

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of research that involved the Finding and Discussion which included kinds of phrases, the function of phrases, and the meaning of phrases.

A. FINDING

In this part, the researcher points out the data that found in the songs' lyrics of Taylor Swift. After the researcher listened and read the 4 songs' lyrics entitled *22*, *The Lucky One*, *Holy Ground*, and *Starlight*, the researcher found many of phrases are presented in the songs' lyrics of Taylor Swift. The phrases are not analyzed all but the researcher analyzes the phrases based on the technique of data collecting, the researcher would analyze the data which have difference in the structure of phrases. It is to limit the analyzing data in order to make the data concise, because the form/the structure of phrases are similiar.

The data finding that is obtained by the researcher as follow: the first lyric entitle "22" the researcher found there are 25 data, in second lyric entitle "Holy Ground" there are 35 data, in third lyric entitle "The Lucky One" there are 29 data and the last lyric entitle "Starlight" there are 30 data. The presentations of the data as follow:

1. The first songs' lyric entitled 22

The data found in the first lyric are 25, and all the data classified as follow:

- **Noun phrase**

7th line. the night

13th line, this place

14th line, too many cool kids,

15th line, the whole scene

- **Verb phrase**

2nd line, make fun of our exes

4th line, to fall in love

7th line, forget about the deadlines,

8th line, don't know about

9th line, am feeling 22

11th line, will bet you want to

12th line, keep dancing

16th line, end up dreaming

19th line, forget about the heartbrakes,

23nd line, won't be sleeping

25th line, gotta have you,

- **Adjective phrase**

13th line, too crowded,

- **Prepositional phrase**

1st line, like a perfect night

1st line, like hipster

3rd line, for breakfast at midnight

5th line, at the same time
 12 line, like we're 22, 22
 13th line, like one of those nights,
 16th line, instead of sleeping...
 17th line, in the best way
 24th line, like bad news

2. The second song's lyric is entitled "Holy Ground"

The data found in the second lyric are 35, and all the data classified as follow:

- **Noun phrase**

1st line, the other day
 4th line, my poems
 5th line, a green light,
 6th line, the conversation
 7th line, a note on the door with a joke
 8th line, the first day
 10th line, holy ground
 13th line, this big wide city
 14th line, the noise
 17th line, the story
 19th line, your face

- **Verb phrase**

1st line, was reminiscing
 2nd line, took me away
 5th line, took off faster
 7th line, had made

9th line, was good never looking down

17th line, is got dust

18th line, think about it now

22nd line, am gonna dance

22nd line, have been through

23rd line, don't want to dance

23rd line, am not dancing with you

- **Adjective phrase**

10th line, right there

- **Prepositional phrase**

3rd line, to a first glance feeling

3rd line, on New York time

4th line, like a perfect rhyme

11th line, like a girl

12th line, in a brand new dress

14th line, with the sound of

15th line, for the first time

15th line, something to lose

16th line, in the usual way

17th line, on every page

19th line, in every crowd

24th line, like you were in this room

3. The third song's lyric is entitled "The Lucky One"

The data found in the third lyric are 29, and all the data classified as follow:

- **Noun phrase**

3rd line, the camera flashes,
 8th line, the lucky one
 11th line, big black cars,
 12th line, your lover
 13th line, your secrets
 17th line, all the young things
 21st line, the legend
 23rd line, a bunch of land somewhere
 24th line, the Rose Garden
 25th line, some time

- **Verb phrase**

8th line, will tell you now,
 12th line, doesn't even know
 16th line, don't feel
 18th line, goes up in lights
 19th line, will make it out alive
 20th line, showed up here
 22nd line, got the hell out

- **Adjective phrase**

15th line, so confused

- **Adverb phrase**

20th line, a few years later

- **Prepositional phrase**

- 1st line, with a made up name
- 1st line, in the angel's city,
- 3rd line, look like a dream
- 4th line, had it figured out
- 6th line, look like a 60s queen
- 7th line, in lights like diamonds in the sky
- 12th line, in the foyer
- 13th line, on the news front page
- 21st line, of how you disappeared
- 24th line, over Madison Square

4. The fourth song's lyric is entitled "Starlight"

The data found in the third lyric are 30, and all the data classified as follow:

- **Noun phrase**

- 1st line, a marvelous tune
- 2nd line, the best night
- 3rd line, the whole place
- 6th line, the window
- 8th line, the night
- 10th line, your whole life
- 12th line, the starlight

- **Verb phrase**

- 2nd line, never would forget
- 3rd line, was dressed to the nines,

- 3rd line, were dancing dancing
- 4th line, are made of starlight
- 6th line, Picked me up
- 7th line, Can't remember
- 7th line, was playing
- 7th line, walked in
- 8th line, snuck into a yacht club party
- 9th line, look at you
- 10th line, will spend
- 11th line, was trying to skip rocks
- 13th line, dream impossible things
- 14th line, is talking crazy
- 16th line, could get married
- 17th line, teach them
- **Adjective phrase**
- 6th line, crazy running wild, wild,
- 9th line, worrying too much
- **Prepositional phrase**
- 5th line, on the boardwalk,
- 9th line, about things you can't change
- 11th line, on the ocean
- 18th line, like we dream
- 19th line, like starlight starlight

These all data are too much to be analyzed, so that the researcher only analyse the data which are not similar to the structure in 1,2,3 and 4 lyrics. Furthermore, from the result of collecting the data based on the structure, the data that would be analyzed are:

1. too many cool kids,
2. the whole scene,
3. this big wide city,
4. something to lose,
5. a bunch of land somewhere,
6. your secrets,
7. your whole life,
8. gotta have you,
9. forget about the heartbreaks,
10. just keep dancing,
11. make fun of our exes,
12. don't want to dance,
13. am not dancing,
14. had figured out,
15. will tell you now,
16. are made of starlight,
17. walked in,
18. was dressed to the nines,
19. too crowded,
20. the lucky one,
21. running wild,
22. worrying too much,
23. right there,
24. a few years later,
25. like a perfect night,
26. for breakfast at midnight,
27. like hipster,
28. on the door with a joke,
29. in every crowded,
30. with made up name,
31. of how you dissapeared,
32. into a yacht club party

Those are the phrases that would be analyzed those are done in order to answer the research questions, to make the data concise and clear. Then, the researcher blends the data and grouped the data based on the kinds of phrase and based on the similarity of the structure.

Furthermore, in the next point the researcher discussed about kinds of phrase by analyzing the data above clearly using tree diagram (chart) and also mentions the other data finding which is similar to the data analyzed. Not only discussed the kinds of phrase, but the researcher also discussed about the function and the meaning of phrases.

B. DISCUSSION

In discussion presents the kinds of phrase in the lyric, the structure of phrase to analyze the kinds of phrase, the functions of phrases, and the meaning of phrases based on the original meaning (denotative) and the context (conotative).

