Syntactic Analysis of Tree Diagrams in the Lyrics of the Song "You are My Sunshine"

Siti Ismahani[1], Kania Anisah[2], Putri Nuraisyah[3] , Dini Mutia Havid[4]

[1,2,3,4] Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara

e-mail: sitiismahani@gmail.com

Abstrak

Sintaksis adalah cabang ilmu linguistik yang mendeskripsikan struktur kalimat. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menganalisis diagram pohon sintaksis dari lagu You Are My Sunshine. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan membutuhkan berbagai proses dalam mengumpulkan data seperti membaca dan mendengarkan lirik lagu You Are My Sunshine karya Christina Perri dan mencatatnya untuk dianalisis. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengambil beberapa kalimat dari lirik lagu You Are My Sunshine untuk diteliti. Data tersebut diteliti melalui aplikasi YouTube untuk melihat, mendengar, dan membaca video rekaman lagu You Are My Sunshine. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bagaimana diagram pohon sintaksis dari lirik lagu You Are My Sunshine menampilkan struktur kalimat yang beragam.

Kata kunci: *Syntax, Lirik Lagu, Struktur Kalimat.*

Abstract

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that describes sentence structure. This research attempts to analyze the syntex tree diagram of the song You Are My Sunshine. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method and requires various processes in collecting data such as reading and listening to the lyrics of the song You Are My Sunshine by Christina Perri and recording them for analysis. In this study, researchers took few sentences from the lyrics of the song You Are My Sunshine for research. The data was researched through the YouTube application to see, hear and read the video recording of the song you are my sunshine. The results of the research show how the syntex tree diagram of the lyrics of the song you are my sunshine displays various sentence structures.

Keywords : *Syntax, Song Lyrics, Sentence Structure.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a social communication tool that is a system of sound symbols produced by human speech. As a social being, humans need an opportunity to communicate with other people living in society. According to Keraf, Smarapradhipa (2005:1), language is a means

of communication between the members of a society as a sound symbol produced by the human speaker, and language is the system of communication that uses arbitrary sound symbols.

By using language, we must acquire linguistic knowledge. Linguistics is the study of language in all its forms. According to Kridalaksana (1983), linguistics is a science of study, research or study of the truth and complexity of languages, i.e. languages that are generally owned by humans as a means of communication or linguistics are a science. language or science that studies languages scientifically.

Linguistics is also often referred to as general linguistics, because linguistics not only studies languages (e.g. Java), but also languages in general. Language has many properties: language as system, language as symbol, language is compact, language means, language arbitrarily, language conventions, language unique, language productive, language universal, language dynamic, language variable, language. is human and so on. There are many other aspects of language that have been explained by the experts.

The fields of linguistics can be distinguished into phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics and semantics. One of the language studies in this article is the syntax, which refers to the ordering of words into groups of words, phrases, or sentences. From a linguistic point of view, syntax actually has the same field of study as morphological analysis. They both study grammar. In contrast, morphology studies the grammatical relationship between a word and a sentence. At the same time, syntaxism studies the grammar relationship beyond the word boundaries of a sentencing unit. The primary syntax lesson is a sentence. A sentence itself has several elements, such as words, sentences, and clauses. These sentence elements are included in the ordering of the object of syntaxial research or syntaxis units.

The syntax functions are to provide clear limits and rules in the creation of computer applications. By providing basic tips and references to compile statements, notations, and certain elements, syntax helps you use the correct programming language. Programming is the rule of writing code in a programming language to be more structured to a goal. Syntax must be studied because this science relates to the construction of sentences which are the smallest units of complete language. Syntax refers to elements of other languages that relate to the elements forming sentences.

