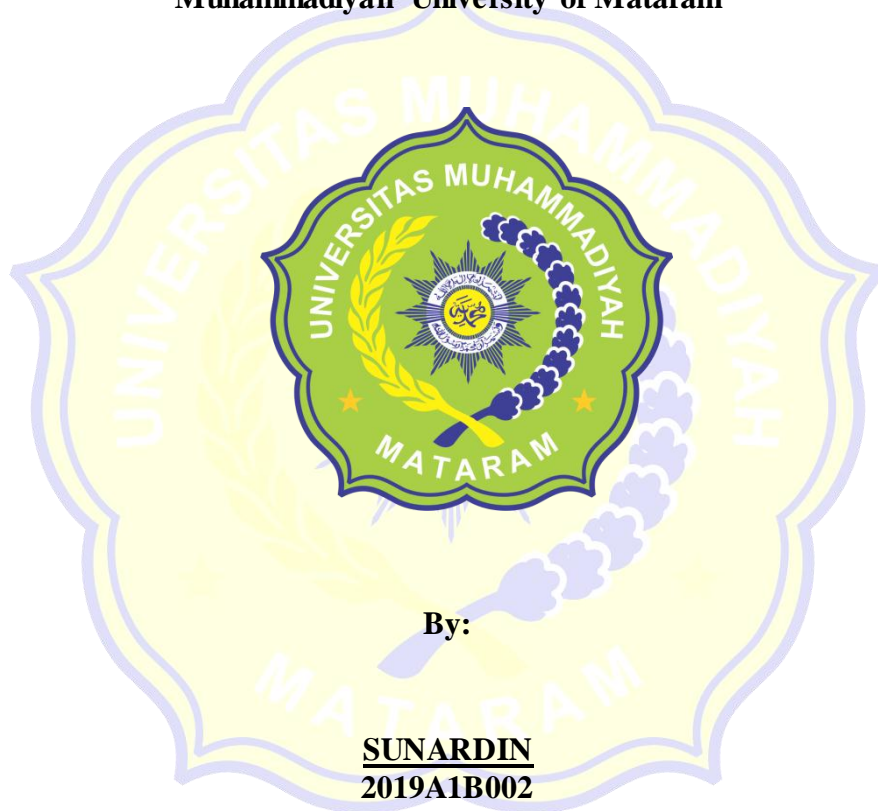# A THESIS

A Syntactical Analysis on the Sentence Pattern in the

Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish

Presentes as A Partial of The Requirement for The Bachelor's Degree (S1) in English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram

By:

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2019A1B002

ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM 2022/2023

APPROVAL SHEET

A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON THE SENTENCE PATTERN IN THE SONG LYRICS BY BILLIE EILLIS

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MOTTO

Seeking Knowledge will indeed be bitter at the beginning, and sweet at the end. Bitter because you have to fight tooth and nail, and sweet when you have reaped the results.

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah, all praise be to Allah SWT for His blessings. Best regards highly dedicated to our prophet Muhammad SAW. I dedicate my deepest self thanks and appreciation to the following people:

- First of all, I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents who always pray for me and encouraged me to complete this study. Your kindness, your patience,and responsibilities will not be forgotten forever.

- I want to thank my beloved brothers and sisters, Misba, Furkan, Sofiadin who always cheering me on and always helping me so that I can complete this 4 year college.

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Thanks be to Allah, the beneficent, and the Merciful. Praise and gratitude to the presence of Allah SWT who has given strength and guidance to the writer, so that this thesis can be completed properly. Blessings and greetings may be devoted to Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, relatives, and all his followers.

The writing of this thesis is entitled "A Syntactical Analysis on the Sentence Pattern in the Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish". This thesis was written to fulfill one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in the Department of English Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

There are several people who have been very helpful and supported me from the beginning of my studies to the end. To all of them, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for their contributions, directly or indirectly. At this precious moment, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to:

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ABSTRACT

In language learning, learning sentence patterns in song lyrics is important because there are often misinterpretations of words when they put sentences together in song lyrics in the form of sentence patterns so that the person will understand and enjoy the meaning contained in the lyrics of the song and the linguistic aspects in it. Due to this problem, the researcher was interested in analyzing the syntactically of sentence patterns which are contained in the song lyrics. In this study, the rsearcher was focused on the lyrics of the song I Don't Wanna Be You Anymore by Billie Ellish . This research used a qualitative approach by observation method to answer one research question was"What sentence patterns are contained in the lyrics of the song I don't want to be any more by Billie Ellish ?" The researcher used content analysis as the data analysis technique. The researcher found that there were 7 out of 14 patterns which were used in the song lyrics. The sentence pattern which was frequently used was pattern S+V was 4 sentences, S+V+O was 3 sentences. In addition, the researcher hopes that further it can improve their understanding not only on sentence patterns but also the phrase structure rules too include on tree diagrams .