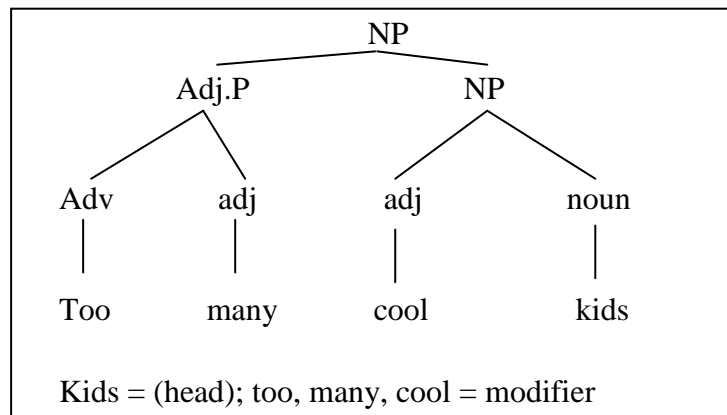
1. Kinds of Phrases

Based on the reference of Greenbaum Sidney (1991:39) there are 5 types of phrases: noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase and prepositional phrase. In this case the researcher would analyze the types of phrase in the song's lyrics of Taylor Swift, and the researcher doesn't always find 5 types of phrases in each lyric. Here, the researcher would explain about the kinds of phrase in each lyric, the description as below:

1.1 Noun Phrase

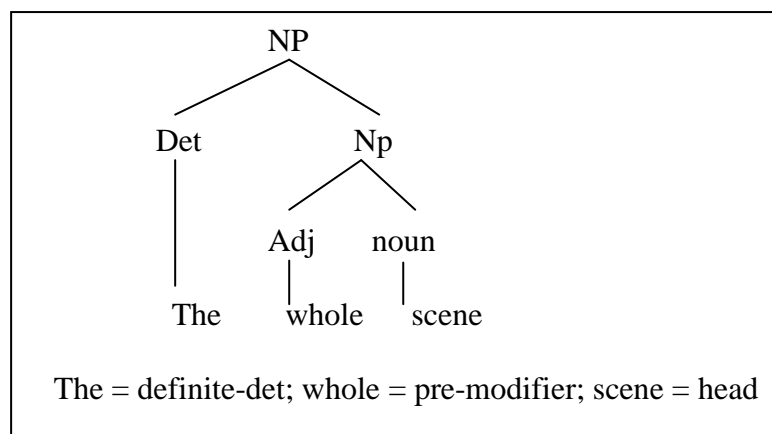
According to Verspoor, Marjolijn and Kim Sauter, (2000:120) state that “the possible constituents of noun phrases are determiner, premodifier, head, and post-modifier. Premodifier of nouns are always realized as adjective phrases, and even when there is only one word to modify a noun, it is still called a phrase because potentially it could have more than one word”. For more explanation, it can be seen the example as follows:

(First lyric, line 14) : Too many cool kids



**Chart 4.1. Tree Diagram (1)*

(First lyric, line 15) : The whole scene



**Chart 4.2. Tree Diagram (2)*

(Second lyric, line 5) : **a green light**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(First lyric, line 1) : **a perfect night**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Second lyric, line 1) : **the other day**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Second lyric, line 8) : **the first day**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Third lyric, line 24) : **the rose garden**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Fourth lyric, line 1) : **a marvelous tune**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

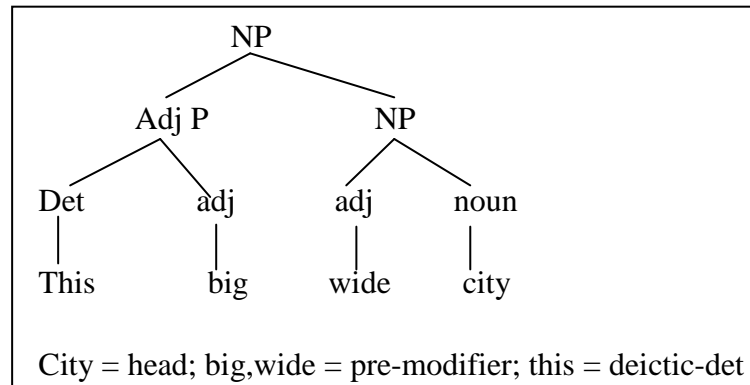
(Fourth lyric, line 2) : **the best night**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Fourth lyric, line 3) : **the whole place**

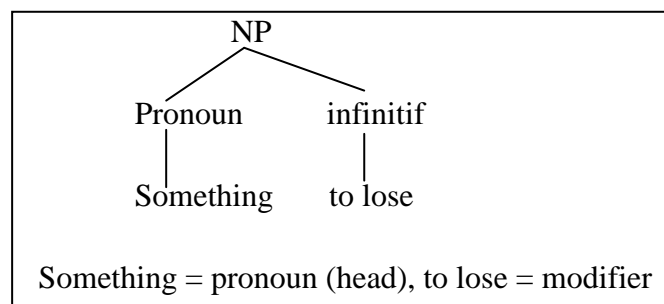
*The structure is similar to chart 4.2

(Second lyric, line 12) : this big wide city



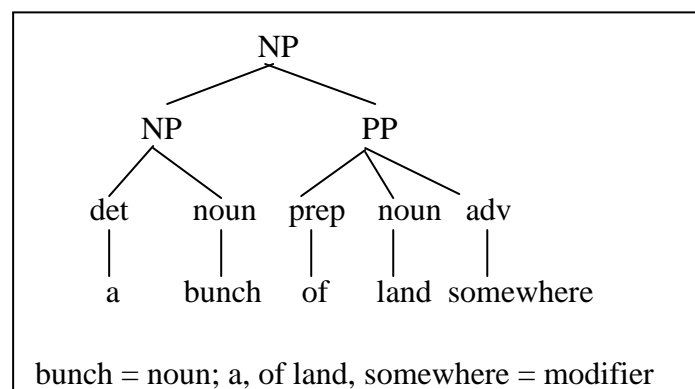
**Chart 4.3. Tree Diagram (3)*

(Second lyric, line 14) : something to lose



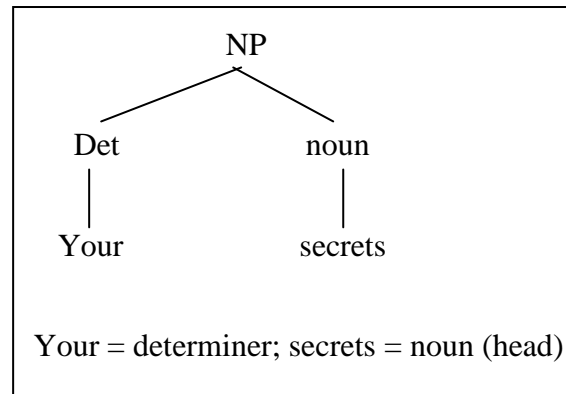
**Chart 4.4. Tree Diagram (4)*

(Third lyric, line 23) : a bunch of land somewhere



**Chart 4.5. Tree Diagram (5)*

(Third lyric, line 13) : your secrets



**Chart 4.6.Tree Diagram (6)*

(First lyric, line 7) : **the night**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(First lyric, line 13) : **this place**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 13) : **the noise**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 16) : **the story**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 18) : **your face**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 4) : **my poem**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 6) : **the conversation**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Second lyric, line 7) : **a note**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Third lyric, line 12) : **your lover**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Third lyric, line 21) : **the legend**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Third lyric, line 25) : **some time**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

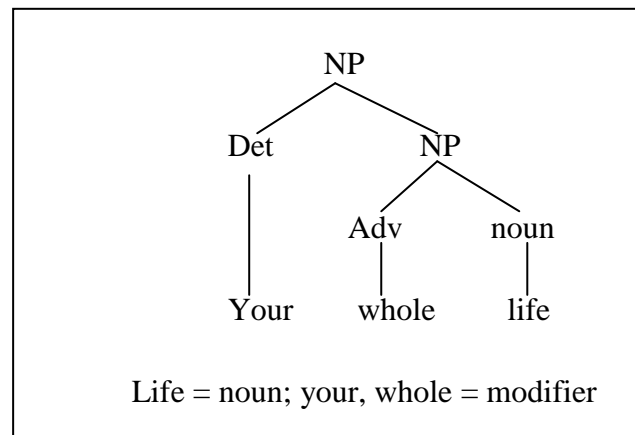
(Fourth lyric, line 6) : **the window**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Fourth lyric, line 14) : **the starlight**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.6