The syntax has a tree diagram technique, which is a powerful tool to characterize the internal structure of natural language. Drawing tree diagrams is the primary skill to study syntax. It is not only based on grammatical understanding, but also on a new way of thinking about syntax. A tree diagram is important to reveal the same information as a sentence structure rule, but this diagram can be more effective in revealing the results of several rules. In this way, one element of the node identifies the operator, while the other region contains pointers to the operator node. Node identification is also known as the operator. The following functions are used to create syntax tree nodes for expressions using binary operators. A tree diagram is a technique used to break down any concepts, such as policies, goals, targets, ideas, problems, tasks, or activities into more detailed subcomponents or lower levels of detail. Tree diagrams have been widely used in planning complex tasks and solving problems.

Based on the above explanation, the author tried to use a tree diagram to analyze which song phrase patterns you are sunshine and what kinds of phrases are commonly used in lyrics. The aim of this study was to provide an understanding of the use of tree diagrams on lyrics and an understanding about the design of sentence structures using tree charts. This may help improve understanding of language production skills and facilitate English learning.

The syntactic and semantic development in children continues because of its continuous and widespread experience, which implies that schools have a very important role. Children's developing semantic systems are aided by new experiences, which encompass two aspects. First and foremost, it is beneficial for kids to encounter new individuals, things, characteristics, activities, knowledge, and interpersonal relationships. Their language should also develop to reflect these new experiences. On the other hand, contemplating a common event at a certain level of consciousness might occasionally provide a novel element into an experience. Children's syntactic development occurs during primary school as well; their teacher will be able to observe this from the texts in their books and the conversations they have.

According to Chaer (2007, p.33-34), in every language analysis there are two concepts that need to be understood, namely structure and system. Structure concerns the relationship between elements in units of speech production, for example, between phonemes in words, between words in phrases, or between phrases in sentences. On the other hand, system deals with the relationship between the elements of language in other units of speech production. The fact that the predicate lies behind the subject in Indonesian language is a matter of structure, whereas the fact that active verbs and passive verbs exist is a matter of system.

According to Chaer (2007, p. 33–34), structure and system are the two ideas that are necessary to comprehend in any language study. The interaction between components in speech production units, such as phonemes within words, phrases within sentences, or phrases within phrases, is referred to as structure. System, on the other hand, focuses on the connections among the linguistic components in different speech production units. The existence of active and passive verbs in the Indonesian language is a systemic issue, but the fact that the predicate comes before the subject is a structural one.

The use of TV and video or song in the classroom has been the subject of extensive investigation. Regarding the use of movies in foreign language classes, far less has been done. Manning along with other experts "call for the integration of sensory visual and oral language alongside print language in language teaching and suggest that the new technologies can provide this integration". The majority of research on "film in the classroom" attempts to combat two main issues: practice and reception. On the one hand, film has not yet attained the respectable stature of literature in far too many educational institutions. However, and perhaps because of this discrimination, movies have been viewed as a treat or a light entertainment to be watched before holidays or following tests. Within a proficiency-oriented classroom, as in any conscientious educational environment, and in any well-crafted movie or book, every task, picture, and phrase matters and has a specific purpose and location. The subjects where film serves as the course material are the ones that deal with

our topic the most. In the words of Garrity: "For teaching foreign languages, there are at least two approaches to film use: 1) teaching discrete points of grammar and 2) teaching language globally for proficiency" .

In this research the author analyzes the tree diagram syntex in the lyrics of the song "you are my sunshine" sung by Christina Perri. In learning tree diagram syntax, we learn about the grammatical structure of sentences that make sentences into coherent sentences.

