

**AN ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVAL CONSTRUCTION ON
MICHAEL BUBLE'S ALBUM "TO BE LOVED 2013"**



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BUBLE'S ALBUM "TO BE LOVED 2013"**

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ABSTRACT

Bekti Sunyoto, A320110061. "An Analysis of Adjectival construction on Michael Buble's Album (to be Loved 2013)". Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Research Paper. 2015.

This study aims at explaining and describing the forms and the distributions of adjectival construction on Michael Buble's album (to be loved 2013). The techniques of data collection are: reading the album of Michael Buble, underlying for the adjectival construction in the album, rewriting the data and coding the data.

This research method used is descriptive qualitative as the type of research. The object of this study is adjectival construction analysis of data found in Michael Buble's album. The whole data which are found by the researcher are 68 sentences containing AdjP construction.

The result shows that there are two forms: simple and complex AdjP Construction. Simple AdjP Constructions are subdivided into four subdivisions: noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Complex AdjP Constructions are subdivided into six subdivisions: Noun Phrase (NP), Adjective Phrase (AP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverb Phrase (AdvP), Preposition Phrase (PP) and Adjective Clause (AC). There are 3 distributions of English AdjP construction: (1) pre modifier, (2) post modifier, and (3) pre and post modifier. There are many songs are in Michael Buble's album. So, this research can help the listener or the reader to understand the content of the songs.

Keywords: syntax, phrase, adjectival construction

A. Introduction

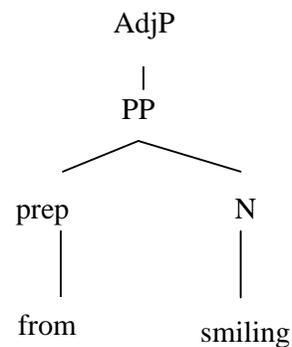
Words can be arranged in many ways so they become a phrase, clause or sentence. According to Chomsky (2002: 11) Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular language. By understanding that statement the researcher tries to clarify that the statement before the second language learners learn the sentences that they must understand the constituents before the sentences are constructed. The constituents include the words, phrases, and clauses. It is easy for the learners of English, if they really recognize or recall what the words and its family mean. For the example, *I, me, my, mine, my self, see, saw, seen, etc.* Moreover it is complete enough for them that they can also differentiate the part of speech of those words. The part of speech consists of noun, verb, adjective, adverbial, prepositional, pronoun, conjunctions etc. In many languages there is one lexical category whose primary function is to modify noun. This category is generally labeled Adjective (Kroeger: 2005: 90). Such: *small book and black bag. small and black* are adjective which describe Noun *book* and *bag*. Other adjectives that can be constructed before a sentences are adjective clause and adjective phrase.

An adjective clause consists of a subject and predicate that modifies a preceding noun or pronoun (its antecedent) (Frank: 1972:48). The types of these clauses are marked by some conjunctions and questioner marker like *that, who, whom, which, where, when, why, etc.* *That* and *who* are used to modify a person, *which* or *that* are used to modify a thing, *where* to the place, *when* to the time, *why* to the reason. As the example the man *who stands in front of me* is my friend. The italic one is a clause which takes place to modify the man.

Phrase is the combination of two or more words and the phrase construction has no subject or predicate. So the combination here can be noun + noun e.i *garden flowers, tour guide*, adjective + noun e.i *big house, white skin*, or verb + adverb e.i *study hard, read carefully* and so on. There are five types of phrase which are known well namely Noun Phrase (NP), Adjective

Phrase (AP), Verb Phrase (VP), Adverb Phrase (ADVP) and Preposition Phrase (PP).

An adjective phrase is a phrase in which adjective is the head and the other as the modifier. Such as *so beautiful*, “beautiful” is an adjective that function is the head and “so” is a degree as the modifier of the adjective “beautiful”. According to Radford (2004:435) adjectival phrase is a phrase headed by an adjective such as *fond of chocolate, keen on sport good at syntax etc.* In this opportunity, The reseacher wants to discuss about the construction of adjectival which means that any kind of construction functioning as adjective. The reseacher gives other examples of adjectival construction in the full sentence to make a clear understanding. The example can be seen in the below: “I can't stop myself *from smiling*”



The construction “*Myself from smiling*” is a Noun Phrase (NP) in which the word “myself” as the head of noun phrase and “from smiling” is a modifier. The modifier contains prepositional phrase (PP) that takes function as the adjective because the PP modifies the noun. So the PP “from smiling” is called adjectival construction (AdjP).