Keywords: syntactical analysis, song, lyrics, sentence patterns.

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Pembimbing 1 : Hidayati, M.Hum.

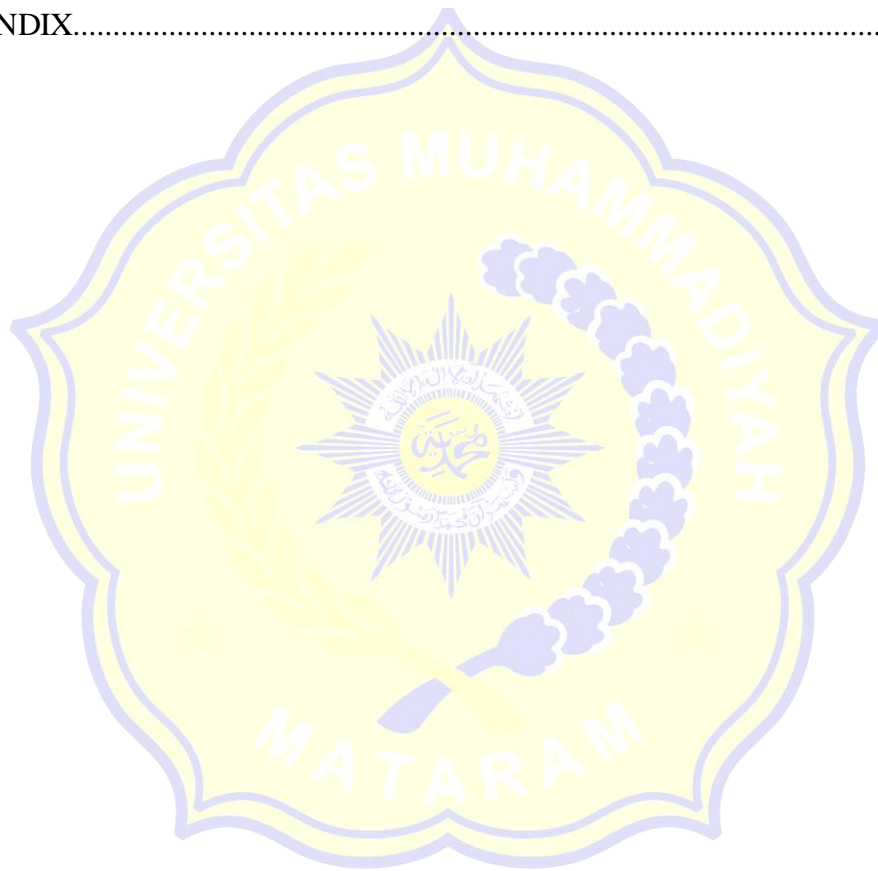Pembimbing 2 : Rima Rahmaniah, S.Pd.M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Dalam pembelajaran bahasa, mempelajari pola kalimat dalam lirik lagu merupakan hal yang penting karena sering terjadi salah tafsir kata pada saat menyusun kalimat dalam lirik lagu dalam bentuk pola kalimat sehingga orang tersebut akan memahami dan menikmati makna yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu tersebut. dan aspek linguistik di dalamnya. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisis secara sintaksis pola kalimat yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus pada lirik lagu I Don't Wanna Be You Anymore milik Billie Ellish. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode observasi untuk menjawab salah satu pertanyaan penelitian yaitu "Pola kalimat apa saja yang terdapat pada lirik lagu I don't want to be any more karya Billie Ellish?" Peneliti menggunakan analisis isi sebagai teknik analisis data. Peneliti menemukan bahwa ada 7 dari 14 pola yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu. Pola kalimat yang sering digunakan adalah pola S+V sebanyak 4 kalimat, S+V+O sebanyak 3 kalimat. Selain itu, peneliti berharap lebih lanjut dapat meningkatkan pemahaman mereka tidak hanya pada pola kalimat tetapi juga aturan struktur frase termasuk diagram pohon.

