

CAKRAWALA PENDIDIKAN

FORUM KOMUNIKASI ILMIAH DAN EKSPRESI KREATIF ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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Analisis Kesalahan Mahasiswa dalam Menyelesaikan Soal Cerita

An Analysis of Figurative Language in the Lyrics of Linkin Park Album "Minutes to Midnight"

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PHRASAL VERBS IN THE SONGS OF THE SLIPKNOT'S FIRST ALBUM "SLIPKNOT"

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Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui: (1) Struktur verba frase yang digunakan dalam lirik album pertama Slipknot "Slipknot". (2) Pola struktur verba frase yang umum digunakan dalam lirik album pertama Slipknot "Slipknot". (3) Arti sebenarnya dari verba frase yang mengandung arti idiom yang ditemukan dalam lirik album pertama Slipknot "Slipknot". Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa pola verba frase yang paling sering digunakan dalam album pertama Slipknot "Slipknot" adalah pola 1 dengan persentase **33.735%** dan yang jarang digunakan adalah pola 6 dengan persentase **3.614%**. Sementara yang lainnya adalah: pola 2 dengan persentase **24.096%**, pola 4 dengan persentase **15.663%**, pola 3 dengan persentase **13.253%**, dan pola 5 dengan persentase **9.639%**.

Kata Kunci: *verba frase, lagu, slipknot, slipknot*

Abstract: The objective of this study is to find out: (1) The structure of phrasal verbs used in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot". (2) The structure pattern of phrasal verbs commonly used in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot". (3) The real meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs found in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot". The result of the research concluded that the most phrasal verbs pattern frequently used in Slipknot first album "Slipknot" is pattern 1 with **33.735%** and the rarely used is pattern 6 with **3.614%**. While the others are: pattern 2 with **24.096%**, pattern 4 with **15.663%**, pattern 3 with **13.253%**, and pattern 5 with **9.639%**.

Keyterms: *phrasal verbs, song, slipknot, slipknot*

INTRODUCTION

McMordie (1909) stated that idiom can be defined as a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word. Idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in English. In fact, the use of idioms is so widespread that an understanding of these expressions is essential to successful communication, whether

in listening, speaking, reading, or writing. Many Indonesian people get difficulties in studying idiomatic expressions because there is no term like idioms in Bahasa Indonesia. They always look for the meaning individually each word so that a lot of misunderstand in idiom expressions.

Phrasal verbs are the most common type of idioms in English. Many of them carry idiomatic meanings that cannot be inferred from

the form, unless the phrase is already known. Seidl (1990) stated that phrasal verb is a general term for all combinations of verb + adverbial particle or preposition. A phrasal verb can have more than one meaning. Its meaning may be non-idiomatic or idiomatic. If the phrasal verb is idiomatic, it has special meaning which we cannot easily guess from the meaning of the separate words. For examples are *fall through*, *pack something in*, *put up with someone/something*.

Language is an important thing which is very close to human life since language is used by human to communicate in their daily activities. Without language, human cannot interact with others. In the other word, language cannot be separated from the life of human being. We use language to express our desire, option, emotion, intentions, and ideas to other people. Everyone should interact with others and need to have communication each other. They need language as a tool of communication. Beside language, people use poems or song for communication. They write poems or songs to express their feeling.

Song has the main element that is lyric. Song cannot be separated from lyric. Song's lyric is usually simpler and it is easy to understand for the listener. But, most songs, hard genre songs, contains a lot of phrasal verbs with idiomatic meaning in the lyric, as the result we as the listeners get some difficulties in understanding the meaning of the song. Many

Indonesian people do not know phrasal verb so that they only guess the meaning of the song. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss about phrasal verb which has non-idiomatic meaning or idiomatic meaning used in the song in order to make the readers or listeners understand what the real meaning in the song.