The sample above is analyzed by using syntactic theory focusing on phrase structure rules. According to Bornstain (1977: 42), Phrase structure rules are illustrated by means of tree diagrams, Called “phrase markers,”. The researcher believes using that theory makes the readers easy to understand the constituents in the construction. The another example is in this sentence “*Sally buys a fairly cheap book*”.

Phrase marker

PS-rules;

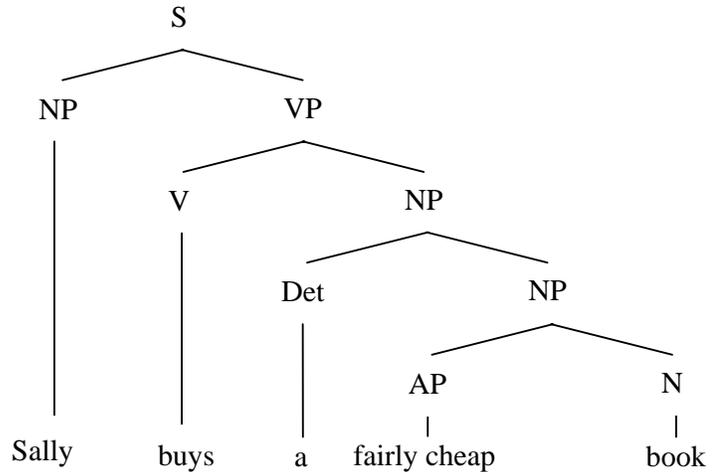
S → NP + VP

NP → N

VP → V + NP

NP → Det + NP

NP → AP + N



In the sampling above, the construction “*fairly cheap book*” is a noun phrase (NP) in which the word “*book*” as the head of NP and the construction “*fairly cheap*” is an adjective phrase (AP) that takes function as adjective because the AP modifies the noun head book. So, the AP “*fairly cheap*” is called adjectival construction (AdjP). The researcher states that the AdjP construction is not only AP but it can be other phrase such verb phrase, prepositional phrase, noun phrase etc.

Note :

S : sentence

NP : Noun Phrase

VP : Verb Phrase

AP : Adjective phrase

N : noun

V : verb

Deg : degree

The researcher takes an album as the data because the researcher thinks that a song can improve someone’s skill of listening or their

pronunciation. The researcher sees many people using an earphone to listen some songs. Moreover there are many English songs that they have listened because it has many kinds of music such *Pop, R&B, Jazz, Rock*, etc and almost every country has a professional singer who can sing both its language and English as international language. The album is taken from Michael Buble's album named "To be loved 2013". It consists of 14 songs, they are: *You make me feel so young, It's a beautiful day, To love somebody, Who's lovin' you, Something stupid, Come dance with me, Close your eyes, After all, Have I told you lately that I love you, To be loved, You've got a friends in me, Nevertheless (I'm in love with you), I got it Easy and Young at Heart*. The writer carries out the research entitled "***An Analysis Of Adjectival Construction On Michael Buble's Album "To Be Loved 2013"***"

B. Research Method

The type of this research is the descriptive qualitative. The data of this study are noun phrases which include an adjectival construction in the Michael Buble's album and these data are taken from: <http://reynaldibuble.blogspot.com/2013/04/download-hq-album-michael-buble-to-be.html>. The technique of collecting data is documentation. The technique of analyzing data are to explain the forms of adjectival construction found in Michael Buble's album, the researcher refers to the syntactic theory with the approach on phrase structure grammar and to describe the distribution of adjectival construction found in Michael Buble's album. the researcher refers to the linguistic context with the approach on syntactic grammar.

C. Research Finding And Discussion

It covers the analysis of the whole data. It is divided into two parts, namely; research finding and discussion. Research finding describes the analysis of the data in term of English adjectival constructions and the

distribution found in Michael Buble's album based on syntactic theory with the approach on syntactic grammar. Discussion explains the result of research finding.