In this section, we outline the relevant theories underlying the research topic and provide a review of some previous studies that are relevant and provide a reference and foundation for this research to be carried out. If there is a hypothesis, it can be stated unambiguously and not necessarily in an interrogative sentence

METHOD

This research uses qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research involves non-numeric data, so the data analyzed is word-shaped rather than quantitative (Creswell and Creswell, 2018) Qualitational research is an observational method of objective theory with relationships between variables. In addition, qualitative research is also qualitatively research scientific research to study the objects of nature that make us critical instruments. These researchers are the main instruments of qualitative research. (Herdianto et al., 2023).
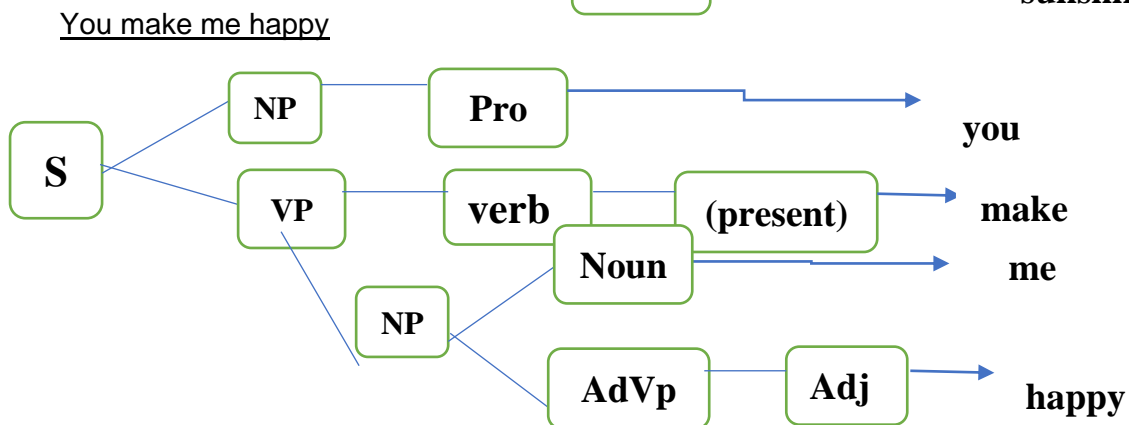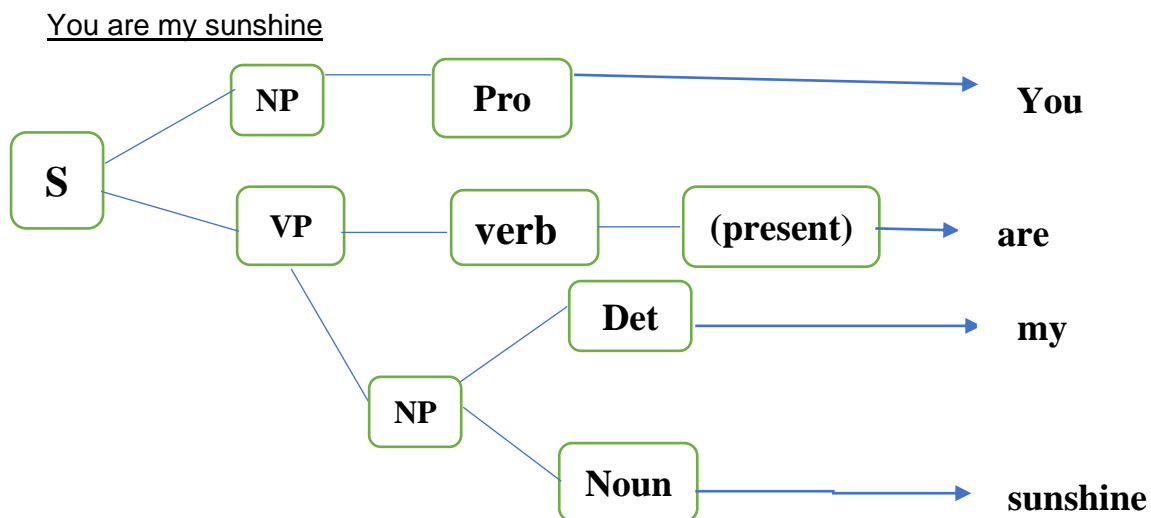
Qualitative research is a human instrument that searches and selects information for the source data you want to use, collects information, interprets information and draws conclusions from which information is received. Data is a raw material that can be used as a basis for research or analysis to produce information. This research material is a lyric contained in the song " Your My Sunshine" (2019) by Christina Perri. In data collection, the author takes several steps like reading lyrics and understanding their meaning. Lyrics are available from Google. And select the sentences that can be analyzed to form a tree diagram. After collecting the data, the author analyzes the lyrics in several stages.