Slipknot is an American heavy metal band from Des Moines, Iowa. Formed in 1995, the group was founded by percussionist Shawn Crahan and bassist Paul Gray. After several lineup changes their early days, the band consisted of nine members for the greater part of their tenure: Sid Wilson, Paul Gray, Joey Jordison, Chris Fehn, Jim Root, Craig Jones, Shawn Crahan, Mick Thomson, and Corey Taylor. However, the death of Paul Gray on May 24, 2010, left the band with only eight remaining members. In this study, the writer takes the song lyrics from Slipknot's first album. Slipknot uses a lot of phrasal verbs in the song in the first album such as *get off*, *step up*, *press your face against the glass* that have idiomatic meaning.

Slipknot is well-known for its attention-grabbing image, aggressive music style, and energetic and chaotic live shows. The band had somewhat of meteoric rise to success following the release of their self-titled debut album in 1999. The 2001 follow-up album *Iowa* further increased the band's popularity. After breaking for their first hiatus, Slipknot returned in 2004 with *Vol. 3: (The Subliminal Verses)* and once again in 2008 with

their fourth album *All Hope Is Gone*, which debuted at the top spot on the *Billboard 200*. Additionally, the band has released one live album, *9.0: Live*, one compilation album, *Antennas to Hell*, as well as four live DVD.

According to the statement mentioned above, this study concerns itself with the following aims: 1) Searching the structures of phrasal verbs used in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot" 2) Describing structure patterns of phrasal verbs are commonly used in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot" 3) Finding the real meanings of idiomatic phrasal verbs found in the lyrics of Slipknot's first album "Slipknot"

This study has made some limitation as follows: 1) The data for analysis is Slipknot's first album. The name of album is Slipknot 2) There are fifteen songs to be analyzed 3) The object that will be analyzed is phrasal verbs found in the song's lyric

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Phrasal Verbs

According to Andreea and Rosalia (2012) the expression of phrasal verbs refer, in English Grammar, to a combination of a verb and a prepositional or adverbial particle, in which the combination often takes on a meaning which is apparently not the simple sum of its parts. The example *turn up* means *appear*.

Phrasal verbs are considered to be very important as they occur.

Phrasal verbs are so common in every-day conversation, and non-native speakers who wish to sound natural when speaking this language need to learn their grammar in order to know how to produce them correctly. Secondly, the habit of inventing phrasal verbs has been the source of great enrichment of the language. Phrasal verbs describe the greatest variety of human actions and relations. For example, people can be *taken up*, *taken down*, *taken off*, *taken in* or no one can *keep in with* people, one can *set people up* or *down*, or *hit people off*. So, there is hardly any action or attitude of one human being to another which cannot be expressed by means of these phrasal verbs.

Headway and Workman (1993) stated that if the addition of the particle changes the meaning of the verb, it is usually called a phrasal verb because it has the meaning of a phrase.

According to Flower (1993) a phrasal verb is a verb plus one or two particles. Some common verbs used are *bring*, *get*, *go*, *take*, and *turn*. Some common particles used are *up*, *down*, *out*, *in*, *off*, and *on*. Some teachers call them prepositions or adverbs, but it is easier to think of the as all "particles". Here are some examples of phrasal verbs:

<i>bring in</i>	<i>go off</i>
<i>take out</i>	<i>get on with</i>

Get as an ordinary verb:

Can you get me a glass of milk?

Get with one or two particles to form phrasal verbs:

The window was open. A thief got in and stole the video. (enter)

We don't get on with our neighbors. (we aren't friendly to each other)

Please get on with your work. (please continue with your work)

You can see that some phrasal verbs are easy, and some are more difficult to understand. Very often the particle comes immediately after the verb, but this is not always true. These are some examples:

- Particle immediately after verb:

The cat stayed on top of the wall and only got down at meal times. (descend)

- Particle after object:

This terrible weather is getting many people down. (making them depressed)

- Particle before or after the object:

Did you get down all the information?

Did you get all the information down? (manage to make a note of it)

If the object is a pronoun, the particle comes after:

Did you get it down?

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2004) phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of verb and a particle. Particles are small words which you already know as preposition or adverbs. Here are some of the most common phrasal verb particles: *about, (a)round, at, away, back, down, for, in, into, off, on, out, through, to, and up.*

According to Seidl (1990) phrasal verb is a general term for all combinations of verb plus adverbial

particle and/or preposition. Some examples are *fall through, pack something in, put up with someone/something.*

Meaning in Phrasal Verbs

A phrasal verb can have more than one meaning. Its meaning may be non-idiomatic or idiomatic. If the phrasal verb is idiomatic, it has a special meaning which we cannot easily guess from the meaning of the separate words. For example, the non-idiomatic meaning of *fall through* is clear:

The ice was thin and jimmy fell through.

