun phrase have pattern is accounted for in terms of the essential elements determiner (d), modifier (m), nominal head element or headword (h) and qualifier (q).

(Fitriani and Kurnianingtyas, 2019) pointed the determiner position in a Noun Phrase is usually done by one of two types of expression: determiner can be determinative and also accompanied by their own modifier.

According to (Morley, 2000:127) Determiners thus typically embrace:

(a) Articles example *the*: *On the edge of paradise*

(b) Pronouns. It has various subclasses:

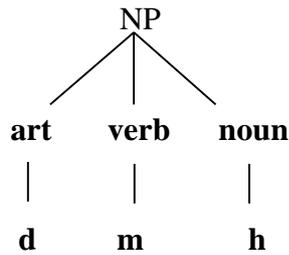
- Demonstratives, e.g. *this, that, these*, example: These carvings are amazing.
- Possessives, e.g. *my, his, her, your*, example: My head is spinning around.
- Relatives, e.g. *whose, which*, example: The man whose leg is in plaster is a dentist; I shall be off at 6 am, by which time the sun will be up.
- Interrogatives e.g. *which, what, whose*, example: What are you waiting for?
- Typics: I can't understand such stupidity
- Exclamatives: What nonsense!, What a nuisance!
- Quantifiers, e.g. *all, both, many, some, few, several, no, each, every, any, much, either, neither*, for example: **All** contributions will be gratefully received. **Some** participants have already paid. **Every** competitor finished in less than four minutes.
- **Numerals**, e.g. *two, four, teen*, for example: Two houses have been sold already this week.

According to (Morley, 2000:131) Modifier is the element occurring between the determiner and the headword element is the modifier and its function is determined by this position. Modifiers include primarily adjectives, participles, and nouns:

(a) Adjectives (adj), e.g., *that enormous, straight, light*

(b) Participles, present and past (verb), e.g., *a drowning man, baked potatoes*

For example: a drowning man



The above explanation noun phrases there are article, verb, and noun. From analysis of phrase pattern “a” as determiner, “drawing” as modifier, “man” as the head of noun.

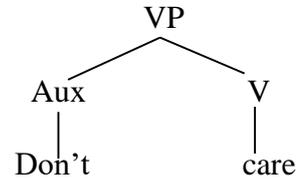
According to (Lin, et.al, 2020) Verb phrase (VP) is used to describe a concept sometimes. These concepts are usually extracted from the text of natural language.

Verb phrase has primarily verb as the head. It usually followed by auxiliary verbs and function of those auxiliary verbs is to define to the action, statement, or process denoted by the main verb. For example; she is leaving (“is leaving” verb phrase, “is” as an auxiliary and “leaving” as the main verb).the auxiliaries that usually appear in verb phrase are: be, has, have had, shall, will, can, may, should, might, must, do, did, does. there can also be one or more auxiliaries in front of the ordinary verb. This formula states that a VP must contain 'auxiliary' (x), 'verbal headword' (h), particle (p) and infinitive particle (Inf). (Aarts and Haegeman, 2020) the hypothesis that the verb phrase consists of just auxiliaries and the main verb, is that very often this VP will have to be regarded as being discontinuous.

According to Morley (2000:147) in this part primarily concerned head verbs heads often occur in the company of other verbs, called helping verbs, auxiliaries, or simply

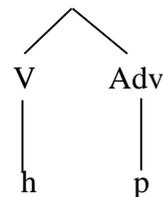
Aux. The primary auxiliary verbs in English are have, be, and do.

For example: **don't** care

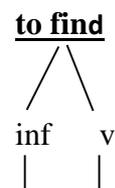
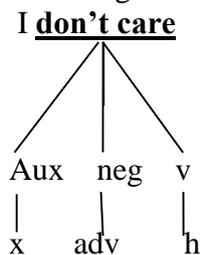


According to (Morley, 2000:148) the term 'particle' is used in preference to 'extension of verb' ('main verb completing complement') For example:

He **turned off** the light



According to (Morley, 2000:149) two further elements which can occur in the verbal phrase need to be mentioned: the infinitive (inf), I *want to go*, and the negative (neg), not or n't. (a negative element may, of course, also be found in other types of phrase.) There are two examples for infinitive and negative.



inf h

In this research, researchers want to examine one formulation problem based on explanation above. What are the noun phrase and the verb phrase produce in *love you like you do* song?