(Fourth lyric, line 11) : your whole life

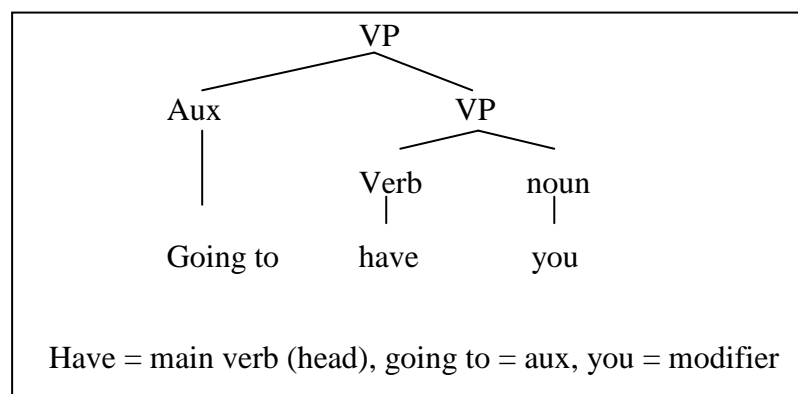


**Chart 4.7.Tree Diagram (7)*

1.2 Verb phrase

According to Robin L. Simmons (1997:2) “a sentence will use verb phrase to express more nuanced action or condition. A verb phrase can have up to three parts, are: auxiliary verb, main verb, verb ending”. The description is below:

(First lyric, line 25) : Gotta have you



**Chart 4.8.Tree Diagram (8)*

(First lyric, line 23) : **won't be sleeping**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Third lyric, line 12) : **doesn't even know**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(First lyric, line 9) : **am feeling 22**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Third lyric, line 19) : **will make out**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Second lyric, line 9) : **was never looking down**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Second lyric, line 16) : **is got dust**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Second lyric, line 21) : **am gonna dance**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Second lyric, line 21) : **have been through**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

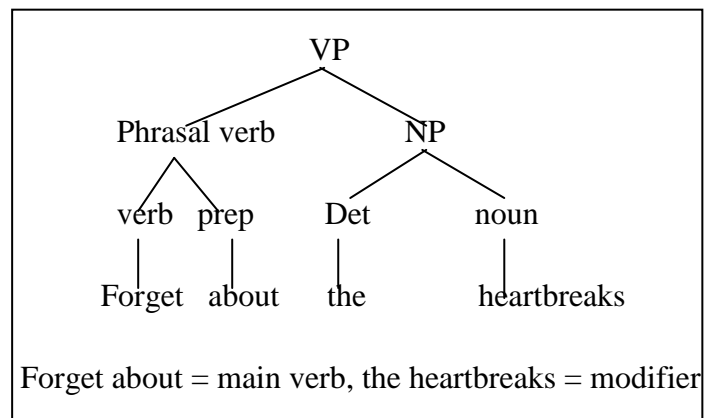
(Fourth lyric, line 17) : **could get married**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(Fourth lyric, line 16) : **Is talking crazy**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.8

(First lyric, line 19) : Forget about the heartbreaks



*Chart 4.9. Tree Diagram (9)

(First lyric, line 7) : **forget about the deadlines**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

(First lyric, line 16) : **end up dreaming instead of sleeping**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

(Second lyric, line 17) : **think about it now**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

(Third lyric, line 20) : **showed up here**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

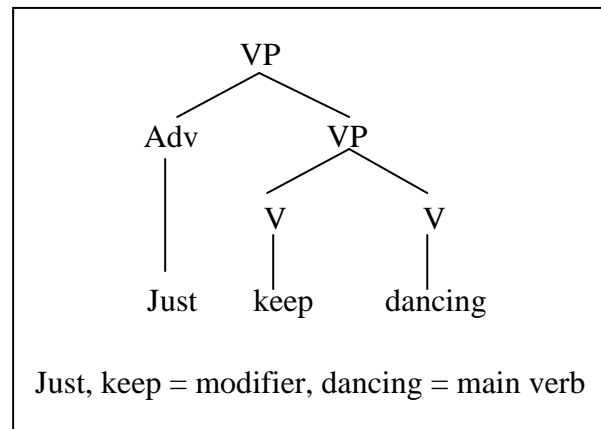
(Fourth lyric, line 6) : **pick me up late one night**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

(Fourth lyric, line 11) : **look at you**

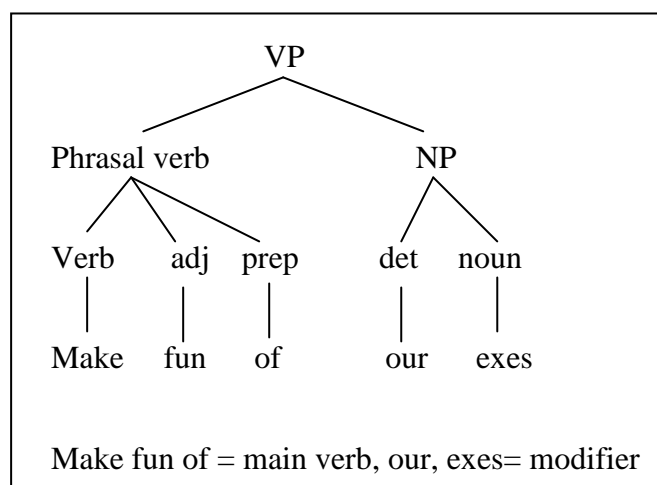
*The structure is similar to chart 4.9

(First lyric, line 12) : just keep dancing



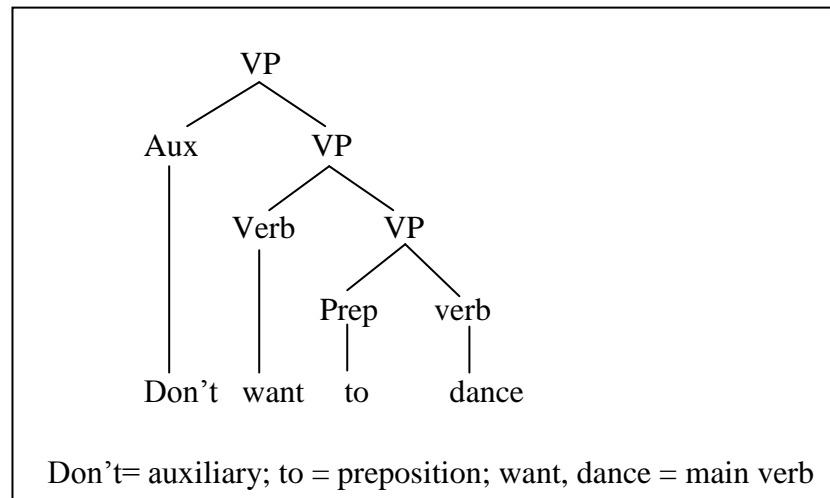
*Chart 4.10.Tree Diagram (10)

(First lyric, line 2) : make fun of our exes



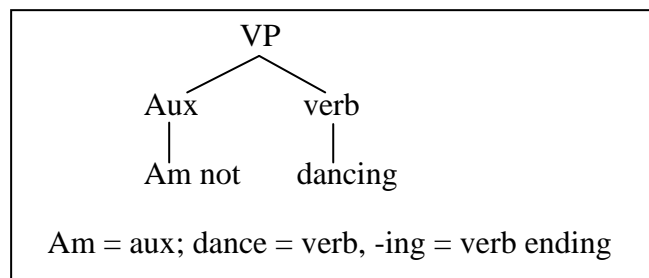
*Chart 4.11.Tree Diagram (11)