He *fell through* the ice into the water. However, the idiomatic meaning of *fall through* bears no relationship to be the individual words *fall* and *through*, as in:

Sue had plans to go to Africa, but they fell through,

Here, *fall* plus *through* form an idiomatic phrasal verb with the meaning "fail". Here is another example using the phrasal verb *pack something in*. In the following, it has a non-idiomatic meaning:

She opened her suitcase and packed all the clothes in.

However, in the sentence

She decided to pack her job in.

The individual meanings of *pack* and *in* do not convey the idiomatic meaning, which (here) is "leave". Because of this phrasal verbs have to be learnt and practiced in their combinations.

As shown above, a phrasal verb can have a non-idiomatic meaning and an idiomatic meaning.

Some phrasal verbs have several idiomatic meanings, depending on the words that accompany them such as “collocations”, for example, *take off*:

The aircraft/flight/pilot took off.

Meaning: left the ground

The thief/boy/dog (people or animal) took off.

Meaning: ran away in a hurry

Sales/the economy/the new product took off.

Meaning: began to improve greatly, make a big profit

According to Flower (1993) it is often possible to understand what a phrasal means by looking at its particle. Although particle is not always possible to determine the pattern, thinking about the meaning of the particle will help you to understand and remember the phrasal verbs you meet.

Adverbial Particle in Phrasal Verbs

According to Heaton (1965) adverbial particles differ from other adverbs in certain ways. Most of them are best regarded as helping to form a new verb, for they change, or add to, the meaning of the verb, however, slightly. Thus the particle is really an integral part of the phrasal verb, separable often in word order but nevertheless constituting a single unit.

Most particles generally function in one of the following five ways:

1. Many cause a verb to assume a new or a subsidiary meaning, for example:
 - *The widow carried on as if nothing had happened.* (continued)

- *Let's take a rest; I'm done for.* (worn out)

- *Long dresses have gone out this year.* (ceased to be fashionable)

2. Some particles assume a new or special meaning, with verb but do not change the normal meaning of that verb, for example:

- *He talked down to his pupils.* (talked condescendingly)

- *Speak out!* (speak loudly or candidly)

As the verb retains its usual meaning in such cases, it is often possible to deduce the meaning of the whole collocation such as *look over* = inspect; *switch on* = connect.

3. Other particles provide stress, emphasis, or a sense of completion, for example:

- *Let me finish this off before I leave*

- *She gathered up the toys*

- *Hurry up or we shall be late*

4. Others function in a similar way to ordinary adverbs, helping to form a collocation which maintains a literal meaning. For example:

- *She got in her car and drove away without speaking*

- *He decided to go out and see a film*

- *He jumped up as soon as I entered.*

5. A number of particles are similar in function to prepositions. Although they are linked to the verb and conform to the same rules of word order, etc. as other

adverbial particles, a noun equivalent following them is often understood (though not expressed), for example:

- *Take your hat off* (your head)
- *She came down* (the stairs) *to greet her guests*
- *All John's friends rallied round* (him)

Structures of Phrasal Verbs

According to Seidl (1990) there are three basic combinations of verb, adverbial particle and preposition. They are:

1. Verb + Particle
2. Verb + Preposition
3. Verb + Particle + Preposition

In *English Idioms: Exercises on Phrasal Verbs*, Seidl (1990) presents these combinations in a system of patterns, three intransitive verbs (there is no direct object) and three transitive verbs (there is a direct object). This gives six patterns:

1. Intransitive + Particle
Example: *slow down, get on, take off*
2. Intransitive + Preposition
Example: *go off someone/ something, count on someone/ something*
3. Intransitive + Particle + Preposition
Example: *put up with someone/ something, come up against someone/ something*
4. Transitive + Particle
Example: *pack something in, take someone off*

5. Transitive + Preposition

Example: *talk someone into something, turn someone off someone/ something*

6. Transitive + Particle + Preposition

Example: *put someone up to something, take someone up on something*

In the patterns above the words *someone* and *something* indicate where the direct object and/or the object of the preposition usually stand. This is important, that as the meaning of some phrasal verbs depend on the presence and position of a direct or prepositional object, for example, compare:

- *See through something* (pattern 2: intransitive with prepositional object)

I saw through the plan.

