

**SENTENCE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS IN BILLIE EILISH'S  
SONG LYRICS**

**THESIS**



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SONG LYRICS**

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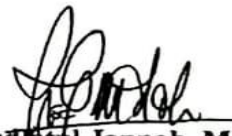
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## ABSTRACT

Ilmiyah N. Z. (2023). *Sentence Structure Analysis In Billie Eilish Song Lyrics*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Keywords: Syntactic Analysis, Sentence Structure, Tree Diagram, Song Lyrics.

This study aims to identify and analyze the types of sentence structures in Billie Eilish's song lyrics. The writer chose the song lyrics of Billie Eilish because the song has many viewers around 18 million and 840 million in the world. There are two problems to be solved in this study, namely (1) What are the types of sentence structures found in Billie Eilish's song lyrics; (2) How are the sentence structure found on Billie Eilish's song lyrics portrayed using tree diagrams.

In analyzing the data, the writer uses a qualitative approach. The writer made depth interpretation of the types of sentence structure in song lyrics. The source of the data in this study is the song lyrics by Billie Eilish. The songs are "*When The Party's Over*" and "*Getting Older*". Data was collected by downloading all song lyrics on the internet, then the researcher give code in each word in the song lyrics, then the song lyrics sentences were classified based on the type of sentence structure. After being classified, song lyrics are described using a factor tree. Sentence structure types are explained and illustrate using tree diagram by Bornstein's theory.

From the analysis, the writer found all types of sentence structures in Billie Eilish's song lyrics. The researcher found 7 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, 7 complex sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence in the song "*Getting Older*". The researcher then found 5 simple sentences, 3 complex sentences, 2 compound sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence in the song "*When The Party's Over*". The researcher suggests to future researchers to choose objects from magazines, news, novels which are more popular and use detailed theory.

## ABSTRAK

Ilmiyah N. Z. (2023). Analisis Struktur Kalimat Dalam Lirik Lagu Billie Eilish. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Sintaksis, Struktur Kalimat, Diagram Pohon, Lirik Lagu.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisa jenis struktur kalimat pada lirik lagu Billie Eilish. Penulis memilih lirik lagu Billie Eilish karena lirik lagu tersebut memiliki penonton sekitar 18 juta dan 840 juta di seluruh dunia. Terdapat dua persoalan yang akan dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu (1) apa saja jenis struktur kalimat yang terdapat pada lirik lagu Billie Eilish; (2) bagaimana struktur kalimat pada lirik lagu Billie Eilish digambarkan dengan menggunakan diagram pohon.

Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penulis melakukan interpretasi mendalam pada jenis struktur kalimat dalam lirik lagu. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah lirik lagu oleh Billie Eilish. Lagu tersebut adalah "*When The Party's Over*" dan "*Getting Older*". Data dikumpulkan dengan cara mengunduh semua lirik lagu di internet, lalu peneliti memberikan kode di setiap kata dalam lirik lagu, kemudian kalimat lirik lagu tersebut di klasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis struktur kalimatnya. Setelah di klasifikasikan, lirik lagu digambarkan dengan menggunakan diagram pohon. Jenis struktur kalimat dijelaskan dan digambarkan menggunakan diagram pohon oleh teori Bornstein.

Dari analisis tersebut, penulis menemukan semua jenis struktur kalimat dalam lirik lagu Billie Eilish. Peneliti menemukan 7 kalimat sederhana, 2 kalimat majemuk, 7 kalimat kompleks, dan 1 kalimat majemuk-kompleks dalam lagu "*Getting Older*". Peneliti kemudian menemukan 5 kalimat sederhana, 3 kalimat kompleks, 2 kalimat majemuk, dan 1 kalimat majemuk-kompleks kalimat dalam lagu "*When The Party's Over*". Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk memilih objek dari majalah, berita, novel yang lebih populer dan menggunakan teori yang detail.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the current research. It discusses background of the study, problems of the study, the study's objectives, the significance of study, the scope and limitations, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Song lyrics are literary works with rhythm and tone and contain someone's outpouring of the heart. Song lyrics have messages in written words and sentences that can create a particular atmosphere and imagery for the listener to produce various meanings. However, not all sentences contained in the song lyrics are written regularly. The audience must also consider the sentence structure in the song lyrics to produce the meaning of the song lyrics. Thus, the song lyrics are interesting to discuss, and the listener must understand the sentence structure. Sentence structure is a subfield of linguistics known as syntax.