(Second lyric, line 22) : don't want to dance



**Chart 4.12.Tree Diagram (12)*

(Second lyric, line 23) : am not dancing



**Chart 4.13.Tree Diagram (13)*

(First lyric, line 11) : **will bet**

**The structure is similar to chart 4.13*

(Second lyric, line 1) : **was reminiscing**

**The structure is similar to chart 4.13*

(Second lyric, line 7) : **had made**

**The structure is similar to chart 4.13*

(Third lyric, line 16) : **don't feel**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

(Fourth lyric, line 2) : **would forget**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

(Fourth lyric, line 3) : **were dancing**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

(Fourth lyric, line 8) : **can't remember**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

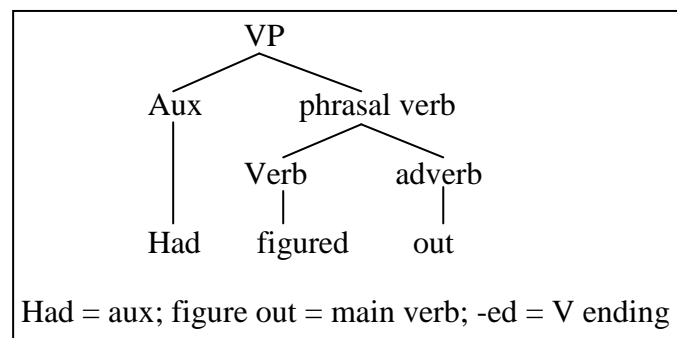
(Fourth lyric, line 8) : **was playing**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

(Fourth lyric, line 12) : **will spend**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.13

(Third lyric, line 4) : Had figured out

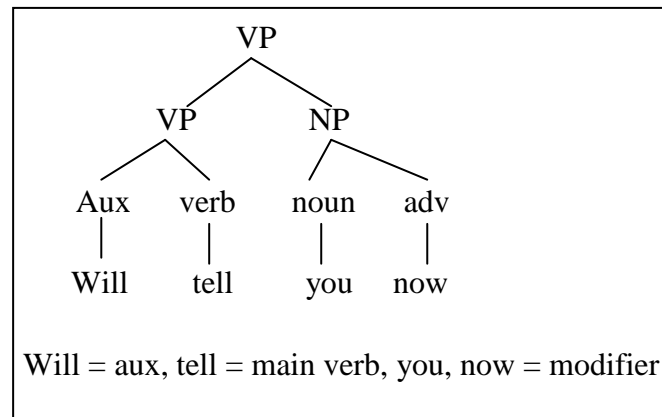


*Chart 4.14. Tree Diagram (14)

(First lyric, line 9) : **don't know about**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.14

(Third lyric, line 8) : will tell you now



*Chart 4.15. Tree Diagram (15)

(Second lyric, line 2) : **took me away**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.15

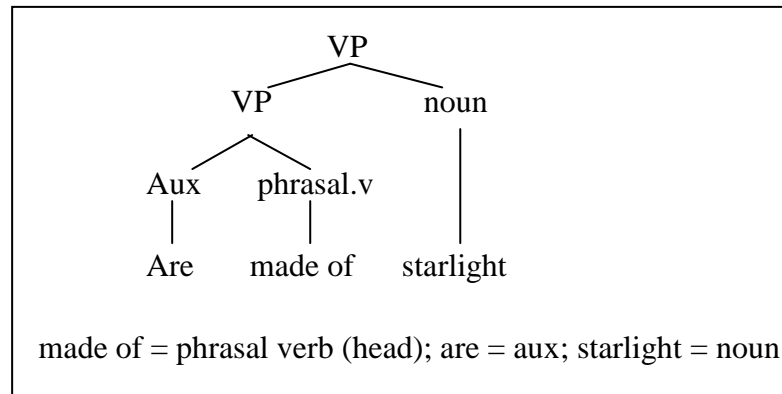
(Third lyric, line 22) : **got the hell out**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.15

(Fourth lyric, line 19) : **teach them how to dream**

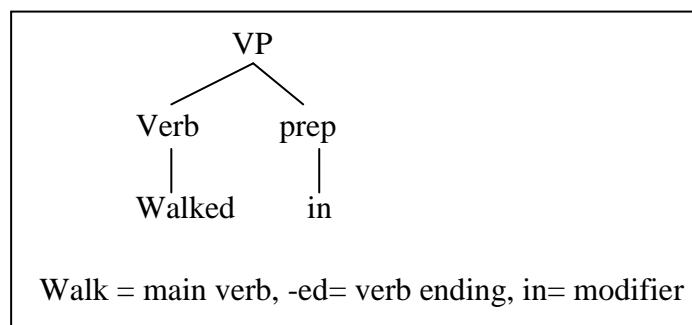
*The structure is similar to chart 4.15

(Fourth lyric, line 4) : are made of starlight



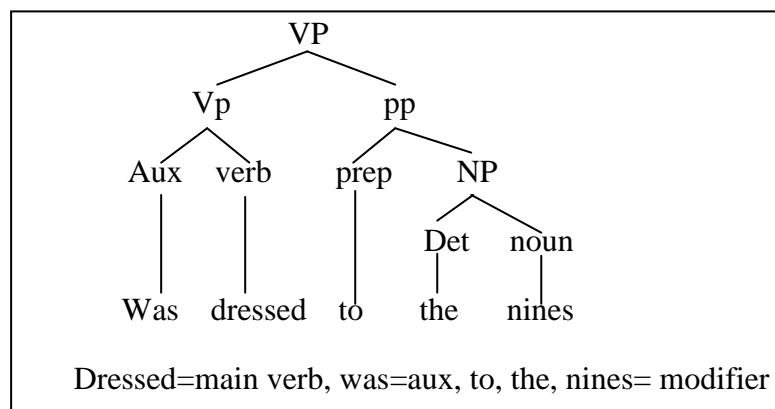
**Chart 4.16.Tree Diagram (16)*

(Fourth lyric, line 8) : walked in



**Chart 4.17.Tree Diagram (17)*

(Fourth lyric, line 3) : was dressed to the nines



**Chart 4.18.Tree Diagram (18)*

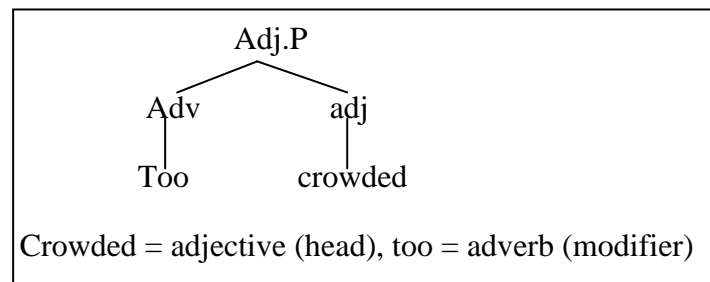
(Fourth lyric, line 13) : **was trying to skip rocks**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.18