I recognized the deception of the plan.

- *See something through* (pattern 4: transitive with direct object)

I saw the plan through.

I preserved with the plan until it was completed

Someone and *something* also indicate that particular phrasal verbs have different meanings when used with a person and with a thing. Compare:

- *Put someone off*
Distract someone or disturb someone's concentration or keep someone waiting for a decision.
- *Put something off*
Postpone or delay something

- *Set about someone*
Attack someone physically or with words
- *Set about something*
Begin to do something

Nominalized Forms of Phrasal Verbs

According to Seidl (1990) nominalized forms are nouns derived from phrasal verbs. Some phrasal verbs have a nominalized form, that is, in wide use, such as *a breakdown*, *a hold-up*. Many do not have a nominalized form.

Most nominalized forms are derived from verb plus particle combinations, for example from pattern 1 and pattern 4 phrasal verbs. Some are derived from pattern 2 of phrasal verbs. Most nominalized forms have the structure verb plus particle or verb plus preposition:

Pattern 1: *break down*

a breakdown

break in

a break-in

Pattern 4: *hold someone up*

a hold-up

mix something up

a mix-up

Pattern 2: *run* *through*

something *a* *run-through*

A few nominalized forms have the structure particle plus verb such as *upkeep*, *outlay*. The stress is on the first element, whether it is a verb or a particle/ preposition:

'breakdown, *'hold-up*, *'upkeep*, *'outlay*

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2004) there are three rules to

make verb as nominalized form. They are:

1. The plural is formed by adding –s to the particle, not the verb, for example *break-ins*, *dropouts*, *rip-offs*. An exception is *goings-on* (strange amusing events), which is always plural.
2. Verb plus particle noun forms are sometimes written with a hyphen, for example, *break-in*, *check-in*, *cover-up*; and sometimes without, for example *dropout*, *checkout*, and *crackdown*. Nouns with –out and –over are usually written as one word, for example, *dropout*, *lookout*, *checkout*, *handout*, *changeover*, and *leftovers*. Noun with –in, –up and less common particles usually have hyphen, for example, *lie-in*, *mix-up*, *put-down*, and *run-through*
3. In pronunciation, the stress is on the verb, not the particle

Song

In *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2008) a song is defined as a short piece of music with words that you sing. Furthermore, in music, a song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. A choral or vocal song may be accompanied by musical instruments, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. (Retrieved from en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Song on 12/19/2012 9:59 a.m.)

A song may be for a solo singer, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices. Songs with more than one voice to a part are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used. One division is between "art songs", "pop songs", and "folk songs". A song is a piece of music for accompanied or unaccompanied voice/voices or, "the act or art of singing," but the term is generally not used for large vocal forms including opera and oratorio. However, the term is often found in various figurative and transferred senses.

Art Song

Art songs are songs created for performance in their own right, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra or string quartet, and are always notated. Generally they have an identified author and composer and require voice training for acceptable performance. German-speaking communities use the term art song ("Kunstlied") to distinguish so-called "serious" compositions from folk song ("Volkslied"). The lyrics are often written by a poet or lyricist and the music separately by a composer. Art songs may be more formally complicated than popular or folk songs, though many early *Lieder* by the likes of Franz Schubert are in simple strophic form. They are often important to national identity.

Art songs feature in many European cultures, including but not

limited to Russian (romancy), German (*Lieder*), Italian (*canzoni*), French (*mélodies*), Scandinavian (*sånger*), Portuguese (*canções*), Spanish (*canciones*). There are also highly regarded British and American art songs in the English language. Cultures outside of Europe that have a classical music tradition, such as India, may or may not feature art songs. The accompaniment of European art songs is considered as an important part of the composition.