Kata kunci: analisis sintaksis, lagu, lirik, pola kalimat.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language and literature are one unit. Language functions as a communication tool. Language is part of human activity that cannot be separated from social interaction and communication. Meanwhile, according to (Karimah *et al.*, 2022) language is an arbitrary sound symbol system, which is used by social members to communicate, work together, and identify themselves. Meanwhile, according to (RAJAGUKGUK, 2022) language is an arbitrary sound symbol used for human communication. People can broaden their knowledge and learn things by using language.

As language users, humans have a major influence on the language used. The science that studies language as a whole is general linguistics. The general linguistic level consists of four stages, namely phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Phonology is a science that study the characteristics of speech sounds, how they occur and function in the language system as a whole. Morphology is the science that studies or investigates word forms, word changes, word formation, and changes in the meaning of words due to the process of changing word forms. While syntax is the study of sentence structure (the science of language that talks about the complexity of words, phrases, clauses and sentences). While semantics is a systematic branch of language that studies the meaning of words in a sentence.

Broadly speaking, the means of verbal communication can be divided into two types, namely, means of communication in the form of spoken language and means of communication in the form of written language. Spoken language is the language that is spoken, expressed, or spoken while written language is the language that is written or printed.

In language studies, it is divided into two disciplines which are commonly called macrolinguistics and microlinguistics. According to (LESSA, 2022) linguistics means language, the word linguistics comes from Latin, lingua. In linguistics, the object of study is divided into two branches, namely macro linguistics and micro linguistics. Macrolinguistics examines the relationship between language and other disciplines such as language and psychology which is called psycholinguistics, language and sociology is called sociolinguistics, language and anthropology is called anthropolinguistics and so on. Meanwhile, microlinguistics examines the language itself, such as the formation of phonology, morphology, syntax, discourse and so on. So, compared to macro linguistics which focuses more on the relationship between language and other sciences, micro linguistics can be said to be the basic science of linguistics because it studies sciences related to language itself.

This study centers on investigating the field of syntax, which concerns the organization and connections between words within a language. It also explores the relationships between larger language units. According to (Yahya, 2019), the smallest building block in this realm is the "word." A word

is the tiniest standalone unit of language, capable of being spoken freely and independently. This ability to stand alone is due to its formation through the combination of various morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful units. (Barros *et al.*, 2021)) further explains that syntax is a branch of linguistics that delves into how words relate to one another and other linguistic elements, such as units of speech. Within syntax, a key focus is on the syntactic structure, encompassing matters of function, category, syntactic roles, and the arrangement of syntactic units in the forms of paragraphs, sentences, and utterances. In essence, this study delves into the intricacies of how words come together and interact to form meaningful and coherent expressions within a language.

The problem of syntax is interesting to talk about because the scope of syntax is very broad. The scope of syntax does not only discuss words, phrases, clauses and sentences, but also discourse. One of the studies in the field of syntax is to determine the functional structure of sentences. The functional structure of a sentence is the arrangement of sentence structures consisting of sentence elements that have or occupy certain functions in a sentence. Functional analysis is based on the functions S (subject), P (predicate), O (object), Pel (complementary), and K (description). Functional elements are not always present together. (Řezníčková, 2019).

In the study referenced from (Moylan, 2020), it is explained that a sentence is a fundamental element of language. It is a self-contained component of communication that has its own distinct intonation pattern at the

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end. A sentence can stand on its own, or it may contain clauses. The free clause, specifically, is part of the cognitive aspect of a conversation. Moreover, a propositional unit is formed by combining propositions or constituting a proposition, creating an independent and meaningful entity. This can include minimal answers, exclamations, greetings, and similar expressions. The content of a sentence is an idea that is built by a series of concepts contained in the words. So, (good) sentences always have a clear structure. Each element contained in it must occupy a clear position in relation to one another. The words are sorted according to the grammar rules. So it can be concluded that the use of a good sentence is inseparable sentence structure or pattern.

Sentences must be used either speaking or writing in a language. A sentence is a word or a combination of words that includes a subject and a verb and communicates a full thought. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that focuses on sentence structure. In addition, language is used to speak, write and research, for example, song lyrics. Music is another medium for expressing language. Everyone can communicate through music thanks to the language. To convey their feelings and emotions, people may use their own personal language and style, and compose songs out of it. At this time music has also become a necessity for humans. For music creators, music becomes an emotional overflow of the soul, where the feelings that are in the music creator are conveyed. For music lovers, by listening to music that suits their mood, they hope to feel more relaxed and better.