1. Research Finding

The part of this chapter is to answer the problem of the study in this research that the researcher explains the forms of adjectival construction and to describes the distributions of adjectival construction found in Michael Buble's album. The researcher uses syntactic grammar as the approach of this analysis. It is represented by phrase structure tree or tree diagram to know the forms of adjectival construction. The researcher also finds the distributions of adjectival construction by seeing the position of the adjectival constructions, if the position of adjectival construction before the head of the phrase it means that the distribution is called *pre-modifier* and if position of adjectival construction is located after the head of the phrase it means that the distribution is called *post-modifier*. The forms of adjectival construction in Michael Buble's album can be divided into two main classifications; simple and complex.

Simple means that the adjectival construction is a single or the word noun is modified by one word. The researcher also classifies this construction into four subdivision. They are: adjective, noun, verb, and adverb.

Complex means that the construction of adjectival is more than one word. It can be phrase or clause that modifies the noun. The researcher also divides this construction into six subdivision. They are: noun phrase (NP), adjective phrase (AP), verb phrase (VP), adverb phrase (AdvP), preposition phrase (PP) and adjective clause (AC).

The researcher has classified the data found in Michael Buble's album. It has been separated into its same construction. The researcher underlines the data that means noun phrase. The researcher also makes **bold** and *italic* to the data that means adjectival construction (AdjP).

a. Simple Adjectival Construction

1) Simple Adjective

001/S1/L4 I'm such a happy individual

PS-rules;

AdjP → Adj

AdjP

|

adj

|

happy

“*happy individual*” is a noun phrase (NP). The word “*happy*” is an adjective. it takes function as adjectival (AdjP) which modifies the word “*individual*” as the head of NP. Because the position of AdjP before the head, so it is called premodifier.

2) Simple Noun

002/ S1/ L7 I wanna go and bounce the moon just like a toy balloon

PS-rules;

AdjP → N

AdjP

|

N

|

toy

“*toy balloon*” is a noun phrase (NP). The word “*toy*” is a noun which takes function as adjectival. It modifies the word “*balloon*” as the head. Because the position of AdjP is before the head so it is called the pre modifier.

3) *Simple Verb*

030/ S6/L2 Hey there, cutes, put on your *dancing*boots and
come dance *with me!*

PS-rules;
AdjP → V

AdjP
|
V
|
dancing

“*dancing boots*” is a noun phrase (NP). The word “*dancing*” is a verb which takes function as adjectival (AdjP) and it modifies the word “*boots*” as the head of NP. Because the position of AdjP is before the head so it is called as pre modifier.

4) *Simple Adverb*

049/ S10/L39-40 But to feel *truly*love baby, There's more
one of these things.

PS-rules;
AdjP → Adv

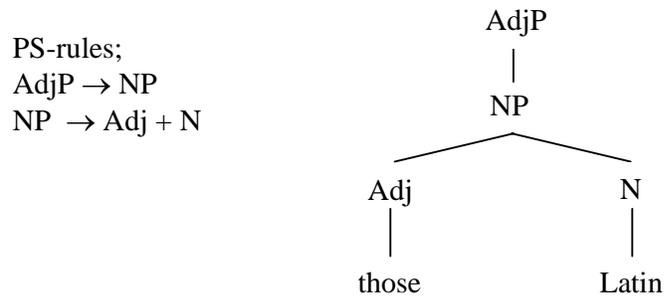
AdjP
|
adv
|
finally

“*truly love*” is a noun phrase (NP). The word “*truly*” is an adverb that takes function as adjectival (AdjP) and it is modifies the word “*love*” as the head of NP. The constituent “*truly*” stands as pre modifier because it occurs before the head.

b. Complex Adjectival Construction

1) Noun Phrase (NP)

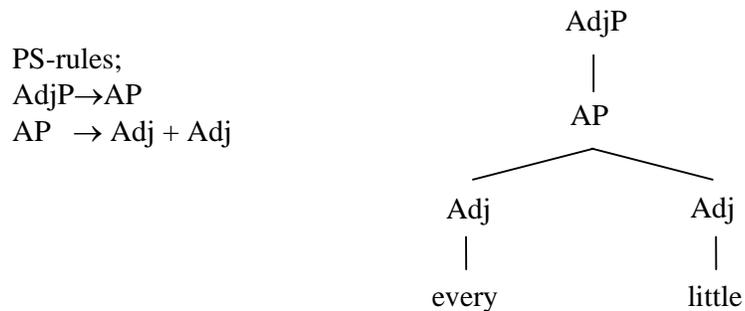
034/ S6/L22 Hey there, sweets, throw on those Latin cleats
and come dance with me!



