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AN ANALYSIS ON TYPES OF PHRASES USED IN TAYLOR SWIFT SONG'S LYRIC FROM "THE TORTURED POETS DEPARTMENT" ALBUM

Abstrak

Frasa adalah sekelompok kata yang mempunyai hubungan tata bahasa satu sama lain, dan bersama-sama membentuk suatu kesatuan struktural. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis frasa yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu dalam album The Tortured Poets Department karya Taylor Swift, data yang dianalisis adalah lagu-lagu pilihan Taylor Swift dalam album The Tortured Poets Department, yaitu The Tortured Poets Department, Guilty as Sin, dan Fortnight. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menganalisis data menggunakan teori Moleong (2017, p.6) terkait jenis frasa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa jenis frasa yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu terpilih dalam album The Tortured Poets Department karya Taylor Swift, yaitu. frasa kata benda, frasa kata kerja, frasa kata sifat, frasa preposisi, dan frasa kata keterangan. Dari analisis yang dilakukan, ditemukan 49 kemunculan frasa pada ketiga lagu tersebut. Frasa nomina sebanyak 19 kemunculan, frasa verba sebanyak 15 kemunculan, frasa adjektiva sebanyak 2 kemunculan, frasa preposisi sebanyak 6 kemunculan, dan frasa adverbial sebanyak 24 kemunculan. Oleh karena itu, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frasa yang paling banyak ditemukan pada lagu pilihan dalam album The Tortured Poets Department karya Taylor Swift adalah frasa keterangan. Penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat bagi peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian tentang jenis-jenis analisis frasa.

Kata kunci: Frase, Jenis Frase, Lirik Lagu

Abstract

a phrase is a group of words which have a grammatical relationship to each other, and which together form a structural unit. The study aims to find out types of phrases used in song's lyric in The Tortured Poets Department album by Taylor Swift, the data analyzed is Taylor Swift's selected songs in The Tortured Poets Department album, namely The Tortured Poets Department, Guilty as Sin, and Fortnight. The research design used is descriptive with a qualitative approach to analyze the data using the theory of Moleong (2017, p.6) related to type of phrases. The result of the study showed that there are some types of phrases used in the selected songs in The Tortured Poets Department album by Taylor Swift, i.e. noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrase, prepositional phrase, and adverb phrase. From the analysis that have been done, 49 occurrences of phrases were found in the three songs. Noun phrases consists of 19 occurrences, verb phrases consist of 15 occurrences, adjective phrases consist of 2 occurrences, prepositional phrases consist of 6 occurrences, and adverb phrases consists of 24 occurrences. Therefore, the result shows that the most phrase found in selected song in The Tortured Poets Department album by Taylor Swift is adverb phrases. This research can be useful for further researcher who are interested in conducting research on types of phrases analysis.

Keywords: Phrase, Types Of Phrases, Song Lyric

INTRODUCTION

In this Era, English has become the main communication medium for people in various countries in the world, such as England, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and many more countries that use English as their country's main communication

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medium. English is not only used as a language of communication between countries but has also been used in various other fields, such as mass media. In this modern era, many mass media have used English to publish news and other unique things. According to Khairun Nisa. (2009), "Language is one of the great God's bestowals for human". Through the language, peoples can share feeling and thought, peoples can communicate through writing and speaking. There are some functions of language, language as an instrument to express an idea, opinion, mind, and feeling." Furthermore, language can be used to communicate or to know the meaning of someone's utterance, to show the speaker's identity, and language as entertainment through songs, poems, and stories. Through songs, people can enjoy the voice of the singer and the lyrics of the song in recent times, songs are not only entertainment for the listener to enjoy the music and follow the song (singing) but also as a means of learning that is full of knowledge. By listening to and learning the song, people can learn sentence structure (grammatical), enrich their vocabulary, train in pronunciation, etc. Because a song's lyric is one of the written grammatical units that contain sentences, phrases, and idioms, hence this can be analyzed from the structure and literary work. Certainly, peoples need to study the component of language (grammar), because many advantages will be cached by studying English grammar, for example, it is clear for people to communicate. Grammar or word structure used to compose or form a perfect sentence. Basically, grammar material is very broad. According to Shan Y. M. (2021), grammar is a key element in the process of language use (Bastone, R. 1994). A grammatical category, sometimes referred to as a word class or a part of speech, is a classification of words in linguistics that is based on how each word operates inside a sentence. The functions that word perform in sentences—such as serving as nouns, verbs, adjectives, or adverbs—are described by these categories.