The art song of the period in which they originally flowered is often a duet in which the vocalist and accompanist share in interpretive importance. The pieces were most often written to be performed in a home or salon setting, although today the works enjoy popularity as concert pieces. The emergence of poetry during this era was much of what inspired the creation of these pieces by Brahms, Schumann, Schubert and other composers. These composers set poems in their native language. Many works were inspired by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Heinrich Heine. Another method would be to write new music for each stanza to create a unique form; this was through-composed form known in German as *durchkomponiert*. A combination of both of these techniques in a single setting was called a modified strophic form. Often romantic art songs sharing similar elements were grouped as a song cycle.

Folk Song

Folk songs are songs of often anonymous origin (or are public domain) that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every culture.

Popular Song

Modern popular songs are typically distributed as recordings and are played on the radio, though all other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. Their relative popularity is inferred from commercially significant sales of recordings, ratings of stations and networks that play them, and ticket sales for concerts by the recording artists. A popular song can become a modern folk song when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others. Songs that are popular may be called pop songs for short, although pop songs or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole.

Slipknot

Slipknot is an American heavy metal band from Des Moines, Iowa. Formed in 1995, the group was founded by percussionist Shawn Crahan and bassist Paul Gray. After several lineup changes in their early days, the band consisted of nine members for the greater

part of their tenure: Sid Wilson, Paul Gray, Joey Jordison, Chris Fehn, Jim Root, Craig Jones, Shawn Crahan, Mick Thomson, and Corey Taylor. However, the death of Paul Gray on May 24, 2010, left the band with only eight remaining members. Former guitarist Donnie Steele was the band's touring bassist in 2011.

Slipknot is well known for its attention-grabbing image, aggressive music style, and energetic and chaotic live shows. The band had somewhat of a meteoric rise to success following the release of their self-titled debut album in 1999. The 2001 follow-up album *Iowa* further increased the band's popularity. After breaking for their first hiatus, Slipknot returned in 2004 with *Vol. 3: (The Subliminal Verses)* and once again in 2008 with their fourth album *All Hope Is Gone*, which debuted at the top spot on the *Billboard* 200. Additionally, the band has released one live album, *9.0: Live*, one compilation album, *Antennas to Hell*, as well as four live DVDs.

Style and Lyrical Themes

Slipknot describes their sound as simply “metal metal” and equates their link to nu metal solely as a coincidence in their time of emergence. The band's sound typically features a heavily down-tuned guitar setup, a distinctly large percussive section, samples and turntables. Utilizing a variety of vocal styles, their music typically features growled vocals, screaming, rapping, backing vocals and occasional melodic singing. However, the band have continually experimented with their sound - most notably developing tracks led by acoustic guitars and melodic singing first introduced on

Vol. 3 (The Subliminal Verses). Slipknot's lyrics generally follow a very aggressive tone, occasionally featuring profanity while exploring themes such as darkness, nihilism, anger, disaffection, love, misanthropy and psychosis and often drawing upon topics like the music industry, politics, personal strife and reflection, among others.

Slipknot is known for their chaotic and energetic live shows, which contributed to their success. These typically feature most band members headbanging, several members stage diving and even fighting. Their early performances, Slipknot featured extreme acts such as stage dives from high balconies and band members setting each other on fire. However, in recent years, they tend to refrain from acts as extreme as this. Ex-bassist Gray explained that this was due to receiving lawsuits and to prevent harming other people, adding that it was a "better move" for the longevity of the band. Along with the band's energetic and unpredictable performance, Slipknot often incorporate elaborate stage setups, which have featured pyrotechnics, elevated stage areas, hydraulic drum risers and computer screens among other things.

Image and Identities

The band is known for its attention-grabbing image; the members wear matching uniforms, have unique masks respectively and have aliases which are simply numbers. The concept behind wearing matching jumpsuits has been described as a response to commercialism in the music business and led to the idea of assigning the

band members numerical aliases. Their image has been the subject of much criticism, generally thought of as a gimmick to try sell more albums. The band strongly objects to these claims, proclaiming that the masks are used to draw the attention away from themselves as individuals and put it on the music. Several band members have noted that wearing the masks also helps keep their personal lives private.