“those Latin cleats” is a full noun phrase. the construction “those Latin” is a small noun phrase (NP). The constituent “those” is an adjective and the constituent “Latin” is a noun. Both of them take function as adjectival (AdjP) that modifies the word “cleats” as the head of NP. The both constituents here stand as the pre modifier because they appear before the head.

2) Adjective Phrase (AP)

019/ S3/L8 There's a way, everybody say to do each and every
little thing.



“*every little thing*” is a noun phrase (NP). the construction “*every little*” is an adjective phrase. the constituent “*every*” and “*little*” are the same category. They are adjective. Both of them take function as adjectival (AdjP) that modifies the word “*thing*” as the head of NP. The both constituents stand as pre modifier because they occur before the head.

3) *Verb Phrase (VP)*

The researcher finds some constructions of verb phrase (VP) which take function as adjectival. The researcher has classified the construction into two. They are participle phrase and infinitive phrase.

a) *Participle phrase*

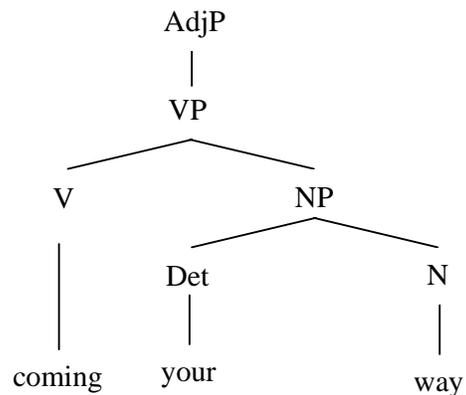
016/ S2/ L39 You've got another thing *coming your way*

PS-rules;

AdjP → VP

VP → V + NP

NP → Det + N



“*another thing coming your way.*” is a noun phrase (NP). The construction “*coming your way*” is a verb phrase. the constituent “*coming*” is a verb and it is followed by NP with the constituents of determiner “*your*” and noun “*way*”. Those constituents take function as adjectival because they modify

the word “another” as the head of NP. They also stand as post modifier because they appear after the head.

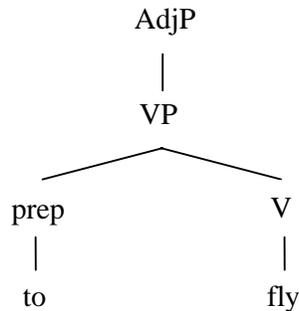
b) To infinitive

014/ S2/ L22 It's my turn to fly

PS-rules;

AdjP → VP

VP → prep + V



“my turn to fly” is a noun phrase (NP). The construction “to fly” is a verb phrase (VP). the constituent “to” is a preposition as the modifier and the constituent “fly” is a verb as the head of VP. Both of them take function as adjectival because they modify the noun “turn” as the head of NP. The construction of VP also stands as post modifier.

4) Adverb Phrase

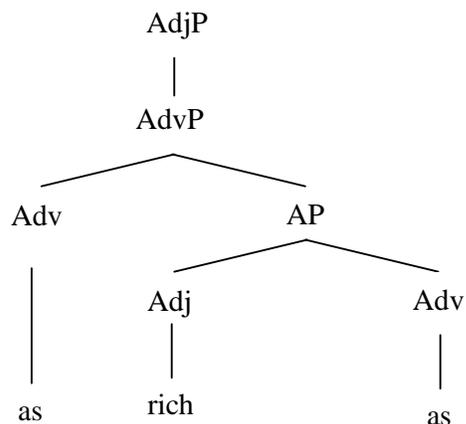
067/ S14/L16-18 For as rich as you are, It's much better by far to be young at heart.