Music is emerging art from feeling or thought man asdisclosure expression self , which is processed in a note or harmonious sounds . Music is composed sound thereby shape so that contain rhythm , song , andharmony especially sound produced from available tools produce sound -sound . Music too often said as universal language, because ongenerally couldunderstood man although no could explained verbally. This study aligns with the perspective put forth by (Deng, 2021). It highlights that music serves as a type of auditory art, presented in the form of songs or musical compositions. These musical creations are a means through which the thoughts and emotions of the creator are conveyed using key musical elements such as melody, rhythm, harmony, song structure, and overall expression. Music provides a platform for individuals to articulate their feelings, aspirations, and ideals, which in turn reflect the prevailing atmosphere and lively spirit of their era.

Similarly, in literary works authored by writers (particularly poets), there exists a connection to the collective ideas, thoughts, and worldviews of the people from their own time period and even earlier periods. In essence, both music and literature function as mediums through which creators can encapsulate and convey the perspectives and essence of their respective eras.

This sentence explains that the words in a song's lyrics can be broken down and studied by linguists, students, or anyone interested in doing so, as long as they have a scientific approach. When examining spoken language, various language elements are typically considered, including parts of speech (like verbs, nouns, adjectives), how sentences are constructed (phrases,

clauses, sentences), and aspects of microlinguistics (morphemes, phonemes, and affixations, which are small linguistic units).

The song "I Don't Wanna To Be You Anymore" by singer-songwriter Billie Eilish was released in 2017. The researcher chose the field of study of sentence patterns in song lyrics. They were interested because they found many sentence patterns that could be studied further. Based on background back above, then so study this given title "A Syntactical Analysis on the Sentence Pattern in the Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish".

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the description of the background written by the researcher, the following problems can be drawn.

What sentence patterns are used in Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation above, this study aims to analyze the sentence patterns used in Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish.

1.4 Research Benefits

Benefits gained from study this is as following:

practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefits

   a. Enriching the results of research on sentence patterns.

   b. As a framework for affirming existing theories, especially in the field of sentence patterns.

c. Enrich the repertoire of knowledge in the field of linguistics, especially syntax.

2. Practical Benefits

a. It is hoped that it can provide knowledge to the reader about sentence patterns.

b. Language users with this research are expected to be able to use and choose the language units in accordance with the rules of language use.

c. Can be used as a reference or reference for further researchers.

1.5 Scope of problem

Limitation of the problem is needed so that the research does not go out of the way of discussion. Research should focus on the problems to be discussed. The problem in this study is limited to the analysis of the structure of sentence patterns contained in Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish entitled "I Don't Wanna To Be You Anymore".

CHAPTERII

LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Relevant research

In this section, relevant research will be presented to ensure that the research conducted is original and relates to the values of syntactic analysis in sentence patterns.

(Andriani and Bram, 2021) carried out the initial investigation titled "Analyzing Sentence Structures and Sentence Types in BBC News Articles." Within this study, they discovered five distinct sentence patterns in use, including S+V, S+LV+SC, S+V+O, S+V+DO+OC, and S+V+IO+DO. Their findings also highlighted the utilization of four sentence types: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Among these patterns, S+V+O emerged as the most prevalent (42%), while the prevalent sentence type was determined to be com plex (52.6%).

(Andriani and Bram, 2021) shares a resemblance with other researchers in terms of investigating syntax through the analysis of sentence structures. However, their study differs from this research primarily in the subject of examination. Erina and Barli (2021) scrutinized sentence structures within 10 news articles, whereas the current study focused on sentence structures in song lyrics. Furthermore, Erina and Barli (2021) also explored various sentence types, whereas the present researchers concentrated solely on sentence structures. Another notable distinction lies in the research methodology

employed.In a research conducted by Erina and Barli in 2021, they used two different approaches to gather and analyze information.First, Erina and Barli used a quantitative method. This means they collected data in a structured and measurable way. They chose specific samples on purpose, which is called purposive sampling. This way, they focused on particular groups or elements that were relevant to their study.On the other hand, the researchers also used a qualitative method. This approach involves gathering non-numerical data to understand the qualities and characteristics of a subject. They used a descriptive technique, which means they focused on providing a detailed and vivid description of their findings. This method helps them explore and explain the deeper meanings and contexts behind the data they collected.