Throughout their career, Slipknot has developed their image; changing their uniforms and each member's mask accordingly with the release of each album. The masks do not differ drastically in appearance between albums and follow a similar style but with new elements. Alongside their usual masks, Slipknot has incorporated special masks for specific reasons throughout their tenure. Most notably, for the music video and live performances of the song "Vermilion" in 2004 and 2005, the band members wore death masks made from casts of their own faces. Then in 2008, the band wore a set of large masks entitled "purgatory masks" during photo-shoots prior to the release of *All Hope Is Gone* and are seen burning them in the music video for "Psychosocial". In the early days, Slipknot's masks were homemade; however, since 2001, they have been custom made by the special effect artist and musician Screaming Mad George

Members

There are nine members of Slipknot. They play different roles. The members are elaborately described in the following sentences:

1. Sid Wilson (#0)
Instruments: turntables, keyboards
The band was interested in adding a DJ to their lineup, but was reluctant because they didn't know any that they considered good enough. After seeing the band live, Wilson contacted the band to show his interest in joining. After his attending rehearsals and an incident before a show in which he head-butted all the band members, he was deemed "Slipknot material" and has remained in the lineup since.
2. Joey Jordison (#1)
Instruments: drums
Joey Jordison joined soon after the band was formed in 1995.
3. Paul Gray (#2)
Instruments: bass, backing vocals
Paul Gray was a member of the original band formed in 1995. He was with the band until his death from taking an accidental overdose of morphine mixed with fentanyl on May 24, 2010 at the age of 38.
4. Chris Fehn (#3)
Instruments: custom percussion, backing vocals
Following the departure of Greg Welts, Chris Fehn was brought in to fill the void in percussion and backing vocals. Previously, Fehn had asked the band if he could roadie for them; reportedly, his initiation resembled the vetting process from the film *Fight Club*. After a month, Fehn was finally admitted. He has remained in the lineup ever since.
5. James Root (#4)
Instruments: rhythm guitar
James Root joined the band in 1999, near the end of the recording of *Slipknot*. He was brought in as a guitarist following Josh Brainard's departure and is the most recent member in the current lineup.
6. Craig Jones (#5)
Instruments: samples, media, synthesizers
Craig Jones was first brought in to fill the guitar position after Donnie Steele's departure. Joey Jordison realized that they were incorporating an increasing number of samples in their recordings and couldn't produce them live, so Jones became Slipknot's full-time sampler.
7. Shawn Crahan (#6)
Instruments: custom percussion, backing vocals
Shawn Crahan was a member of the original band formed in 1995 and was initially the drummer until Joey Jordison joined the band. After Paul Gray's death, Crahan is now the only founding member left in Slipknot.
8. Mick Thomson (#7)
Instruments: lead guitar
Shortly after Craig Jones entered the band as a guitarist, the band decided that he would move to samples. Thomson was brought in to play guitar and has remained in the lineup since.
9. Corey Taylor (#8)
Instruments: lead vocals
Corey Taylor was recruited from fellow local band Stone Sour in 1997; Slipknot's music required

more melodic singing, which vocalist Anders Colsefni struggled to perform. The initial idea was to have the vocalists share duties, but it was later decided that Taylor would take over the majority of the vocals and Colsefni was moved to backing vocals.

Slipknot (Album)

Slipknot is the debut studio album by American metal band Slipknot. It was released on 29 June 1999 through Roadrunner Records, following a demo containing a few of the songs which had been released in 1998, and was reissued in December 1999 with a slightly altered track listing and mastering as the result of a lawsuit. It was the first release by the band to be produced by Ross Robinson, who sought to refine Slipknot's sound rather than alter the group's musical direction.

The album spans several genres, but is generally noted for its extensive percussion and overall heavy sound. It was well received by fans and critics alike and was responsible for bringing Slipknot a large increase in popularity. The album peaked at number 51 on the *Billboard 200*, and has gone on to become certified double platinum in the United States, making it the band's best-selling album. It was voted the best debut album of the last 25 years by readers of *Metal Hammer* magazine.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

There are two kinds of research design for conducting a research namely qualitative and

quantitative research. In this study, it uses descriptive qualitative to describe and descriptive quantitative to count the phrasal verbs frequency in this research. According to Gay (1996) descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects of the study. It determines and reports the way things are.

