

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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, 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.

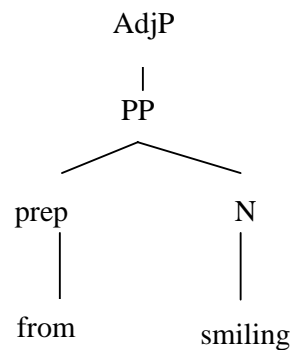
An adjective clause consists of a subject and predicate that modifies a preceding noun or pronoun (its antecedent) (Frank: 1972:48). The types of these clauses are marked by some conjunctions and questioner marker like *that, who, whom, which, where, when, why, etc.* *That* and *who* are used to modify 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 pradicate. 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 researcher wants to discuss about the construction of adjectival which means that any kind of construction functioning as adjective. The researcher gives other examples of adjectival construction in the full sentence to make a clear understanding. The example can be seen in the below:

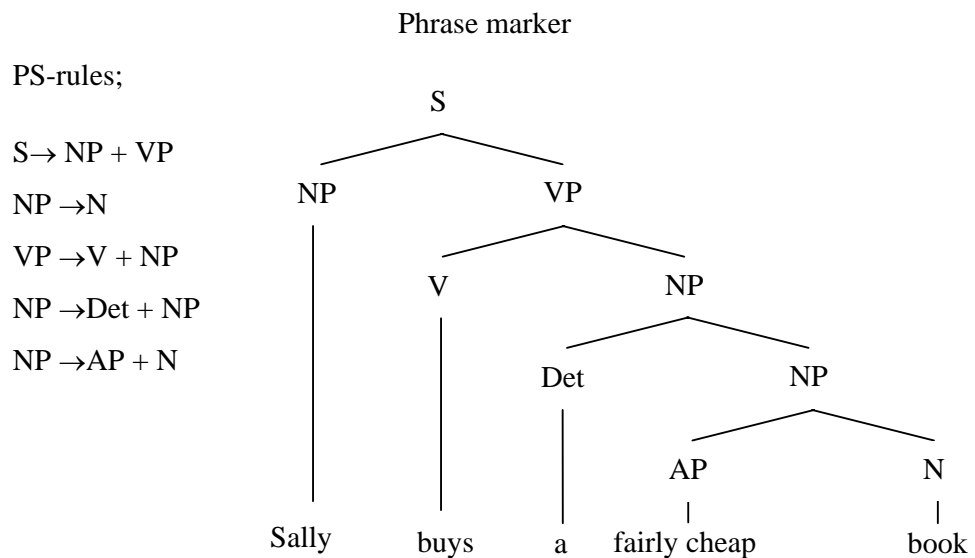
“I can't stop myself from smiling”



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*”



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 researcher carries out the research entitled ***An Analysis Of Adjectival Construction On Michael Buble's Album "To Be Loved 2013"***

B. Previous Study

In Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, especially in English Education Department some researchers have made the similar research. The first is entitled *Analysis of Adjectival Constructions in The Prince and The Pauper by Mark Twain (Structural Approach)*. It has been written by Enggo Prafitra (UMS:2008). He concluded that the form of Adjectival construction had two main classifications: single and complex. Single means adjectival construction in the form of lexicon which can be classified into four. They are *noun, verb, adjective and adverb*. Complex means adjectival construction in the form of phrasal and clausal which can be classified into six. They are *noun phrase, infinitive phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, and adjective clause*.

The second is entitled *Syntactic Analysis of Adjectival Phrase Used in Indian Child Short Story (X-Bar Perspective)* it has been written by Hayati (UMS: 2008). Her objective studies are to present the constituents of the adjectival phrase and to present the modifiers of the adjectival phrases. Then,

the conclusion of her study are divided into two: first, the constituents of adjectival phrase are *degree of words, adjective, prepositional phrase*. Second, the modifier of adjectival phrase are *degree of word, degree of word and adjective, degree of word and prepositional phrase, adjective, prepositional phrase, and adverb*.

Both researches above have the similar data which is taken from the short story but in this research uses Album of Michael Buble which contains of 14 songs. Moreover the researcher thinks that those researches have been done in 2008, so the researcher renews by focusing in adjectival construction as same as the researches above. The researcher describes the distributions of adjectival construction in Michael Bubles' album and to explain the forms of Adjectival construction in the album.