The steps taken include providing all the selected information, quoting motivations of multi-group types of sentences in the form of tables, sorting each sentence in order based on words and making graphs of several sentences, quoted lyrics into tree diagrams.
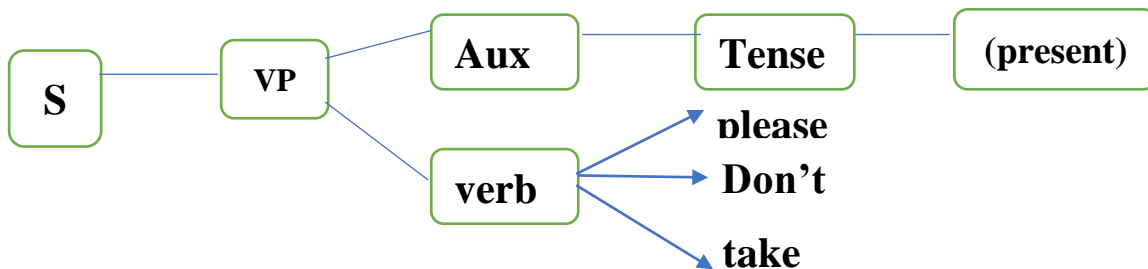
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A classic American folk song that has won tremendous popularity and a specific area inside the hearts of many human beings is "You're My Sunshine." The music has turned out to be famous for both its poignant phrases and its straightforward, enduring melody. "You Are My Sunshine" has easy syntax, and its rhythm and language are what make it so endearing. The track's ongoing appeal is basically due to its use of metaphor, emotional subject matter, and repetition of key lyrics. These are several explanation about the lyrics by recognizing the grammatical error and correct sentences including the tri-diagram syntaxes.
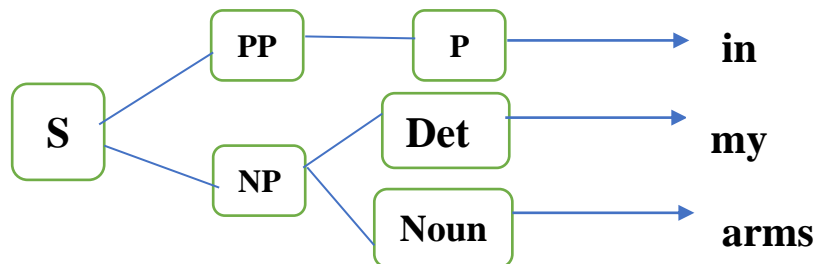
Grammatical correct sentences :
You are my sunshine

You are my sunshine

	NP	Pro → You
S		
	VP	verb — (present) → are
		Det → my
	NP	
		Noun → sunshine

You make me happy

	NP	Pro → you
S		
	VP	verb (present) → make
		Noun → me
	NP	
		AdVp — Adj → happy

Grammatical error sentences :
Please don't take

		Aux — Tense — (present)
S — VP		
	verb	→ please
		→ Don't
		→ take

In my arms

From the diagram above based from a certain lyrics of "You're My Sunshine" song we took each of the examples for grammatical errors and correct are only two furthermore we shall provide detail explanation the differences between the examples of tri-diagram above

The first and the second examples of the song lyric "You are my sunshine" and "You make me happy" has the same contention which is explained from the tri-diagram above that these words are grammatical correct that well arranged of SPOK. Meanwhile the third and fourth examples only describes one object and context of a word as in the tri-diagram the third example above only identifies the verb object as well as the fourth example which only identifies the noun object.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions are written briefly, which is able to answer research objectives or problems by showing research results or testing research hypotheses, without repeating the discussion. Conclusions are written critically, logically, and honestly based on the facts of the existing research results, and are cautious if there are attempts at generalization. The conclusions and suggestions section is written in paragraph form, not using numbering or bullets. In this section it is also possible if the author wants to provide suggestions or recommendations for action based on the conclusions of the research results. Similarly, the author is also strongly encouraged to provide a review of the limitations of the research, as well as recommendations for future research.