According to the study's problems, the research objectives are to analyze noun phrases and verb phrases produced in *love you like you do* song.

METHODS

3.1 Research Design

In this research, researchers used qualitative research since researchers will deal with case study of syntax and the data will be in the form of phrases. Qualitative research is a general definition that includes many methods used to understand and explain social phenomena. Qualitative inquiry employs different philosophical assumptions; strategies of inquiry; and methods of data collection, analysis and interpretation (Creswell, 2003:173). Qualitative research is a research approach that facilitates exploration of a phenomenon within its context using varieties of data sources (Baxter and Jack, 2008:455).

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data are the information from the source that wants to be analyzed (Fred, 2005:109). Concerning with topic of analysis, the data source of this research are *Love Me Like You Do* song which is the singer is Ellie Goulding, the data will be taken in the form of utterances the singer.

3.3 Data Collecting Technique

For data collecting technique, the writer uses some steps, those are:

- Listening song love me like you do 5 times until data are obtained.
- Listening to utterances produced by a singer aiming to understand each utterance.
- Checking the utterances whether belong to phrases.

3.4 Data Analyzing Technique

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data which consists of four stages as follows:

1. Classifying Stage

In this stage, the writer classifies the data based on phrase.

2. Analyzing Stage

After classifying, the writer analyzes data based on the song's utterances consisting of verb phrase and noun phrases. the writer analyzes every word in order to make the writer find clear and specific about phrases based on the syntactic theory.

3. Evaluating Stage

In this stage, the writer tries to evaluate all steps to ensure that all the supporting data and the problems discussed have been appropriately organized after all steps are accomplished.

4. Conclusion Stage

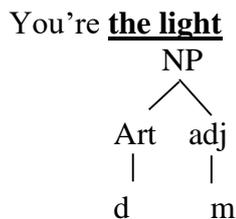
In this stage, the writer concludes the findings from the writer's questions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis covers finding the verb phrase and noun phrase and analyzing the pattern of them on utterances based on the theory of syntax. Researchers found 16 noun phrases that were analyzed by pattern.

4.1 Noun phrase

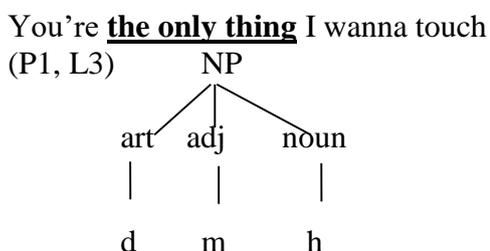
Based on the utterances from Love Me Like You Do song in paragraph one line one (P1, L1), researchers find those utterances as the noun phrase.



Here this song was started article, and noun. From the utterances, the researchers find the pattern in this song those are “the” as determine (d) which included article, “light” as modifier (m) which includes adjective.

Researchers found 9 noun phrases that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song. Researchers concluded that this song has many noun phrases that use the same pattern as the example above.

Another sample, researchers find the other noun phrase pattern.

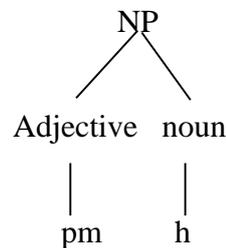


According to this song on P1, L3, researchers find those utterances as the noun phrase. The research see from utterances who acquire that start

from determiner as” the” (d), adjective “only” as modifier (m) and “thing” as head of noun (h).

Researchers find 2 noun phrases that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song. Researchers conclude that pattern like this is seldom seen in this song.

Let me take you past our satellites (P2, L4)



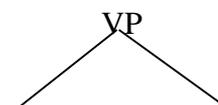
In these utterances in (P2, L4) from this song, researchers find those utterances as the noun phrase. The pattern of that utterance is “our” as modifier (m) which is pre modifier and satellites as “head of noun” (h).