The second research was conducted by (Purnomoadjie and Mulyadi, 2019), they analyzed the way sentences are put together in two songs by Adele. They looked at how the words and phrases were structured in these songs.They discovered that there were sixty different ways the sentences were structured in these two Adele songs. Out of the two songs they studied, there were more sentences that followed the rules of grammar correctly compared to sentences that didn't follow those rules.During their discussion of the findings, the researchers also noticed some words that are not considered standard English. These words include "Ain't," "you'd," "I'll," "you're," "didn't," "couldn't," and "isn't." These words are a bit different from the usual way we speak or write in English.

The similarities between (Purnomoadjie and Mulyadi, 2019) research with researchers are that they both use songs as objects in syntax studies. Another similarity also lies in the method used, namely both using descriptive qualitative and observational methods. Meanwhile, the difference between Wiyogo and Mulyadi's research (2019) and researchers is about songs. Wiyogo and Mulyadi (2019) used two Adele songs by studying only the sentence structure, while researchers used songs from Billie Eilish by studying sentence patterns.

The third research was conducted by (Manossoh, Samola and Olii, 2022) with the title "A Syntactical Analysis On Sentence Patterns Used In Barack Obama Speech ". Research results show that, in speech, there are 8 sentence patterns as follows: Sample 1 (9 sentences), Sample 2 (2 sentences), Sample 3 (26 sentences), Sample 4 (1 sentence), Sample 6 (20 sentences).), Sample Literature 7 (103 sentences), Sample Literature 8 (1 sentence), Sample Literature 9 (2 sentences). Based on these results it can be concluded that pattern 7 is the most dominant of the other patterns, then there is 1 pattern that is not found, namely pattern 5.

The research similarities between (Manossoh, Samola and Olii, 2022) and researchers are that they both use syntax studies in determining sentence patterns. Another similarity is that both use qualitative research. The location of the difference in the research conducted by Manossoh, Samola, and Sanerita (2022) and the researchers is in the object of study. Manossoh, Samola, and Sanerita (2022) examined sentence patterns in speech while

researchers examined sentence patterns in song lyrics. Manossoh, Samola, and Sanerita (2022) obtained data on speech texts while researchers obtained data on Billie Eilish's song lyrics.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation

The theoretical basis for this research are:

2.2.1 Syntax

The concept of syntax in language, drawing from perspectives provided by Chaer (Nugraha, 2019). According to Chaer, the term "syntax" originates from Greek, where "sun" means 'with' and "tattein" means 'to place.' Etymologically, syntax refers to the act of arranging words into groups or sentences. The syntactic aspect involves examining (1) syntactic structure, which includes matters of functions, categories, and roles within sentences, as well as the tools used to construct this structure; (2) various syntactic units such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse.Ramlan's perspective, as conveyed by Khairah and Sakura Ridwan, emphasizes that syntax is a branch of knowledge within the realm of spoken language that comprehensively addresses the intricacies of discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases. In essence, syntax is a significant component of linguistic study, encompassing the analysis of linguistic units across different forms, ranging from individual words to entire discourses.syntax pertains to the organization of words and phrases to create meaningful sentences and discourse. It involves analyzing how words are

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grouped together and structured within sentences, exploring their functions, categories, roles, and relationships.

Syntax according to (Wiles, 2021) that syntax is a language subsystem that includes words that are often considered part of grammar, namely morphology and linguistic branches that study words. In addition, he also defines syntax as the arrangement and relationship between words and words, or with the larger units in language. The smallest unit in this field is the word. According to the structural flow, syntax is defined as a linguistic subdiscipline that studies the arrangement of phrases to sentences. Thus there are three grammatical levels that become syntactic works, namely: phrases, clauses, and sentences (RODHIYAH, 2019). The system of the rules and categories that underlines sentence formation in human language (Nugraha, 2019).

Based on the several definitions of syntax above, the researcher concludes that syntax is a branch of grammar that discusses sentence structures, clauses, phrases and words, namely how words form phrases, phrases form clauses, and clauses form sentences, and strings of words are arranged at once. form a discourse according to the rules that apply .