REFERENCES

Burger, S. 2008. Stepping into the minifield of idioms. Retrieved on February 11, 2016 from http://hompage.mac.com/jefftennant/wefla/welfapaper.
Bates, Devescovi, & Wulfeck (2001), Psycholinguistics: a cross-language perspective.
Chomsky & Halle (1965) Some Controversial Questions in Phonological Theory, 1965
Gibbs, R. W. and Colston H. L. eds. 2007. Irony in Language and Thought. Routledge (Taylor and Francis), New York.
Haverkate 1990, A speech act analysis of irony.
Jennifer rodd.(2017).Departemen of experiment psychology. Psycholinguistics:Lexical ambiguity, 7-8.

Kreuz, R. J. and Glucksberg, S. 1989. How to be sarcastic: The echoic reminder theory of verbal irony. Journal of Experimental Psychology: General, 118:374-386.

Pang & Lee (2008), Opinion Mining and Sentiment Analysis.

Rgonzal, smuresan, ninwac. 2011. Identifying sarcasm in Twitter: A closer look. Association for computational linguistics . 581-582

Rodd et al., 2002, Blank, 1999. Department of Experimental Psychology, 2017

Marten Janssen. 2012. Lexical gaps, 71, 1-2

Chomsky (1965) Aspects of the Theory of Syntax,1965

Joshi, Bhattacharyya, and Carman 2017, Automatic Sarcasm Detection: A Survey.

Lehrer (1974) Semantic Fields and Lexical Structure,1974

Maynard and Greenwood 2014, Who cares about sarcastic tweets? Investigating the impact of sarcasm on sentiment analysis.

Nigam, Kamal & Matthew Hurst. 2006. Towards a robust metric of polarity. In Janyce Wiebe (ed.), Computing Attitude and Affect in Text: Theory and Applications (pp. 265-279). Dordrecht: Sprin-ger

Keraf, Gorys. 2005. Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka utama

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1983. Kamus Linguistik. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Chaer, Abdul. 2007. Linguistik Umum. Jakarta : PT Rineksa Cipta

Simanjuntak, Mangantar. 1987. Pengantar Psikolinguistik Modern. Kuala Lumpur:Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Kementrian Pelajar Malaysia

2005. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Nasional Balai Pustaka.

Keraf, Gorys. 1997. Komposisi: Sebuah Pengantar Kemahiran Bahasa. Ende: Nusa Indah.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 1983. Kamus Linguistik. Jakarta: Gramedia.

Chaer, Abdul. 2007. Linguistik Umum. Jakarta : PT Rineksa Cipta

cnnindonesia.com (09-08-2022), motif sambo masih gelap pakar kritik alasan demi jaga perasaan.

medan.tribunnews.com (2022-09-22), kritik kasus ferdy sambo jenderal bintang tiga ini diteror gak takut

cnnindonesia.com (2022-08-11), entimen negatif dominasi percakapan warganet soal ferdy sambo

detik.com (2022-08-19), Psikolog Medan: Sambo Timbulkan Pandangan Negatif Anak terhadap Polisi

amp.kompas.com (2022-08-25), Langkah Kak Seto Turun Tangan Lindungi Anak-anak Sambo Tuai Kritik

insertlive.com (2022-09-10), Kak Seto Ungkap Tujuan Lindungi Anak Ferdy Sambo

beritasatu.com (2022-08-10), DPR Kritik Mahfud MD karena Bicara Motif Ferdy Sambo Bunuh Brigadir J.