The data in this study were described descriptively based on the six patterns structures of phrasal verbs and also described their meaning. It also counts the frequency found in the song's lyric in percentage.

Data Sources

The data sources of this study were taken from the lyrics of the first album of Slipknot. There are fifteen songs in the album. The lyrics used as the data sources in this study are: 1) (sic), 2) Eyeless, 3) Wait and Bleed, 4) Surfacing, 5) Spit It Out, 6) Tattered & Torn, 7) Frail Limb Nursery, 8) Purity, 9) Liberate, 10) Prosthetics, 11) No Life, 12) Diluted, 13) Only One 14) Scissors, and 15) Eeyor

Research Instrument

The key instrument of this study was the writer. The writer used the skills and spent a designated time collecting, understanding, and analyzing the songs lyric in the first album of Slipknot to search and identify the pattern of phrasal verbs that are used in each song.

Data Analysis

The writer made a table of frequency based on the six pattern structures of phrasal verbs. The writer counted the number of phrasal verbs in each pattern structure found in each song and the writer multiplied the data by 100% to get the number of frequency percentage. The formula is as follows:

$$\frac{Fx}{X} \times 100\%$$

Note:

Fx : Pattern of Phrasal Verbs

X : Sum of All Pattern Structure Phrasal Verbs

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the writer made some an analysis and finding phrasal verbs, the writer counted the phrasal verbs in each song and presented the data as shown below:

No	Pattern of Phrasal Verbs	Frequency of Appearing	Percentage
1	Pattern 1	28	(28/83) x 100% = 33.735%
2	Pattern 2	20	(20/83) x 100% = 24.096%
3	Pattern 3	11	(11/83) x 100% = 13.253%
4	Pattern 4	13	(13/83) x 100% = 15.663%
5	Pattern 5	8	(8/83) x 100% = 9.639%
6	Pattern 6	3	(3/83) x 100% = 3.614%

Based on the table above, the most common phrasal verbs used is pattern 1 of phrasal verbs with percentage of **33.735%**, pattern 2 of phrasal verbs is **24.096%**, pattern 4 of

phrasal verbs is **15.663%**, pattern 3 of phrasal verbs is **13.253%**, pattern 5 of phrasal verbs is **9.639%**, and pattern 6 of phrasal verbs is **3.614%**.

CONCLUSION

There are six patterns of phrasal verbs. The information of frequency percentage of phrasal verbs patterns found in Slipknot's first album "Slipknot" is pattern 1 of phrasal verbs with percentage of **33.735%**, pattern 2 of phrasal verbs with percentage **24.096%**, pattern 3 of phrasal verbs with percentage **13.253%**, pattern 4 of phrasal verbs with percentage **15.663%**, pattern 5 of phrasal verbs with percentage **9.639%**, and pattern 6 of phrasal verbs with percentage **3.614%**.

From the percentage above, the pattern of phrasal verbs frequently used in Slipknot first album "Slipknot" is pattern 1 with **33.735%** and the rarely used is pattern 6 with **3.614%**.

SUGGESTION

The writer hopes this study of phrasal verbs can be a useful for whoever who wants to study phrasal verbs. Related to the findings, the following suggestions are addressed to the readers, teachers and other researcher.

The readers

This result of the study can be useful for them to make this as one of their guide books for doing analysis, especially in phrasal verbs of song lyrics. This study is best for reference of phrasal verbs because the readers can find a valuable information to study structure in grammar and literary.

The English Teachers

The writer suggests the English teacher to add more materials in Indonesia, for example, about phrasal verbs because the English teacher only gives a little about phrasal verbs and in fact many students do not know more knowledge about phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs are also important for daily speaking. It is fun to know and use phrasal verb in conversation.

Other Researcher

The writer hopes other should analyze other structure because phrases have been of little author. In addition, phrases are basic to English structure.

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