1.3 Adjective phrase

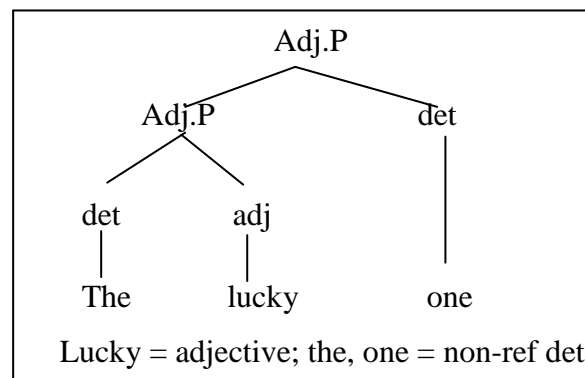
According to Verspoor, Marjolijn and Kim Sauter, (2000:137) they explain that “an adjective phrase consists of an adjective which may preceded and/or followed by other word. The pre-modifier phrase is always an adverb, but the post-mod can be an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase or even a clause.” The description is below:

(First lyric, line 13) : too crowded



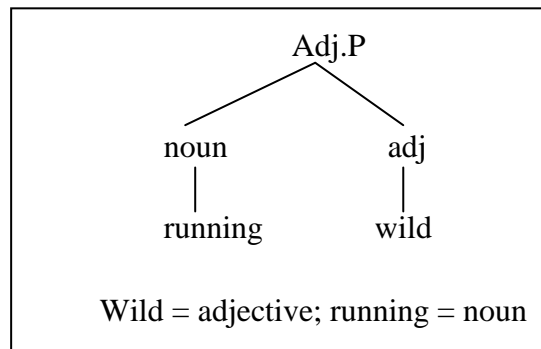
*Chart 4.19.Tree Diagram (19)

(Third lyric, line 8) : the lucky one



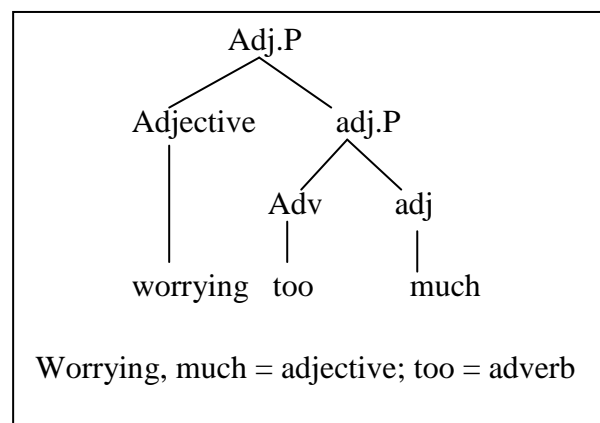
*Chart 4.20.Tree Diagram (20)

(Fourth lyric, line 2) : running wild,



**Chart 4.21.Tree Diagram (21)*

(Fourth lyric, line 10) : worrying too much

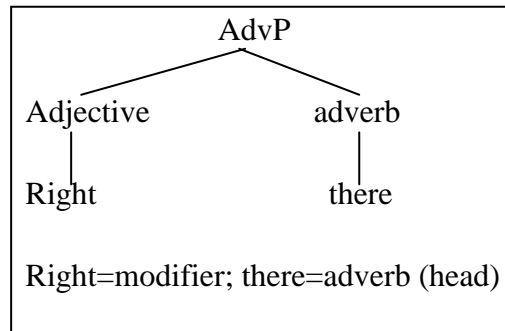


**Chart 4.22.Tree Diagram (22)*

1.4 Adverb phrase

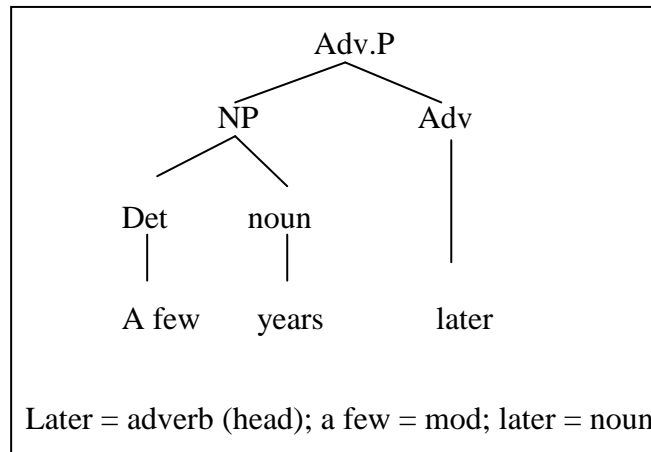
According to Greenbaum Sidney (1991:65) said that “the structure of the typical adverb phrase is similar to that of the typical adjective phrase except for the class of the main word”. The main word in an adverb phrase is an adverb, the example is below:

(Second lyric, line 10) : right there



**Chart 4.23.Tree Diagram (23)*

(Third lyric, line 20) : a few years later,

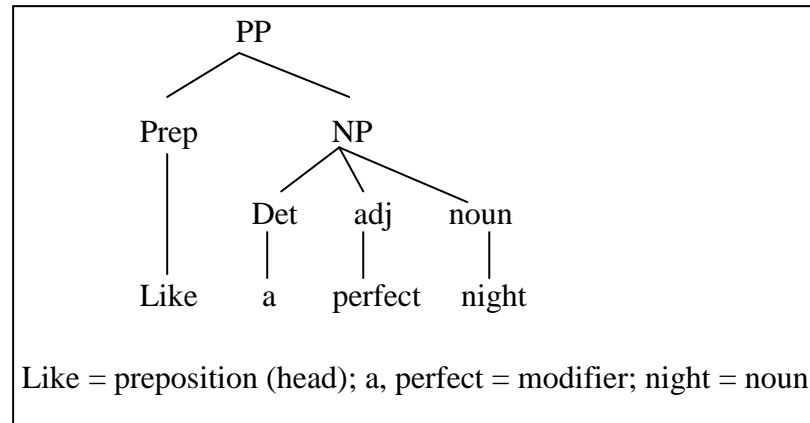


**Chart 4.24.Tree Diagram (24)*

1.5 Prepositional phrase

According to Verspoor, Marjolijn and Kim Sauter, (2000:137) they explain that “a prepositional phrase has two constituents, a head, always realized by a preposition, modifier and a complement, a complement always realized by a noun, pronoun or clause”.

(First lyric, line 1) : like a perfect night



**Chart 4.25.Tree Diagram (25)*

(First lyric, line 5) : **at the same time**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(First lyric, line 12) : **like we are 22**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(First lyric, line 22) : **like one of those nights**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(First lyric, line 17) : **in the best way**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(First lyric, line 24): **like bad news**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Second lyric, line 3) : **like a perfect rhyme**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Second lyric, line 3) : **with the sound**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Second lyric, line 3) : **for the first time**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Second lyric, line 3) : **in the usual way**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Second lyric, line 3) : **on every page**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Third lyric, line 1) : **in the angel's city**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Third lyric, line 3) : **like a dream**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Third lyric, line 6) : **like a 60's queen**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Third lyric, line 12) : **in the foyer**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Third lyric, line 13) : **on the news front page**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Fourth lyric, line 7) : on the boardwalk

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

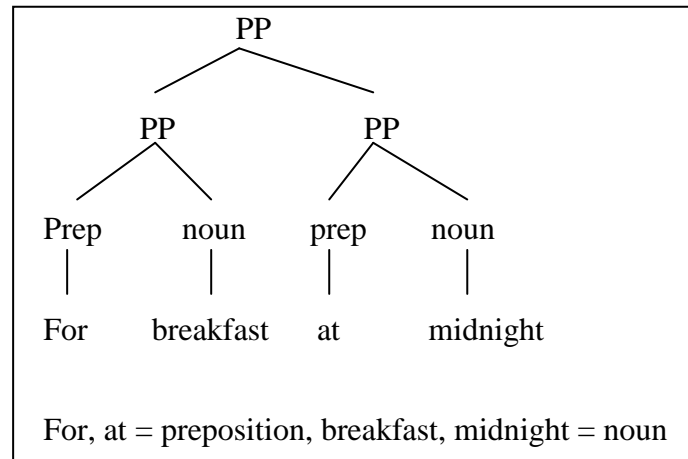
(Fourth lyric, line 13) : **on the ocean**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(Fourth lyric, line 20) : **like we dream impossible dreams**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.25