PS-Rules;

AdjP → AdvP

AdvP → adv + AP

AP → Adj + Adv

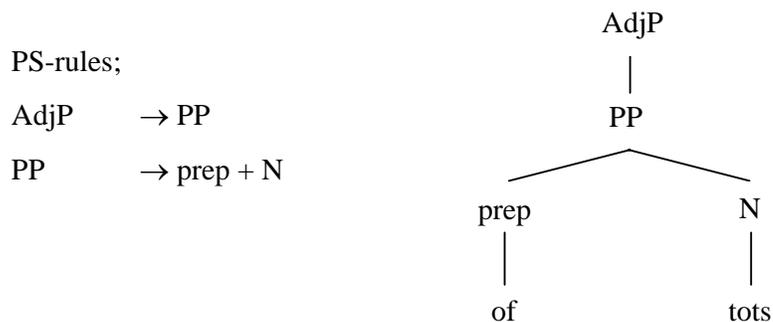


“*as rich as you*” is a noun phrase (NP). The construction “*as rich as*” is adverb phrase (AdvP). the constituent “*as*” as the adverb, the constituent “*rich*” is an adjective and the constituent “*as*” is a adverb. They take function as adjectival because they modify the pronoun “*you*”. The construction of AdvP also stands as pre modifier because they occur before the head.

5) *Preposition Phrase*

The researcher also finds some forms of adjectival construction represented by preposition phrase. it is explained in the below:

003/ S1/ L9 You and I are just like a couple *of tots*



“*a couple of tots*” is a noun phrase (NP). The construction “*of tots*” is preposition phrase (PP). the constituent “*of*” is preposition and the constituent “*tots*” is a noun. Both of them take function as adjectival because they modify the noun “*couple*” as the head of NP. The construction of PP also stands as postmodifier because they occur after head.

6) Adjective Clause

005/ S1/L17

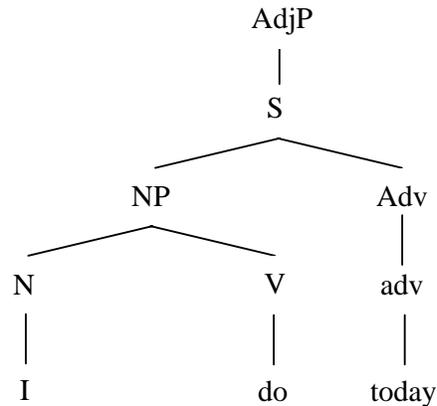
I'm gonna feel the way I do today

PS-rules;

AdjP → S

S → NP + AdvP

NP → N + V



“the way I do today.” is a noun phrase (NP). The construction “I do today” is a sentence. the constituents of sentence are noun “I”, verb “do” and the adverb “today”. They take function as adjectival because they modify the noun “way” as the head of NP. They also stand as post modifier because they appear after the head.

2. Discussion

From the research finding above, the reseacher found that there are three distribution of adjectival construction. they are; pre modifier, post modifier and both pre modifier and post modifier.

a. Pre modifier

Pre modifier means that the construction appears before the head. The example can be seen in the data 001/S1/L4 “ I’m such a happy individual”. The underline “*happy individual*” is a noun phrase which is a word “*individual*” as the head of NP. It is modified by adjective “*happy*” that takes function as adjectival. The adjective

“*happy*” also stand as pre modifier because it appears before the head “*individual*”.

b. Post modifier

Post modifier is the opposite of pre modifier. if pre modifier occurs before the head, so the post modifier occurs after the head. The example can be seen in the data 012/S2/L19 “you won’t hear this boy*complaining*”. The underline “*boy complaining*” is a noun phrase (NP) which the noun “*boy*” as the head of NP and it is modified by a verb “*complaining*” that takes function as adjectival and also stands as post modifier because it occurs after the head “*boy*”.

c. Pre and Post modifier

It means that both of them are appeared together. Both of them also modify the noun but pre modifier occur before the head and post modifier occur after the head. The example can be seen in the data 016/ S2/ L39 “you’ve got *another thing coming your way*”. The underline “*another thing coming your way*” is a noun phrase (NP) which the noun “*thing*” as the head of NP. It is modified by adjective “*another*” as pre modifier because it occure before the head and verb phrase “*coming your way*” as post modifier because it occurs after the head.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research finding, the reseacher concludes that the construction of adjectival is divided into two forms namely; simple and complex adjectival (AdjP) construction. Simple (AdjP) construction is subdivided into four. They are *noun*, *adjective*, *adverb*, and *verb*. Complex (AdjP) construction is subdivided into six. They are *Noun Phrase* (NP), *Adjective phrase* (AP), *Adverb*

Phrase (AdvP), Verb Phrase (VP), Preposition Phrase (PP) and Adjective Clause (AC).

Based on the data which are analyzed, the researcher finds three distributions of adjectival construction. They are:

1. Pre modifier
2. Post modifier
3. Pre and Post modifier

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