2.2.1.1 Syntactic Structure

In general, the syntactic structure consists of subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), and adverb (K) arrangements relating to syntactic functions. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and numerals are related to syntactic

categories. While actors, sufferers, and recipients with regard to the role of syntax. The existence of the smallest syntactic structure is supported by word order, word form, and intonation; can also be coupled with a connector which is usually called a conjunction. The roles of the three syntactic tools are not the same between one language and another.

Syntactic structure talks about syntactic functions, syntactic categories, and syntactic roles. Syntactic functions are related to the terms subject, predicate, object, and description. Syntactic categories are related to nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns or also called word classes (parts of speech). While the role of syntax is related to the terms actor, sufferer, experiencer, (Mayasari and Ardhana, 2022) argues that "syntactic functions are empty places filled by something that is in the form of a category and has a certain role".

In the syntactic function recognizes the existence of elements that can form a sentence such as subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverbial (description).

2.2.1.1.1 Subject

The subject is the part that functions to show the actor in the sentence. In general, the subject is formed from a noun and is placed at the beginning of the sentence. Not only words, the subject can also be filled with phrases or clauses.

2.2.1.1.2 Predicate

The predicate is an element whose function is to explain what the subject is doing in the sentence. The predicate usually uses a verb or an adjective. However, not only that, the predicate can also be filled with adjectives and nouns. The location of the predicate, which is between the subject and the object.

2.2.1.1.3 Objects

object usually located after predicate, so to speak object is related information with predicate or something to suffer. But in sentences passive object Becomes subject. Position object must always are behind predicate. With rear position predicate, then object no preceded by a preposition. In general, object that filled by noun word classes, phrases noun, or clause.

2.2.1.1.4 Complement

A complement is a linguistic element that can take the form of a noun phrase, an adjective phrase, or a clause. This element serves a specific grammatical function by sharing the same reference with either the subject or the object of a sentence. Complements can be linked to the subject, verb phrase, or object of a sentence and typically do not become the subject when the sentence is transformed into a passive voice structure.

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2.2.1.1.5 Adverbs

(WATI, 2022) suggests that adverbs are words that describe how, where, when, how many times, and so on, a job or an event occurs. Furthermore, Mas'ud explained that adverbs can explain or provide information on: verbs (verbs), adjectives, noun phrases, other adverbs, or entire sentences. Because of this function, adverbs are also called modifiers (explainers/delimiters).

2.2.1.2 Syntactic units

2.2.1.2.1 Word

The syntactic level of a word is the The smallest hierarchical unit becomes a constituent of the larger syntactic unit, namely the sentence. Word as a syntactic unit, especially in relation to the elements constituting a larger syntactic unit such as sentences, clauses and phrases. As the smallest syntactic unit, words play a role as fillers of syntactic functions, as markers of syntactic categories, and as couplings in uniting units or parts of syntactic units.

In the discussion of words as fillers of syntactic units, there are two kinds of words, namely what are called complete words and function words. A complete word that has lexical significance, is capable of undergoing morphological processes, is an open class, can stand alone as a unit of speech. Whereas what is called an assignment word that has no

lexical significance, does no undergo a morphological process, is a closed word, in discourse it cannot stand alone.

Full words are words that fall into the categories of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. Meanwhile, what is included as an assignment word is words that are in the category of prepositions and conjunctions.

2.2.1.2.2 Phrases

Phrases are linguistic elements that have a size greater than individual words but are smaller than clauses and sentences. In other words, they consist of a group of words that work together to convey a specific meaning within a sentence. Phrases contribute to the structure and organization of a sentence, serving as building blocks for more complex expressions. While phrases are more extensive than single words, they are not as complete or independent as clauses or sentences. Instead, they function as intermediate components that play a role in conveying information and context within a larger linguistic context.

2.2.1.2.3 Clause

A clause is a distinct grammatical unit that consists of a sequence of words organized in a specific way, typically including a predicate. In this construction, there are different components, which can be words or phrases. Some of these components serve as predicates, indicating the

action or state of the sentence, while others function as subjects, objects, or adverbs, providing additional context to the predicate.

2.2.1.2.4 Sentences

Sentence is defined as the right combination of words containing a nice way of thinking. Whereas in relation to smaller syntactic units (words, sentences, clauses) a sentence is consisting of basic elements, usually like a clause, supplemented by conjunctions if necessary, and with the final intonation.