(First lyric, line 3) : for breakfast at midnight



**Chart 4.26.Tree Diagram (26)*

(Second lyric, line 3) : **to a first glance feeling on New York time**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.26

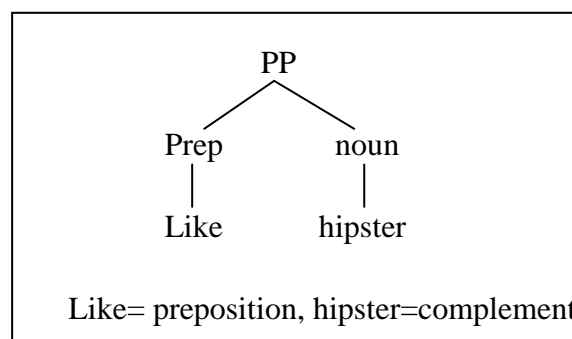
(Second lyric, line 3) : **like you in this room**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.26

(Third lyric, line 7) : **in lights like diamonds in the sky**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.26

(First lyric, line 1) : like hipster

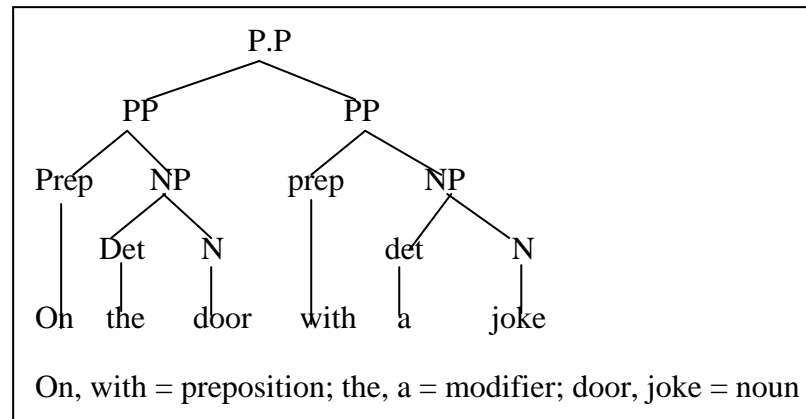


**Chart 4.27.Tree Diagram (27)*

(Fourth lyric, line 21) : **like starlight**

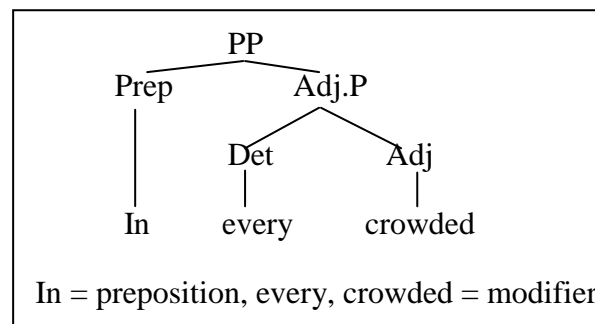
*The structure is similar to chart 4.27

(Second lyric, line 7) : on the door with a joke



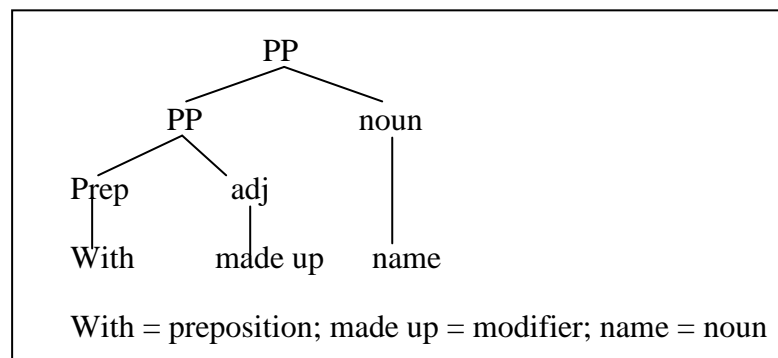
*Chart 4.28. Tree Diagram (28)

(Second lyric, line 3) : in every crowded



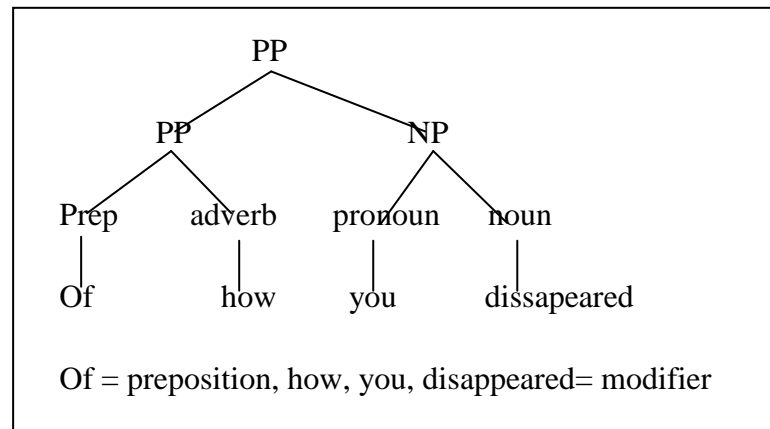
*Chart 4.29. Tree Diagram (29)

(Third lyric, line 1) : With made up name



*Chart 4.30. Tree Diagram (30)

(Third lyric, line 20) : of how you dissapeared

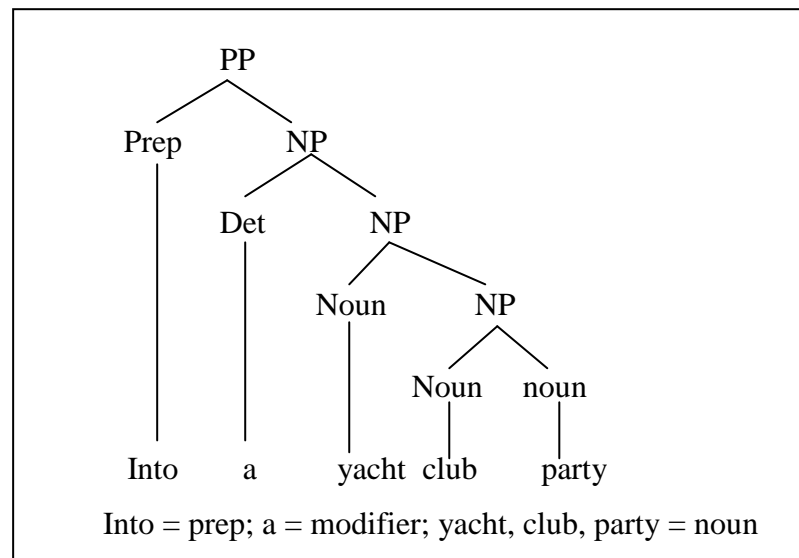


**Chart 4.31.Tree Diagram (31)*

(Second lyric, line 3) : **in a brand new dress**

*The structure is similar to chart 4.31

(Fourth lyric, line 9) : into a yacht club party



**Chart 4.32.Tree Diagram (32)*

2. The Functions of Phrase

In this part, the researcher pointed out the functions of the group of word that found in the 4 songs' lyrics of Taylor Swift. According to Gelderen, Elly Van (2002:61) explains that "from 5 kinds of phrase (Noun phrase, Verb phrase, Adjective phrase, Adverb phrase, and Prepositional phrase), all phrases have main functions in the sentence or clause. Example: as Subject, Predicate, Direct Object (DO), Indirect Object (IO), Object Predicate and Subject Predicate".