A key idea in linguistics, grammatical categories describe the different ways that languages organize and classify words in order to transmit meaning. Based on a word's form, purpose, and relationship to other words in a phrase, these categories are created. Understanding grammatical categories is essential to comprehending how languages differ from one another and how they express meaning. According to Heike (2015), Grammatical categories encode conceptual domain and contrast them with others. They comprise morphological markers that encode functions like as number, case, gender, tense, aspects or voice, in addition to the part-of-speech categories of words. There are eight parts of speech in English, which any word might belong to: noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjectives, conjunctions, prepositions, and interjections. Every English word has a function or is a content word. Adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns are examples of content words. Whereas verbs describe events or situations, nouns describe persons, places, or objects. Adverbs instruct us on the how, when, and where of something being finished, whereas adjectives provide specifics about things and people. Adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns give us the crucial information we need to comprehend. To prevent miscommunication, Additionally, they can write and speak English accurately, and they find it easy to complete English assessments. On the other hand, learning grammar will help you with a lot of issues when it comes to studying and speaking English. For someone to become a better English speaker, grammatical knowledge is therefore essential. Phrases from Taylor Swift's songs are the subject of analysis in this research. The researcher's area of interest is linguistics, namely phrases since they serve as the building blocks for sentences. The analysis of phrase in Taylor Swift's songs is significant in linguistics because phrases serve as the building blocks for sentences. Learning phrases first can be beneficial for English Language learners as it provides a foundational understanding of sentence structure. Phrases are complex grammatical units that are often overlooked in language learning, making them an important area of study. This analysis aims to provide a basic understanding of the phrases used in Taylor Swift's songs to help learners relearn and appreciate the linguistics nuances in her lyrics. Furthermore, the researcher believes that it is preferable to learn phrases first rather than sentences when learning about sentences, and that this issue will be crucial for English Language learners. Not because phrase learning is less significant in sentence units, but rather because phrase learning is yet little studied, researchers are interested in studying phrases since they believe it has a complex grammatical structure. Consequently, this analysis will provide a basic knowledge of the phrases in Taylor Swift's songs to help you relearn them. A phrase is made up of one word or several words that, in a sentence's grammar, work together as a single unit.

METHOD

The objective of the research is to study syntax, especially phrase analysis. Here, the researcher used qualitative approach. According to Moleong (2017, p.6), qualitative research is research that aims to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behaviour, perception, motivation, actions, etc. holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context using various methods natural. Qualitative research according to Hendryadi et al. (2019, p.218) is a process naturalistic inquiry that seeks an in-depth understanding of social phenomena experience. Qualitative research emphasizes quality, not quantity, and data. What is collected does not come from questionnaires but comes from interviews and observations directly and other related official documents. Qualitative research is also more important in terms of the process rather than the results obtained. This is caused by the relationship of the parts what is being researched will be much clearer if observed in the process. The researcher used “content analysis” as a qualitative research method. This kind of research is useful for analysing phrases from documentary sources, especially Taylor Swift’s song lyric, and developing methodical conclusions. Therefore, using this strategy, the researcher believes that the research will be thoroughly analysed.

RESEARCH FINDING & DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter presents the kinds of phrase in the lyric song. Based on the reference of Kim and Sells (2008, p.22), phrases are projected from the lexical categories divided into five types, as below: Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, and Adverbial phrase. The data taken in this research are three song lyrics by Taylor Swift in “The Tortured Poets Department” album. The researcher discusses the data found in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics. After the researcher listened and read the 3 song’s lyrics entitled *The Tortured Poets Department*, *Guilty as Sin* and *Fortnight*. The researcher found many of phrase are presented in the songs’ lyrics of Taylor Swift. The data finding that is obtained by the researcher as follow: the first lyric entitle “The Tortured Poets Department” the researcher found there are 15 data, in second lyric entitle “Fortnight” there are 15 data, and the last lyric entitle “Guilty as Sin” there are 20 phrases. The presentations of the data as follows:

TYPE OF PHRASES FOUND IN TAYLOR SWIFT’S SONG LYRICS IN “The Tortured Poets Department” ALBUM

Tabel 1. Noun Phrases

The first song lyric “The Tortured Poets Department”		
determiner + noun phrase	the det	tortured poets department NP
determiner + noun	the det	Show N
determiner + noun phrase	the det	Chelsea hotel NP
determiner + noun	a det	tattooed N
determiner + noun	my det	ring N
determiner + noun phrase	my det	middle finger NP
determiner + noun	my det	heart N

The second song lyric "Guilty as Sin"		
determiner + noun	my det	life N
determiner + noun	the det	wolves N
determiner + noun	the det	ocean N
determiner + noun	my det	grave N
The third song lyric "Fortnight"		
determiner + Noun	the det	reason N
determiner + Noun	the det	weather N
determiner + Noun	my det	sweater N
determiner + Noun	my det	husband N
determiner + Noun	my det	life N
determiner + Noun	the det	car N
determiner + Noun	the det	effects N
determiner + Noun	the det	miracle N

Tabel 2. Verb Phrases

The first song lyric "The Tortured Poets Department"	
subject + verb + object	I laughed in your face V O
subject + verb + object	I think some things V O
subject + verb + adverb + verb + object	you smoked then ate seven bars of chocolate V Adv V O
subject + verb + object	I scratch your head V O
subject + verb phrases	you fall asleep S VP
verb + object	Pounding nails V O
The second song lyric "Guilty as Sin"	
subject + verb + preposition + verb phrase	I dream of crocking locks V P VP
subject + verb + object	I am seeing visions V O
verb + object	touching his skin V O
subject + verb + object	someone told me

	V O
subject + Auxiliary + verb	I have screamed Aux. Verb V
The third song lyric "Fortnight"	
subject + verb phrases	I love you VP
subject + verb phrases	I touched you VP
verb + indirect object	run into you V Indirect Object
subject + verb phrases	they forgot to come VP

Tabel 3. Adjective Phrases

The first song lyric "The Tortured Poets Department"	
subject + linking verb + adjective	we are crazy linking verb adj
subject + linking verb + adjective phrases	we are two idiots linking verb adj. phrases

Tabel 4. Prepositional Phrases

The first song lyric "The Tortured Poets Department"	
prepositional + object	on the road Prep O
prepositional + object	like me Prep O
prepositional + object	in your head Prep O
prepositional + object	put it on the one people Prep O
The second song lyric "Guilty as Sin"	
prepositional + object	in the Blue Nile Prep O
prepositional + object	in my mind Prep O

Tabel 5. Adverbial Phrases

The First Song Lyric "The Tortured Poets Department"	
adverbial phrase of place: This line uses the adverbial phrase "straight from" to describe the origin something, in this case, a typewriter left at the narrator's apartment.	straight from the tortured poets department
adverbial phrase of manner: This phrase describes the manner in which someone sabotages their own path, emphasizing the destructive nature.	throwing spikes down on the road
adverbial Phrase of Time: This phrase describes the duration of time spent watching a show, emphasizing the ongoing love for it.	I've seen this episode and still love the show
this line uses the adverbial phrase "like a" to compare the narrator's actions to those of a	like a tattooed golden retriever

