

A STUDY OF SENTENCES TYPES IN EVERYDAY IS CHRISTMAS ALBUM**BY SIA****Muhammad Danial, Nurul Nazma Zafira, Rezky Khoirina Tarihoran, Ratna Sari Dewi**

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Abstract

English is one of the languages recognized as an international language. English brings people from all across the world together. Everyday is Christmas is Sia's eighth and debut studio album, released on November 17, 2017, by Atlantic Records and Monkey Puzzle. This study aims to examine imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences, as explained above. This study adds to the scholarly debate on linguistics and improves our understanding of how sentences work within the lyrical context of Everyday is Christmas Album. For additional inquiry, employ a qualitative method by presenting data in table form and discussing the findings. Overall, this study stresses the importance of sentence patterns in English and provides insight into their use in song lyrics.

Keywords: Sentences, Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative, Exclamative

Abstrak

Bahasa Inggris merupakan salah satu bahasa yang diakui sebagai bahasa internasional. Bahasa Inggris menyatukan orang-orang dari seluruh dunia. Everyday Is Christmas adalah album studio kedelapan dan debut Sia, yang dirilis pada 17 November 2017 oleh Atlantic Records dan Monkey Puzzle. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kalimat imperatif, deklaratif, interogatif, dan seruan seperti yang telah dijelaskan di atas. Studi ini menambah perdebatan ilmiah tentang linguistik dan meningkatkan pemahaman kita tentang bagaimana kalimat bekerja dalam konteks lirik Everyday is Christmas Album. Untuk penyelidikan tambahan, gunakan metode kualitatif dengan menyajikan data dalam bentuk tabel dan mendiskusikan temuannya. Secara keseluruhan, penelitian ini menekankan pentingnya pola kalimat dalam bahasa Inggris dan memberikan wawasan tentang penggunaannya dalam lirik lagu.

Kata kunci: Kalimat, Deklaratif, Imperatif, Interogatif, Eksklamatif

1. INTRODUCTION

One language that has been acknowledged as an international language is English. English brings people from all over the globe together (YULE, 2019). Being proficient in English is essential to keeping up with global developments since it facilitates effective communication and helps prevent misunderstandings. English has specific educational requirements regarding vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (Tarihoran, Pratiwi, Anggraini, 2024). In order to prevent misunderstandings and to help readers grasp the research's title, the terminology used in this section must be defined. The title of this research is *A Study Of Sentences Types In Every Day Is Christmas Album By Sia*. There are many different kinds of statements that may be used to affect someone's behaviour, frequently conveying the intention to issue an order or direction. Orders are frequently given with it, and it can sometimes end with a specific mark. *Everyday Is Christmas* is Sia's eighth and first studio album, released on November 17, 2017, by Atlantic Records and Monkey Puzzle. Her debut CD with Atlantic comprises original Christmas tunes. Initially published, in 2017 with ten tracks, the album was reprinted in 2018, 2021, and 2022, each with fresh extra tracks. The first song, "Santa's Coming for Us," was published on October 30, 2017, while the second single, "Snowman," was released on November 9 (Coble, 2017). This research is related to the previous study titled "*An Analysis of Narrative Structuralism in The Road by Cormac McCarthy: A.J. Greimas Perspective*" by Reffa Pratama and Rezky Khoirina Tarihoran. Both studies share a focus on structuralism, indicating that they examine how sentences are structured and the underlying principles guiding this structure. However, this current research distinguishes itself by focusing specifically on sentence types within narrative structuralism. While the prior study may have provided a broader analysis of narrative elements using Abdullah's perspective, this research narrows the focus to how different types of sentences contribute to sentence structures and meaning. Thus, it builds on the foundation of the previous work while adding a unique dimension through its examination of sentence types (Pratama & Tarihoran, 2023). Using the approach presented in Abdullah's book *English Syntax*, 2023, this study attempts to analyse imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamative phrases.