Researchers found 5 Noun phrases that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song. Researchers conclude that the pattern of noun phrase in this song are three patterns. The most pattern of noun phrases we find here is noun phrase, starting from article (d) and adjective (m).

4.2 Verb phrase

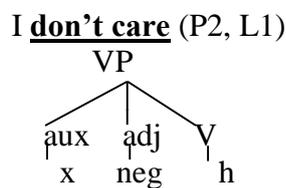
Researchers find five verb phrases that were analyzed by pattern. These verb phrases below are the samples are presented

I wanna touch (P1, L4)





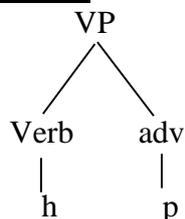
The utterances from this song in (P1, L4), The patterns to apply that “**wanna**” as verb, “**touch**” as head of verb. Researchers find this pattern the head of verb is **touch**. This pattern is seldom find in the song. Here another pattern of verb phrase researchers find in this song.



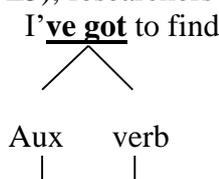
These utterances from this song in (P2, L1), researchers find this pattern have verb phrase is auxiliary and verbal headword element (h). So, it is called verb phrase, because in sentences have an element of verb phrase. Here, this phrase “**do**” as auxiliary, “**not**” as negative and “**care**” as head of verb.

researchers find 1 verb phrase that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song. Another sample, the research finds the other verb phrase pattern.

It **could mean** so much (P1, L5)



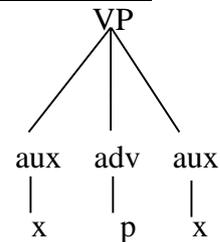
These utterances from this song in (P1, L5), researchers find this pattern



have verb phrase is auxiliary and verbal headword element (h). So, it is called verb phrase, because in sentences have an aspect of verb phrase. Here, this phrase “**could**” as verb and “**mean**” as adverb..

Researchers find 1 verb phrase that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song. Another sample, the research finds the other verb phrase pattern

I've never been (D9, L4)



th researchers find the pattern of verb phrase is auxiliary (x), headword (h), particle (p) and infinitive particle (inf).Here, this utterance researchers found the verb phrase pattern is “**have**” as auxiliary, “**never**” as adverb, “**been**” as auxiliary.

Researchers find 1 verb phrase which is use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do. Researchers conclude that utterances have the pattern produced by singer which have purpose is to recognize that pattern in her speaking

These utterances from this song in (P4, L3), researchers find this pattern have verb phrase is auxiliary and verbal headword element (h). So, it is called verb phrase, because in sentences have an element of verb phrase. Here, this phrase “**have**” as auxiliary and “**got**” as head of verb.

researchers find 1 verb phrase that use this pattern in Love Me Like You Do song.

After analyzing the data, the writer found 25 data, which are appropriate with the phrase pattern. From the phrase, it consists of 16 noun phrases, 9 verb phrases.

CONCLUSION

The pattern occurred in an utterance consisting of verb and noun phrases. The basic phrase pattern consisting of noun phrase is determiner, modifier, premodifier and noun. There are three patterns of noun phrases; determiner – modifier, determiner – modifier – head of noun, and pre-modifier – head of noun. In this song, determiner – modifier is the pattern of noun phrases the most commonly used.

The pattern of verb phrase consists of auxiliary, head of verb, modifier, negative, and particle. There are five patterns of verb phrase used in this song; verb – head of verb, auxiliary – negative – head of verb, head of verb – particle, auxiliary – particle auxiliary, and determiner – head of verb.

Researchers put the purposes of noun phrase and verb phrase. Researchers concluded the meaning of utterances produced by the singer, that the student have to know, understand the pattern, assume, concern, and emphasize acquire the pattern. The analysis and findings show the most noun phrase, verb phrase, and the pattern of those things use in *Love Me Like You Do* song. In some cases, as what researchers has analyzed, the pattern of noun phrase and verb phrase cannot be avoided totally. The function of noun phrase, verb phrase, and the pattern in each phrase want to give students knowledge in developing the language.

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