In linguistics, syntax studies the arrangement between words, clauses, and phrases to form sentences. Miller argues that syntactic is a combination of several words that build a term, a variety of expressions that make a clause, and an assortment of clauses that create a sentence (Miller, 2002). Usually, in written sentences and conversations, there is a syntax element in words or clauses called a subject, verb, and object. In the syntax rule, the subject, verb, and object are always in order. Syntactic rules add words or other clauses, such as verbs, objects, and adverbs, to clarify the subject. Van Valin (2001, p. 1) states that syntax is a

branch of linguistics related to how sentences are constructed, and human language users use striking elements in sentences. Briefly, syntax is related to the effort to collect words to form phrases and sentences (Radford, 1988). Based on the syntax defined above, the syntax is a set of rules in a word or clause that forms a sentence based on grammatical rules. Therefore, knowledge of syntax is very important for us to analyze sentences using the correct sentence structure.

In this study, the researcher provides several other researchers who have similarities, namely discussing and doing the same work in the field of syntax. As conducted by Halimah (2016), discusses the syntactic analysis of sentence structure in magazines. The researcher chose Hello magazine as an object for his research. She studied the types of syntax found in Hello magazine. To support his research, the researcher employs the theory of tree diagrams and Chinese boxes suggested by Dianne Bornstein and W. Nelson Francis. The researcher employs tree diagrams to identify the surfaces and deep structures in the magazine Hello. In addition, Chinese boxes are used to classify the structure of the modification, the structure of the predication, the structure of the complement, and the structure of the coordination. She has collected data from weekly magazines. She uses a descriptive qualitative approach as a method for analyzing data. According to his findings, the sentences in the Hello magazine gossip article are the most likely to feature the predictive structure. The researcher also suggests that the next researcher should be more specific than before to expand syntactic-related knowledge by using other research objects.

Subsequent studies were carried out by Ghifrani (2018), analyzing syntax in the English translation of the Surah Al Qiyamah. The researcher uses Surah Al-Qiyamah as a research object because most verses are simple sentences. He chose the English translation of the Surah Al-Qiyamah by Mufti Taqi Usmani because the translation was easier to understand. The researcher analyzes the syntax of the Surah Al-Qiyamah sentence using the theory of the Tree Diagram by Bornstein. A qualitative descriptive method is used to analyze data in this study. The researcher concluded the following syntactic patterns found in the English translation of the Surah Al-Qiyamah: fourteen syntactical sentence patterns, eleven noun phrase patterns, seven prepositional phrase patterns, three adverb phrase patterns, and two adjective phrase patterns.

Christianto (2018) analyzed the sentence patterns of John Denver's song lyrics. The writer chose six songs from John Denver as the subject of his research. The song is titled Wild Montana Skies; Poetry, Prayers, and Promises; Flew away; Take me home, village road; Darcy Farrow; Shanghai Breeze. The author applied the theory of Quirk and Greenbaum (1973) to analyze the song's sentence, and this study applied the methodologies of O'Grady, Droblovolsky, and Katamba (1996) to examine the tree diagram and sentence pattern offered in the song's lyrics. The writer uses a qualitative approach to conduct this research. According to the study's findings, the researcher only discovered 8 from out 9 sentence patterns in the song's lyrics. Pattern 3: S + Vt + dO was frequently employed in the investigation. The researcher discovered twelve sentences in the lyrics of John Denver's song that used pattern 3. While the researcher discovered no words



containing the pattern 6: S + Vt + iO + dO. Based on these findings, the researcher expects that this study will aid students' knowledge of English sentence patterns and phrase structure.