An imperative sentence has a similar form to a declarative statement, but it may be distinguished by the meaning imparted. Imperative phrases, which include requests and demands, are usually an exception to the norm. Interrogative phrases pose inquiries. They conclude with a question mark. This style is straightforward to grasp since it facilitates questioning (Abdullah, 2023). This analysis contributes to the academic discourse on

linguistics and enhances our comprehension of how sentences function within the lyrics context of *Everyday is Christmas* Album. The noun phrase that comes before the verb in the majority of English declarative sentences is called the subject, and the one that comes right after the verb is called the direct object. (Kuswoyo, 2014). The subject and direct object of the majority of declarative English sentences are identified by their position to the verb. The noun phrase that precedes the verb is typically the subject, which performs the action or exists as the main focus of the sentence. For example, in "The Dog Chased the Cat," the dog is the subject because it acts chasing. However, the direct object, which gets the verb's action, is often the noun phrase that comes right after the verb. In the same sentence, the cat is the direct object because it is being chased. This structure, known as Subject-Verb-Object (SVO), is standard in English and clarifies the roles of noun phrases (Huda, 2018). Understanding this arrangement is essential for constructing clear, grammatically correct sentences. Declarative Sentences convey information or make/form statements (Uktolseja, Sujaja, & Matinahoru, 2019). Declarative sentences are the most common sentence in English, used to convey information, express ideas, or make statements. Their primary function is to provide facts, share opinions, or describe situations straightforwardly and directly (Kuswoyo, 2014). For example, "The sun rises in the east" is a declarative sentence that provides factual information. Usually ending with a period, these sentences are distinguished by their subject-verb-object pattern. Furthermore, declarative sentences can be positive, such as "She enjoys reading books," or damaging, such as "He does not like coffee." They are versatile and essential for spoken and written communication, forming the foundation for most conversations, essays, reports, and storytelling. By delivering clear and concise information, declarative sentences help convey meaning effectively and enable the reader or listener to understand the intended message (Adiantika, 2020). Since the topic is typically considered to be the person or individuals being addressed, imperative sentences frequently lack a subject (Yuniarsi, Supriadin, & Rahmawati, 2019). Imperative sentences are unique because they are used to give commands, make requests, offer instructions, or provide advice. One of their defining characteristics is the absence of an explicitly stated subject. This is due to the fact that, even when not specifically stated, the topic is typically assumed to be the person or individuals being addressed. Imperative sentences are simple and succinct, usually beginning with a verb (Uktolseja et al., 2019). For instance, in the sentence "Close the door," the subject you is implied, meaning the command is directed at the listener. Imperative sentences typically begin with a verb in its base form and end with either a period or an exclamation mark, depending on the tone. They can express urgency,

politeness, or authority, as in "Please sit down" or "Hurry up!" Despite their simplicity, imperative sentences are potent tools for directing actions and facilitating clear communication in formal and informal contexts. This serves as a foundation for identifying an exclamative sentence; specifically, it qualifies as exclamative if it can function as an exclamation (Uktolseja et al., 2019). Strong emotions like surprise, excitement, rage, or delight are expressed in exclamative sentences. An exclamation point at the end, signifying a heightened emotion, is frequently used to describe it. A statement is considered exclamatory if it may express strong emotion or a reaction in the same way as an exclamation. For example, "What a beautiful sunset!" or "How amazing that was!" Both of these sentences express strong feelings of awe or admiration (Huda, 2018). The key feature of an exclamative sentence is that it is not merely informational, but conveys the speaker's emotional response to a situation. Unlike declarative or interrogative sentences, exclamative sentences focus more on the speaker's subjective experience than on delivering facts or asking questions. The potential of exclamative phrases to serve as manifestations of intense emotion, frequently denoted by particular punctuation and tone, is what makes them distinguishable. Interrogative sentences or questions are part of speaking skills and are essential in dialogues (Huda, 2018). Interrogative sentences, or questions, are crucial to writing skills and play a vital role in dialogues. They are designed to elicit information, clarify ideas, or prompt discussion, making them essential for effective communication. In dialogues, interrogative sentences create engagement, encouraging an exchange of thoughts between speakers. They can express curiosity, seek opinions, or resolve uncertainties, enhancing the conversation's depth. Questions also help maintain the flow of dialogue by keeping both parties involved and attentive. Additionally, they allow writers to explore perspectives and develop characters in storytelling. Mastering interrogative sentences improves one's ability to interact meaningfully in personal conversations, professional discussions, or creative writing. Thus, they are fundamental for fostering understanding and connection through language.