Meanwhile, according to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:47) said that "5 phrases have possible functions, they can be as subject, direct object, indirect object, object complement, subject complement, adverb, modifier and can be an infinitive verb or finite verb"

From the explanation above, the researcher would discuss the functions of phrases that found in the songs' lyrics of Taylor Swift by referring to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:47). The result of analyzing as below:

a. Subject

- Noun Phrase, (1st lyric, line 14)

Too many cool kids

The function of phrase "too many cool kids" analyzed as follows:

An underlined phrase above indicates as noun phrase and it has function as subject, because there isn't other word or phrases before the phrase.

b. Direct Object

- Noun Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 12)

We had this big wide city all to ourselves

The function of phrase in the above sentence can be analyzed as:

A noun phrase above comes after a subject and a verb, so it has a function as direct object, because the phrase directly come after the finite verb.

- Noun Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 14)

And for the first time I had something to lose

The function of phrase “something to lose” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above comes after verb and it indicates as noun phrase, noun/pronoun comes after verb is called direct object

- Noun Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 23)

They say, you bought a bunch of land somewhere

The function of phrase “a bunch of land somewhere” analyzed as follows:

A noun phrase above has function as direct object because comes after subject and verb.

- Noun Phrase, (4th lyric, line 11)

You'll spend your whole life singing the blues If you keep thinking that way.

The function of phrase “your whole life” in the above sentence can be analyzed as:

A phrase above indicates as noun phrase, based on the site of phrase it has function as direct object because directly it comes after a finite verb.

- Prepositional Phrase, (1st lyric, line 1)

It feels like a perfect night

The function of phrase “Like a perfect night” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

According to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:67) a prepositional phrase has functions as direct object, it is because the complement of prepositional phrase a perfect night in the form of noun phrase. So that, it has a range of function similar to that of a noun phrase.

- Prepositional Phrase, (4th lyric, line 9)

The night we snuck into a yacht club party,

The function of phrase “into a yacht club party” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above indicates as prepositional phrase because a phrase begins with preposition, and based on the complement it is typically a noun phrase and it has function similar with a noun phrase, so it's function as direct object.

c. Object Complement

- Noun Phrase (1st lyric, line 13)

It seems like one of those nights, we ditch the whole scene

The function of phrase “the whole scene” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

An underlined phrase indicate as noun phrase, and based on the site of a phrase above, the function of a phrase is as object complement that comes after infinite verb.

- Adjective Phrase (4th lyric, line 2)

Picked me up late one night out the window we were seventeen and crazy running wild, wild,

The function of phrase “crazy running wild” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above is adjective phrase because it contains with an adjective, and based on the site of phrase it has function as object complement.

d. Subject Complement

- Noun Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 13)

And your secrets end up splashed

The function of phrase “your secrets” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

Based on the site of noun phrase above, it indicates as subject complement because there is a coordinating conjunction (and) before a phrase.

e. Modifier

- Adjective Phrase, (1st lyric, line 13)

It seems like one of those nights, this place is too crowded

The function of phrase “too crowded” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase indicates as adjective phrase, and the site of phrase is behind a noun phrase. It’s indicating that the function of a phrase above is as modifier a noun phrase.

- Adjective Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 8)

And they'll tell you now, you're the lucky one

The function of phrase “the lucky one” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above is adjective phrase and it functions as modifier of a noun.

- Adjective Phrase, (4th lyric, line 10)

He said, look at you worrying too much about things you can't change,

The function of phrase “worrying too much” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

An adjective phrase above has function as post modifier of a noun.

- Adverb Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 10)

And right there where we stood was holy ground

The function of phrase “right there” analyzed as:

A phrase above identified as adverb phrase and it shows a certain place, and based on the site a phrase above has function as modifier to modify of an adverb.

- Adverb Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 20)

It was a few years later I showed up here

The function of phrase “a few years later” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above identified as adverb phrase and it shows a time.

The function is modifier of an adverb (here).

f. Adverbial

- Preposition Phrase, (1st lyric, line 3)

It feels like a perfect night for breakfast at midnight

The function of phrase “for breakfast at midnight” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

The underlined phrase above is preposition phrase, and it has function as adverbial to indicate a time.

- Prepositional Phrase, (1st lyric, line 1)

To dress up like hipster

The function of phrase “like hipster” in the above sentence can be analyzed as:

A phrase above indicates as prepositional phrase and it has function as adverb of manner.

- Prepositional Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 7)

I left a note on the door with a joke we'd made

The function of phrase “on the door with a joke” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

The function of phrase above is as adverb to modifier a noun phrase (a note).

- Prepositional Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 3)

And I see your face in every crowd

The function of phrase “in every crowd” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above comes after verb and direct object, and the function of phrase above indicates as adverb.

- Prepositional Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 1)

New to town with made up name

The function of phrase “with made up name” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A phrase above indicates as prepositional phrase and it has function as adverbial, because the complement of preposition as noun phrase so the function is like noun phrase.

- Prepositional Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 20)

And they still tell the legend of how you disappeared

The function of phrase “of how you disappeared” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

According to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:67) A phrase above indicates as prepositional phrase, and because the complement of phrase is nominal relative clause (how you disappeared), so it has functions similar with a noun phrase as adverb.

g. Infinitive verb

- Verb Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 22)

But I don't want to dance if I'm not dancing with you

The function of phrase “am not dancing with you” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

A verb phrase above indicates as nonfinite because there is a verb comes before the underlined phrase.

- Verb Phrase, (4th lyric, line 8)

Can't remember what song it was playing when we walked in

The function of phrase “walked in” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

Verb phrase above has function as infinite verb because comes after conjunction which has verb before.

h. Finite verb

- Verb Phrase, (1st lyric, line 25)

I gotta have you

The function of phrase “gotta have you” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

According to Greenbaum, Sidney (1991:56) “Finite verb is a verb that carries a contrast in tense between present and past, in finite verb phrase the first or only verb is finite, and the other verbs (if any) are non-finite. In a non-finite verb phrase all the verbs are non-finite.

- Verb Phrase, (1st lyric, line 19)

Tonight’s the night when we forget about the heartbreaks

The function of phrase “Forget about the heartbreaks” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

The phrase above has function as finite verb because it is the only verb in the sentence.

- Verb Phrase, (1st lyric, line 12)

Everything will be alright if we just keep dancing like we are 22

The function of phrase “just keep dancing” can be analyzed as:

Based on the site of a phrase above, it indicates as finite verb because there is only one verb (keep dancing) in that sentence.

- Verb Phrase, (1st lyric, line 2)

And make fun of our exes

The function of phrase “make fun of” analyzed as follows:

There is only one verb in a sentence, so that the phrase above indicates as finite verb.

- Verb Phrase, (2nd lyric, line 22)

But I don't want to dance if I'm not dancing with you

The function of phrase “don't want to dance” can be analyzed as:

The underlined phrase above comes after a subject and they are the first verb in a sentence, its' function can be identified as finite verb.

- Verb Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 4)

You had it figured out since you were in school,

The function of phrase “had it figured out” can be analyzed as:

A verb phrase above has a function as finite verb because the second verb (figured out) comes after a finite verb (had).

- Verb Phrase, (3rd lyric, line 8)

And they will tell you now,

The function of phrase “will tell you” analyzed as follows:

Verb phrase above has function as finite verb, because only one verb in the sentence above.