Sentences are the largest grammatical units that contain word classes (such as nouns, verbs, adverbs) and use grammatical classes (such as words, phrases, and clauses). Usually, the sentence is the highest grammatical unit, and therefore the purpose of describing English grammar is to define, by any means necessary, any descriptive apparatus (rules, categories, etc.), is considered a grammar sentences in English.

According to (LESTARI and Untari, 2023), sentences are structured arrangements of words that convey meaningful ideas. In their basic form, every sentence consists of two essential components: a subject, which represents the main topic or focus of the sentence, and a predicate, which conveys what the subject does or the state it is in. Additionally, sentences typically include other elements such as objects (the recipients of the action), adverbs (modifiers providing extra

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information), and complements (additional words or phrases that complete the meaning of the sentence).

2.2.1.2.4.1 Types of sentences.

There are four types or four levels of sentences, namely simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, compound-complex sentences.

2.2.1.2.4.1.1 Simple sentences

Basic English (2018), a simple sentence or a single sentence is a sentence that has one main sentence or independent clause. The main idea is one. "A sentence with only a subject and a predicate is called a simple sentence. (Wiradarma, Suarni and Renda, 2021) For example:

I'm going to the store this evening.

I looked for apples and avocados at the supermarket.

2.2.1.2.4.1.2 Compound sentences

A compound sentence is formed by combining two individual sentences, linked together through the use of a conjunction or a comma. It comprises two independent clauses that are connected by either a conjunction or a comma. In line with this, (Mohammad, 2023) defines a compound sentence as a sentence consisting of

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multiple clauses that have been joined together. In English, equivalent compound sentences are identified by the presence of coordinating conjunctions like and, but, or, nor, yet, for, so, as well as paired phrases like not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, and similar conjunctions. As an illustration:

*I really need to go to work **but** I am too sick to drive* .

Everyone was busy **, so** *I went to the movie alone.*

2.2.1.2.4.1.3 Complex sentences.

A complex sentence is a sentence that has one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. Independent clauses or main clauses can stand alone. Meanwhile, dependent clauses or clauses cannot stand alone. "A sentence consisting of a main clause and one or more subordinate clauses is called a complex sentence. " (Murphy, see in Komang et al , 2021). Multilevel compound sentences are characterized by the use of subordinate conjunctions such as although, because, if, as, as...as, however, if only, since, so that, unless, what, when, where, whenever, whereas , while, until, and relative pronouns such as who, whom, whose, which, that. For example:

She returned the computer after she noticed it was damaged.

Because I had to catch the train, and as we were short on time, I forgot to pack my toothbrush for our vacation.

2.2.1.2.4.1.4 Compound-complex sentence.

Compound-complex sentences are a combination of complex sentences and compound sentences. Compound-complex sentences have two or more main sentences or independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses. A clause can be at the beginning, in the middle or at the end. Between the main sentence with the main sentence put together with a conjunction or comma. "A sentence which consists of two or more main clauses and at least the subordinate clause is called a compound-complex sentence" (Murphy, see in Komang et al , 2021). For example:

Even if the child is hungry, he will never eat oatmeal, but he will always eat ice cream.

The man was mean because he was lonely, but his attitude only made his situation worse.

2.2.2 Tree Diagrams

The term constituents in the tree diagram concept is the result of the collaboration of the three basic properties of sentence structure, namely linearity, hierarchy, and categories (Kumalaningrum *et al.*, 2023).

A tree diagram is a form of graph used to represent the syntactic structure of a phrase or sentence (Radford, see Wiyogo and Mulyadi 2019). (Fardous, 2019) Stating the Tree Diagram issomething _ a lat g energetic

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that can adapted for various broad intent _ including : (1)Develop _ steps logical for reach specific results . _ (2)I do deep five whys analysis explore cause . (3)communicate for push involvement in development supported results _ together . (4)Dig on more levels detail something process flow . (5)Describe in a manner chart something development hierarchical , like family tree or scheme classification . Besides That , Yule (See In Sabdes 2020) Declare That Tree Diagram Is One Of The Most Common Ways To Make Visual Representation Of Structures Syntax Is Through (P. 99). The phrase structure rules are understood as an instruction to rewrite or extend the symbol to the left of the arrows in the right sequence as in (Radford, in Agagie 2020):

S' → NP, VP

NP → (S'), (Spec), (AP), (ADVP), (NP) N

VP → (S'), (Spec), (PP), (NP), (Ad), V

AP→ (Spec), (PP), (NP), A

PP→ S' P, or PP P or VP P or NP P or AP P

ADVP→ (Spec), (PP), ADV

2.2.3 Songs

A song is a single (and often independent) musical composition for the human voice with distinct, fixed pitches and patterns using sounds and

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silences and a variety of forms often including includes repetitions. A song is a single (and often independent) musical composition for the human voice with distinct, fixed pitches and patterns using sounds and silences and a variety of forms often including includes repetitions.