Interrogative sentences, or questions, are commonly used in song lyrics to engage listeners, evoke emotions, and advance the narrative (Huda, 2018). These questions can take the form of yes/no questions, wh-questions, or tag questions, each adding a unique element to the song. By asking questions, songwriters create a more interactive experience, prompting listeners to reflect and connect with the lyrics on a deeper level. This technique helps to make the music more relatable and memorable, drawing the audience into the story and emotions conveyed through the song.

Personalities frequently use imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory phrases in songs that mirror the actual world since everyone uses these types of sentences in daily speech. In person, you could hear a friend say, "Stop making that sound!" Similarly, in songs, we frequently hear characters yell, "Hey, calm down!" to someone (d'Avis, 2016). With all the linkages between the use of imperative, declarative, interrogative and exclamative sentences in lyrics, it is beneficial to analyse lyrics that are real, uttering imperative, declarative, interrogative and exclamative sentences. Stated differently, this album contains imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory statements(d'Avis, 2016).

A unique record, not just any album, was selected for this study since it is in the pop and Christmas genres and has a variety of sentence forms. The selected album is an English song entitled *Everyday is Christmas*. Based on six reviews, the album had an average score of 59 from Metacritic, which normalises reviews from mainstream reviewers to a number out of 100, indicating "mixed or average reviews." Katherine St. Asaph of Pitchfork comments that *Everyday Is Christmas* is "inconsistent and underwritten," like "opening a gift where someone has forgotten to remove the tags." Asaph said the song sounded "vaguely festive" and wondered why "Snowman" and "Snowflake" were included together when they both use the same metaphor. Allan Raible of ABC News, however, praised the CD and said that Sia made it for people "who are turned off" by Christmas classics. (Stratton, Dale, & Mitchell, 2016). Taking into account all of the aforementioned claims, this study will examine imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamative sentences according to how they are used in the album's context, both linguistically and in terms of their useful functions in delivering directives, instructions, suggestions, and requests. In order to comprehend the album, it will be necessary to examine the many forms and subtleties of imperative, declarative, interrogative, and exclamative phrases.

2. METHODOLOGY

For further investigation, use the qualitative approach of presenting data in table form and describing the data obtained. Matthew (1994) asserts that intentional sampling, open-ended data collection, text or image analysis, information representation in figures and tables, and individual interpretation of results are all factors that inform qualitative approaches. The data analysis process begins with the researcher listening to and paying great attention to the song's lyrics. Second, the researcher applies Eggenschwiler's theory to the phrases discovered and explains how. Third, the researcher organizes the data into tables. Fourth, the researcher examines the data to provide a result.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the research, there are some sentences of types used in Sia's album "Everyday is Christmas" song lyrics.

TABEL. DISPLAY DATA SENTENCES OF TYPES

NO	TITLE SONG	SENTENCES OF TYPES			
		DECLARATIVE	IMPERATIVE	INTEROGATIVE	EXCLAMATIVE
1	Sunshine	33	12	0	0
2	Snowman	12	12	3	0
3	Candy Cane Lane	18	14	0	0
4	Santa's Coming for Us	28	13	0	0
5	Ho Ho Ho	16	16	0	0
6	Puppies Are Forever	13	0	5	0
7	Snowflake	10	0	0	0
8	Undemeath the Mistletoe	22	1	0	0
9	Everyday Is Christmas	26	1	0	0
10	Undemeath the Christmas Lights	5	1	0	0
TOTAL		183	70	8	0

a. Declarative sentence.

"My sweet, I know that you feel weak."

Based on the lyric of "Sunshine" above, the sentence structure here is (S+V+C/O) (Abdullah, 2023). The verb "know" is followed by the subject "I" and the complement "you feel weak." This type of sentence is used to state facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain manner.

"Little snowflake Falling from the sky."