- Verb Phrase, (4th lyric, line 4)

Like we're made of starlight,

The function of phrase “are made of starlight” analyzed as follows:

Verb phrase above has function as finite verb because it is the only verb in that clause.

- Verb Phrase, (4th lyric, line 3)

The whole place was dressed to the nines

The function of phrase “was dressed” in the above sentence can be analyzed as follows:

The previous phrase is subject, and the underlined phrase indicates as verb and it has function as finite verb because there is no other verb before that phrase.

3. The Meaning of Phrase

In this case the researcher analyzed the meaning of phrase in the lyric of Taylor Swift’s songs by determine the meaning of phrases from the context and from the original meaning.

According Jackson, et. al. (2000:57) they state that connotation and denotation are two principal methods of describing the meaning of words. Connotation refers to the wide array of positive and negative associations, whereas denotation is the precise, literal definition of a word that might be found in a dictionary.

For example; the word snake in a dictionary, the meaning is “any of numerous scaly, legless, sometimes venomous reptiles, tapering, cylindrical body”. On the other hand, refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The connotation for the word snake could include evil or danger.

Here, the researcher presented the meaning of phrases in the four lyrics of Taylor Swift songs based on the theory above. The result of the analysis as follow:

- (1st lyric, line 1) It feels like a perfect night

The phrase “Like a perfect night” it may have the same meaning in both conotatively and denotatively, the interpreted of a phrase above is:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “being complete of the night”.

Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the beautiful night which is similar to the previous night which does not have any deformity. So that, the night look perfect for those who would like to enjoy it.

- (1st lyric, line 2) And make fun of our exes

In this song, the researcher found one connotative meaning in the verb phrase above “make fun of” in denotative means to tease a man/woman who was formerly a particular boyfriend/girlfriend, but in connotative means laughing in somebody.

- (1st lyric, line 14) Too many cool kids

From the line 14, the researcher found one connotative meaning in the noun phrase above “too many cool kids” in denotative it means “many of the young man which is fashionable”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as many of the young handsome man in the party and they make girls admire at them.

- (1st lyric, line 3) It feels like a perfect night for breakfast at midnight

Here, the researcher found one connotative meaning in the prepositional phrase above “For breakfast at midnight” it can be interpreted as follow:

In a dictionary, the meaning of the phrase is “The first meal at the middle of the night”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as having dinner.

3. (3rd lyric, line 13) And your secrets end up splashed

In this song, the researcher found one connotative meaning in the noun phrase “your secrets” in denotative means something that should remain hidden from others, but in connotative means a falsehood.

- (1st lyric, line 12) Everything will be alright if we just keep dancing like we are 22

The phrase “just keep dancing” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “Straight move in a pattern”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer never stop dancing, she feels sure that there isn’t matter if she straight to dance.

- (1st lyric, line 13) It seems like one of those nights, we ditch the whole scene,

The phrase “the whole scene” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “the total situation”, Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as all things which are occurred in their life.

- (1st lyric, line 19) Tonight's the night when we forget about the heartbrakes,

The phrase “forget about the heartbrakes” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “unable to remember the great sadness”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as someone interests in the party and they become forget all about their miserable problems.

- (1st lyric, line 13) It seems like one of those nights, this place is too crowded.

The phrase “too crowded” can be interpreted as:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “full of people”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer feels that the party is noisy and many of people present in the party.

- (1st lyric, line 25) I gotta have you,

The phrase “gotta have you” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “to intend, to possess”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer must get the handsome man which she likes.

- (2nd lyric, line 7) I left a note on the door with a joke

The phrase “On the door with a joke” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “left a note on the door by a humorous anecdote”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer makes a humorous note and she puts it in front of the door.

- (2nd lyric, line 10) Right there where we stood was holy ground

The phrase “right there” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “To show a certain place”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as a place which someone points out.

- (2nd lyric, line 12) We had this big wide city all to ourselves

The phrase “this big wide city” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “a large town”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as a place which they stand on is theirs.

- (2nd lyric, line 14) And for the first time I had something to lose

The phrase “something to lose” can be interpreted both conotatively and denotatively.

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “One thing fails to perceive”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as feeling suffer from a loss.

- (2nd lyric, line 22) but I don't want to dance if I'm not dancing with you

The phrase “don't want to dance” can be interpreted both conotatively and denotatively.

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “Negation move the body and feet to music”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer rejected to dance and to forget her boyfriend.

- (2nd lyric, line 22) But I don't want to dance if I'm not dancing with you

The phrase “am not dancing with you” can be interpreted both conotatively and denotatively.

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “Negation to move the body with other person”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer rejected to dance, she only want to dance with someone who she loves.

- (3rd lyric, line 1) New to town with a made up name in the angel’s city,
The phrase “with a made up name” can be interpreted as follow:
The denotative meaning of the phrase is “A name that is untrue”.
Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as the singer use counterfeit name to befool the people around her.
- (3rd lyric, line 4) You had it figured out since you were in school
The phrase “had it figured out” can be interpreted as follow:
The denotative meaning of the phrase is “To finally understand something”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as to point out a past time when someone known something.
- (3rd lyric, line 8) And they'll tell you now, you're the lucky one
The phrase “the lucky one” can be interpreted as:
The denotative meaning of the phrase is “Having good things by chance”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as someone has fortune.
- (3rd lyric, line 20) It was a few years later I showed up here
The phrase “a few years later” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “After some period times”.
Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as showed a time in past years.

- (3rd lyric, line 8) and they will tell you now,

The phrase “will tell you” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “say something to someone”,
Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as someone will announce to you about something.

- (3rd lyric, line 20) And they still tell the legend of how you disappeared

The phrase “of how you disappeared” can be interpreted as:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “what way a person can’t be found”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as you like gost, your existence can’t be known.

- (3rd lyric, line 23) They say you bought a bunch of land somewhere

The phrase “a bunch of land somewhere” can be interpreted as:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “A number of the unknown surface of the earth”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as a piece of land in somewhere that be kept secret.

- (4th lyric, line 4) Like we're made of starlight

The phrase “are made of starlight” can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “to be the light produced by stars”. Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as imagining something impossible.

- (4th lyric, line 8) Can't remember what song it was playing when we walked in

The phrase "walked in" can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is "to go into a room". Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as enter/ come in the some new place.

- (4th lyric, line 2) Picked me up late one night out the window we were seventeen and crazy running wild

The phrase "running wild" can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is "Uncontrolled in taking quick steps". Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as they chase to get each other without feeling weary.

- (4th lyric, line 9) The night we snuck into a yacht club party

The phrase "into a yacht club party" can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is "Social event inside a boat with sail". Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as there is a party that take place in a boat sail.

- (4th lyric, line 10) Look at you worrying too much about things you can't change.

The phrase "worrying too much" can be interpreted as follow:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is "Extremely feel afraid". Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as someone feel hesitant and unhappy about a problem.

- (4th lyric, line 11) You'll spend your whole life singing the blues

The phrase “your whole life” can be interpreted as:

The denotative meaning of the phrase is “The complete experience”.

Meanwhile, connotatively the phrase can be interpreted as all the entire of life.

- (1st lyric, line 1) To dress up like hipster

The phrase above can be understood well by the reader/ listener, in

denotative it means someone who rejects the established culture, but

they can understand the phrase based on the whole meaning. The

connotative meaning is similar with the denotative that is using clothes

in modern era.

- (4th lyric, line 3) The whole place was dressed to the nines

The researcher found one connotative meaning in the verb phrase above

“was dressed” in denotative it means put on clothes, but the readers can

get the meaning from the context by understand the lyric. The

connotative of the phrase above means all the peoples dress up

extravagantly.