2.2.3.1 Lyrics

According to (Prasetyo, 2022) music is a complex and universal social behavior in which it contains an expression of human thoughts, ideas, and ideas from the brain which contain a significant message meaning. In using lyrics, a poet or songwriter must be really good at word processing

Lyrics have two meanings, namely (1) a literary work (poetry) which contains an outpouring of personal feelings, (2) the composition of a song (Simanjuntak and Sutrisno, 2022). Song lyrics are a person's expression from within about something good that has been seen, heard or experienced. Song lyrics also have their own specificity and characteristics compared to poetry because the idea conveyed through song lyrics is reinforced by the melody and the type of rhythm that is adapted to the lyrics of the song.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 ResearchType

The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be observed by Bodgan and Taylor (Rahmadhanti, Simanjuntak and Sihombing, 2022).The method used in this research is descriptive method (Nazir *et al.*, 2022). According to Moleong (Safira and Zaman, 2023), the "descriptive method" involves collecting and analyzing data using various forms such as words, pictures, and numbers. This method can be understood as a systematic approach used to address research questions or problems. It entails investigating and examining a particular situation or object of study by providing a detailed description based on observable and factual information. Essentially, the descriptive method focuses on presenting an accurate portrayal of the current state or attributes of the subject under investigation, offering insights into its characteristics and features. This approach helps researchers gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject by highlighting its key aspects through verbal or visual representation.

3.2 Data and Data Sources.

3.2.1   Data

The data used in this study is data in text form consisting of words ,
sentences, dialogues and quotations obtained from the description of the
lyrics of the song I Don't Wanna To Be You Anymore by Billie Eilish.

3.2.2   Data sources

Data source in this study is the song I Don't Wanna To Be You
Anymore by Billie Eilish. The song lyrics will be written in detail.

1. Title   : I dont wana be you anymore

2. Singer   : Billie Eilish

3. Songwriters   : Billie Eilish and Finneas O'Connell

4. Release   : 21 July 2017

5. Album   : Don't Smile at me

6. Lyrics   :

Don't be like that

Accident twice a day

I just wish you could feel what you say

show, never tell

But I know you too well

The kind of mood you want you can sell

If tears could be bottled

There will be swimming pools full of mannequins

Say, "Tight dresses make you a bitch"

If "I love you" is a promise

Will you defend, if you hones?

Tell the mirror what you know

I dont want to you

than

Hands, hands become cold

Losing the feeling of being old

Am I made from a broken mold?

Pain, I cant swing

We create all the mistakes

Just you savvy how I rest

If tears can be bottled

There will be bathing pool full of mannequins

Say, "Tight dresses make you a bitch"

If "I love you" is a promise

Will you defend, if you hones?

Tell the mirror what you know

I dont want to you

I dont want to you

I dont want to you

than

3.3 Data collection techniques.

For data collection techniques, this research uses library research and observation methods. The way the researchers collected data was by recording the sentences in the lyrics of the song I Don't Wanna To Be You Anymore by Billie Eilish. The steps of data collection are:

1. Listening to the song lyric I Don't Wanna To Be You Anymore by Billie Eilish.

2. Listening back to the song focuses on the lyrics of the song.

3. Examine the arrangement of the sentence as illustrated in the tree diagram.

4. Draw the formula of each sentence being analyzed.

3.4 Data analysis techniques.

After gathering the records, the author analyzes the lyrics of the songs through several steps. numerous steps have been completed as follows:

1. Analyzes all sentences orderly using the principle proposed via using Noam Chomsky.

2. Explained the sentences of each lyric by way of the use of tree diagrams.

3. Draw the formula of every analyzed sentence.

4. Provide an explanation for the sentence types present in the lyrics of the song "I Don't Wanna Be You Anymore."

5. Discover the most dominant of the sentence sample applied in the song lyrics of I don't want to be you any more