Based on the lyric of "Little Snowflake" above, the sentence structure here is (S+V+C/O) (Abdullah, 2023). The verb "falling" and "from the sky" as the complement are followed by the subject "Little Snowflake". This type of sentence is used to state facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain manner.

"Christmas is waiting for you."

Based on the lyric of "Candy Cane Lane" above, the sentence structure here is (S+V+C/O) (Abdullah, 2023). The verb "falling" and "from the sky" as the complement are followed by the subject "Little Snowflake". This type of sentence is used to state facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain of manner.

"I've got a crush, la-la-la-la-la-la"

Based on the lyric "Underneath the Mistletoe" above, the sentence structure here is (S+V+C/O) (Abdullah, 2023). The verb "falling" and "from the sky" as the complement are followed by the subject "Little Snowflake". This type of sentence is used to state facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain manner.

b. Imperative sentence

"Sing it to the deer in the sky."

Based on the lyric "Santa's coming for us" above, the sentence structure is an affirmative imperative sentence (Abdullah, 2023). Imperative sentences almost always begin with an imperative verb, such as "Sing." Imperative verbs are verb roots that generate imperative sentences when combined with sentence objects. The function of an imperative sentence is to communicate an action that needs to be taken, such as issuing a command, making a request, or giving instructions.

"Ho ho ho, bring a bottle of rum."

Based on the lyric "Ho Ho Ho" above, the sentence structure is an affirmative imperative sentence (Abdullah, 2023). Imperative sentences almost usually begin with an imperative verb "bring". Imperative verbs are verb roots that generate imperative sentences when combined with sentence objects. The function of an imperative sentence is to communicate an action that needs to be taken, such as by issuing a command, making a request, or giving instructions.

"Wait for the snow"

Based on the lyric "Everyday is Christmas" above, the sentence structure is an affirmative imperative sentence (Abdullah, 2023). Imperative sentences almost always begin with an imperative verb, "Wait." Imperative verbs are verb roots that generate imperative sentences when combined with sentence objects. The function of an imperative sentence is to communicate an action that needs to be taken, such as issuing a command, making a request, or giving instructions.

c. Interrogative sentence

"Oh how much, oh how much

For the puppy in the window?"

Based on the lyric "Puppies Are Forever" above, Question marks appear at the conclusion of interrogative statements (K.pullum et al., 2024). Modal/auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object OR object + modal/auxiliary verb + subject + verb OR verb + subject + object is the typical form of interrogative phrases. The verbs "falling" and "from the sky" as the complement are followed by the subject "Little Snowflake".

"Who'll carry me without legs to run"

Based on the lyric of "Snowman" above, Question marks are used to end interrogative sentences. The structure of interrogative sentences is usually followed by a modal/auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object OR object + modal/auxiliary verb +

subject + verb OR verb + subject + object (Abdullah, 2023). Facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain manner are stated using this type of sentence.

"When will the snow fall for me?"

Based On the lyric "Underneath the Christmas Lights" above, Question marks are used to end interrogative sentences, which are typically structured as modal/auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object OR object + modal/auxiliary verb + subject + verb OR verb + subject + object (Abdullah, 2023). This type of sentence is used to state facts, opinions, observations, or explanations in a plain manner.

Unfortunately, the album has no sentences that reflect powerful emotions, surprises, or emotional responses, which are typical of exclamatory sentences. Exclamative phrases are distinguished by their capacity to communicate strong emotions, commonly denoted by exclamation marks. In this application, the album might refer to songs, tales, or conversations in a compilation of music, literature, or other media. If the album lacks exclamatory phrases, the material mainly concerns imparting information, telling stories, or expressing ideas without resorting to emotional outbursts or strong emotions. The vocabulary employed in the record may be neutral or descriptive rather than emotionally intense.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of sentence types in Sia's album "Everyday Is Christmas" song lyrics, it is possible to infer that sentence types play a vital role in sentence structure and meaning. This study discovered that Sia utilizes a variety of declarative sentence types in her song lyrics, including imperative and interrogative phrases. The investigation also discovered that exclamatory phrases are not employed in the album. Overall, this study emphasizes the significance of sentence forms in English and gives insights into their application in song lyrics.

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