golden retriever, emphasizing the similarity.	
this line uses the adverbial phrase “with dread” to describe the state of being filled with fear or anxiety.	awakening with dread, dread as nails in your head
this line uses the adverbial phrase “in your face” to describe the action of laughing directly at someone, emphasizing the confrontation.	I laughed in your face and said, “You’re not Dylan Thomas, I’m not Patti Smith”
this line uses the adverbial phrase “at dinner” to describe the setting where this action takes place, emphasizing the context.	at dinner you take my ring off my middle finger and put it on the one people put wedding rings on
this line uses the adverbial phrase “the closest” to describe the proximity to a particular event or feeling, emphasizing the intensity.	and that’s the closest I’ve come to my heart exploding
adverbial phrase of place: This phrase indicates the location where an action occurs, highlighting the personal connection.	"you left your typewriter at my apartment"
The Second Song Lyric “Guilty as Sin”	
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase indicates the duration of time over which an action takes place, emphasizing the ongoing nature of the guilt.	“without ever touching his skin, how can I be guilty as sin?”
adverbial phrase of manner: this phrase describes the way the narrator recalls memories, emphasizing of the longing”	“I keep recalling things we never did, messy top lip kiss, how I long for our trysts”
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase describes the duration of time spent in a fantasy, emphasizing the ongoing nature of the thought.	“what if he’s written ‘mine’ on my upper thigh, only in my mind”
adverbial phrase of manner: this phrase describes the way the narrator’s fantasies unfold, emphasizing the intensity of the emotional experience.	“these fatal fantasies, giving way to labored breath, taking all of me”
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase describes the duration of time spent in a romantic relationship, emphasizing the spiritual nature of the bond.	“what if the way you hold me is actually what’s holy”
adverbial phrase of place: this phrase indicates the location where an action occurs, highlighting the emotional impact of the haunting.	“they don’t know how you’ve haunted me so stunningly”
adverbial phrase of manner: this phrase describes the duration of time spent in a romantic relationship, emphasizing the ongoing nature of the commitment.	“I choose you and me religiously”
The Third Song Lyric “Fortnight”	
adverbial phrase of place: this phrase indicates the location where an action occurs, highlighting the transformation from a romantic relationship to a neighborly one.	"now you're at the mailbox turned into good neighbors"
adverbial phrase of manner: this phrase describes the way someone asks about the weather, emphasizing the occasional nature of	"sometimes ask about the weather"

the question.	
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase indicates the duration of time over which an action takes place.	for a fortnight there we were forever running"
adverbial phrase of place: this phrase indicates the location where an action occurs, highlighting the transformation from a romantic relationship to a neighborly one.	"now you're in my backyard turned into good neighbors"
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase describes the duration of time spent in a state of emotional turmoil, emphasizing the monotony and stagnation.	"all my mornings are Mondays stuck in an endless February"
adverbial phrase of manner: this phrase describes the way someone takes a drug, emphasizing the temporary nature of its effects.	"I took the miracle move on drug, the effects were temporary"
adverbial phrase of time: this phrase indicates the duration of time over which an action takes place, emphasizing the ongoing nature of the relationship.	"and for a fortnight there we were forever running"

Tabel 6. Frequencies Of Occurrence Type Of Phrases

Kinds of Phrases	Number	Percentage
Noun Phrases	19	29%
Verb Phrases	15	23%
Adjective Phrases	2	3%
Prepositional Phrases	6	9%
Adverb Phrases	24	36%
Total	66	100%

The table above shows the occurrence phrases. The table shows the distribution of phrase is classified into five kinds, namely noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, and adverbial phrases. From the percentage analysis, it is found that adverbial phrase occupying the most frequent used in Taylor Swift’s song lyric’s in “The Tortured Poets Department, Guilty as Sin, and Fortnight” lyrics it is found 36%. The second most frequent pattern found in this study is 29% under kind noun phrase. Next, verb phrase commonly used 23%, therefore prepositional phrase used 9% in these song lyrics, and the least frequent is adjective phrases 3%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding and the analysis of phrases in the lyrics of Taylor Swift’s songs. This study was conducted to define English phrases and classify them into five types: noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, and adverb phrases. This research aims to provide a basic understanding of the phrases used in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics to help students learn and appreciate the linguistic nuances in the lyrics. This study emphasizes that studying phrases first is better than studying sentences, because it offers a deeper understanding of sentence structure. This approach is important because phrase learning is understudied, and researchers believe that this approach has a complex grammatical structure.

The most frequent used in Taylor Swift’s song lyrics it is found 36% is adverbial phrase. The second most frequent pattern found in this study is 29% under noun phrase. Next, verb phrase commonly used 23%, therefore prepositional phrase used 9% in these song lyrics, and the least frequent is adjective phrases 3%.

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