The third research is entitled *A syntactic analysis of the Acehnese phrase structure: The application of Chomsky's Government and Binding Theory*. It was written by Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf (Syiah Kuala University. 2009: Vol.3 (3)). The aim of his study is to analyze the phrase structure rules of the Acehnese language using the Government and Binding Theory. It attempts to describe Acehnese sentence transformations and to examine whether this model is applicable to Acehnese phrase structures or not. The analysis focuses on the phrase markers or tree diagrams of grammatical and well-formed Acehnese noun phrase (NPs) and verb phrase (VPs). His method of analysis is based on the one proposed by Haegeman in *Introduction to Government & Binding Theory* (1994). The conclusion of his study is that the outcomes of the analysis from the Acehnese sentence in his study have shown that NPs and VPs can be described using the Government and Binding framework. The theory indicates that sentence structure is determined by lexical properties.

The similarities between Yusuf's research and this research are focused on syntax and using tree diagrams or phrase markers to analyze the data. It really helps the researcher to make this research because it enlarges

the insight of the theory of syntax and the tree diagram itself. However, it has also the differences. Yusuf's research uses Acehnese sentence as the data but in this research uses album of Michael Buble as the data. It focuses on NPs and VPs but this research focuses on the construction of adjectival.

The Fourth research is entitled *A syntactic analysis of noun phrase found in George Bernard Shaw's 'Arms and the Man' (Using X-Bar approach)*. It was written by Ihwan Rosidi Suhendro (UMS: 2013). The goals of his research are to identify and to describe the constituents of Noun Phrases mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw and the dominant Noun Phrase structure mostly found in Arms and the Man drama script by George Bernard Shaw. He used X-Bar as his approach. He finds thirty five constructions of Noun Phrase and the dominant Noun Phrase structure as follows: 1. Noun, in 3 data (1,7 %), 2. Pre-modifier + Noun (Head), in 94 data (52,8%), 3. Noun (head) + Post-modifier, in 5 data (2,8%), 4. Pre-modifier + Noun (Head) + Post-modifier, in 76 data (42,7%).

His research is different with this research especially in the data analysis. His data is taken from drama script but this research takes album of Michael's Buble as the data and he focuses on Noun Phrase but this research focuses on Adjectival Construction. Most of Noun Phrase are modified by adjective, that is why the researcher wants to analyze the adjectival construction as the research.

The fifth research is entitled *Syntactic study of prepositional phrase within noun phrase used in the articles of Campus Asia Magazine (using X-Bar theory)*. It was written by Wening Hayusari (UMS: 2008). Her objective of the studies are to describe the constituents of prepositional phrase within noun phrase in the article of Campus Asia Magazine and to describe the status of prepositional phrase in the article. She mentions that there are four construction of prepositional phrase within noun phrase based on the status of the constituents PP, They are: 1. $NP \rightarrow NP + PP$ (optional), 2. $NP \rightarrow NP +$

PP (obligatory), 3. $NP \rightarrow NP + PP (obligatory) + PP (optional)$, 4. $NP \rightarrow NP + PP (optional) + PP (obligatory) + PP (optional)$. She also states that the constituents of PP within NP are: 1. *PP stands as post modifier*, 2. *P stands as the head of PP followed by NP which modifies the head of PP*.

The sixth research is entitled *A syntactic analysis of prepositional phrase in sentences of short story entitled: Hansel and Gretel (by Brothers Grimm)*. It was written by Sukesi (UMS: 2008). Her main goal of her research is to explain the function of prepositional phrase in sentences of Hansel and Gretel by Brothers Grimm. She mentions that the function of the prepositional phrase in the sentences is influenced by the distribution of PP in the sentence. The PP is element of sentence that cannot stand alone. The PP is an exocentric construction because the PP cannot occur without a nominal unit, and a nominal unit is not part of PP if there is no preposition.

Both researches are same as this research that discusses on the syntactic study. The objective of Hayusari study is also similar that show the constituents. she wants to show the constituents of PP and this research shows the constituents of adjectival construction. The difference of this research is on the data sources. This data uses Album of Michael Buble as the data but their data are an article of Campus Asia Magazine and the short story of Hansel and Gretel written by Brothers Grimm. their researches help the researcher to do this research by understanding the syntactic study especially in the form of prepositional phrase.

The seventh research is entitled *A syntactical analysis of lyrics in the English children song: tagmatics approach*. It was written by Alex Candra (UMS: 2007). The main goal of his research, he wants to describe the linguistic form mostly used in lyrics of English children song from tagmatics perspective. He mentions that there are three types of linguistics forms that are mostly used in lyrics of English children song. They are *sentence, clause and phrase*.

The similarities of his research and this research is using English lyrics as the data which is analyzed and the goal of research that discusses of the form. Although the lyrics are not the same but it exemplify how to analyze the lyrics. The other differences are the approach of the research. He uses the tagmatics approach but in this research, the researcher uses syntactic approach.

The eighth research is entitled *A syntactic study of adjectival clauses in Hans Cristian Andersen's fairy tales*. It was written by Muntamah (UMS: 2008). She wants to describe the structures of the adjectival clause construction in Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales viewed from tagmatic grammar. As the result of her research, she finds 50 adjectival clause constructions. The Emperor's New Suit has 16 adjectival clauses; The Elfin Hill has 20 adjectival clauses and The Angle has 14 adjectival clauses. These adjective clause constructions are classified into three, adjectival clause construction in which the introductory word function as subject, object of verb and object of preposition.

In the eighth research focuses on adjective clause. It helps the researcher to complete this research because adjective clause also belongs to the adjectival construction. The differences between her research and this research are the data source. Her data source is taken from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales and this research takes the data from the album of Michael Buble. Moreover, she uses tagmatic approach and this research uses syntactic approach.

The ninth reseach is entitled *Analysis of English sentences used in apple computer advertisements by using transformational generative grammar*. It was written by Hamidah Ary Ruchana (UMS: 2004). The main goal of her study is to identify the linguistic form of Apple Computer advertisements by using TGG. As the result of analysis the data, she divides the form of linguistics into two (a) The types of English sentences are

declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory sentence; and (b) Sentences based on number of full predications are *simple, compound and complex sentences*.

Her research has the similar objective study. She describe the forms of linguistic and this reseach explain the forms of adjectival construction. the differences of her research and this research are the data source and the method of analyzing data. She takes the data from the advertisement and she uses transformational generative grammar to analyze the form and this research takes the data from Michael Buble album and the researcher uses phrase structure rules and phrase marker or tree diagram to explain the forms of adjectival construction.

The tenth research is entitled *Analysis of English syntactic structure of coordination in "Cover Story" column articles in Campus Asia Magazine*. It was written by Saly Kurnia Octaviani (UMS: 2011). The main goal of her study is to describe the distribution of English syntactic structure of coordination in "Cover Story" column articles in Campus Asia Magazine based on syntactic structural approach. She mentions that there are four distributions of English syntactic structure of coordination in the analysis based on its function. They are *subject, predicate, object, and complement*. She also writes that there are two kinds of distributions of English syntactic structure of coordination based on function in phrase. they are *head and modifier*.

The similarities between her research and this research are the goal of the study. She describes the distributions of English syntactic structure of coordination and this research describes the distributions of adjectival construction. Than, it is same that her research and this research uses syntactic approach. The differences between her research and this research is on the data source. She takes the data from Campus Asia Magazine and this research takes from album of Michael Buble.

The researcher gets more on understanding of syntactic theory from all the reseaches above. Because, most of them are syntactic analysis to carry their research. The researcher also gets the refferences to make this research so the researcher hopes that this research is useful to the learners of second language especially for those who learn English as their second language.

C. Problem of the Study

Based on the description above the researcher is going to show that there are some problems which are related with this study so the researcher measures it by the questions and the main question that can elaborate into the following questions:

1. What are the forms of the adjectivalconstruction mostly found in Michael Buble's album?
2. What are the distributionsof adjectivalconstructionmostly found in Michael Buble's album?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the researcher has the objective study as follows:

1. To explain the forms of the adjectivalconstruction found in Michael Buble's album.
2. To describe the distributions of the adjectivalconstruction in Michael Buble's album.

E. Benefit of the Study

The benefits of these studies are:

1. Theoretical aspect
 - The result of this study will enlarge of the study of syntax especially in adjectival construction.

2. Practical uses

- The result of this study gives the reader as the references to study about adjectival construction to make their second language being fluent and this result can also help the other reseachers to make some researches that take the syntax or adjectivalconstruction as their previous study.

F. Research Paper Organization

In order to make this resear-ch is easy to follow, the researcher organizes this as follows.

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It consists of notion of syntax, categories of word, categories of phrase, construction of adjectival, notion of phrase structure rules, and album of Michael Buble’.

Chapter III is research method. It covers types of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It concerns with the research finding and discussion.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.