It is clear from the three previous studies above that they all have similar aspects, particularly syntactic analysis. The three studies above used different objects, such as Hello magazine, the English translation of Surah Al-Qiyamah, and the lyrics of John Denver's song. In this study, the researcher employs Billie Eilish's song lyrics as research objects, because Billie Eilish's song "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*" have a large audience of around 18 million and 840 million people since its initial release. Previous research also contained numerous theories that the researcher used to support his research, including Dianne Bornstein, W. Nelson Francis Quirk, Greenbaum, O'Grady, Droblovolsky, and Katamba. In this study, the researcher also uses Bornstein's tree diagram theory to analyze the data. The scope of each study differs from the results of previous studies. The researcher focuses on the following sentence structures in this study: simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentence. To classify the data, the researcher selects Billie Eilish's song lyrics objects and focuses on the syntactic field, precisely the types of sentence structures. However, this study differs from previous studies. This research focuses on the syntactic analysis of the song "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*." This study employs Bornstein's syntactic theory, which focuses on using tree diagrams.

Currently, song is exciting and should be heard by Western music fans. This song is suitable for all ages who enjoy western music. Jazz, rock, pop,

dangdut, blues, metal, and other genres are available. Listeners are interested in listening to the songs they like among the many themes of this genre. All types of songs have characteristics that attract listeners; for example, pop songs with features that are comfortable in all situations and easy to listen to are an example. In each verse, every songwriter conveys the meaning and message contained in the song lyrics. However, due to a lack of understanding of music, not all of these meanings and messages can be conveyed to connoisseurs or listeners. As a result, the researcher is interested in examining song lyrics because the sentence structure of song lyrics is typically irregular. As a result, a thorough understanding is required to comprehend the song's meaning. Listeners will better understand sentence structure and even words in song lyrics by studying syntactic analysis. As a result, interpreting the importance of the song's lyrics will be easier.

Moreover, the researcher has reasons to analyze this study. First, the researcher is interested in syntax analysis because it challenges the researcher to identify different types of sentence structure. The researcher examines this research because this is the first time anyone has discussed the kind of sentence structure in the song lyrics. Second, the researcher selected Billie Eilish's songs "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*" as the subject of this research because both have maintained a high level of interest among listeners since their initial release until now. The researcher also found many types of sentence structure in the song's lyrics.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the statement of the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of sentence structures found in Billie Eilish's song lyrics?
2. How are the sentence structure found in Billie Eilish's song lyrics portrayed using tree diagrams?

## 1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher expected this study can give significance:

1. The researcher hopes this research will add to and understand the theory of sentence structure, as well as provide additional knowledge to another researcher who will analyze sentence structure. Furthermore, the researchers hope that this study may assist listeners who seek to understand the meaning of the music. Listeners will obtain a better comprehension of the sentence constituents, including the sentences in song lyrics, by examining the tree diagram. As a result, when listeners wish to comprehend the meaning of the song's words, it will be easier to understand.
2. This research is expected to be a useful reference in the field of syntax for university students, particularly English students who study linguistics as their main subject of study. The researcher also hopes that the student university or the readers will be able to use this research as a source of material related to this research.

#### 1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is syntax. The content of this research is similar to previous studies, such as Halimah (2016), Ghifrani (2018), Christianto (2018), and others. However, researchers have yet to research song lyrics that focus on the type of sentence structure. Simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences are the different types of sentences. Thus, in this study, the researcher focuses on the kind of sentence structure in the song lyrics. The writer chose Billie Eilish's song lyrics, "*Getting Older and When The Party's Over.*"

#### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

The author explains several key terms in this study so that the discussion is clearer and does not misunderstand, as following:

##### 1. Syntactic Analysis

Syntactic analysis is also regarded as a way to solve sentence structure in parts of the speech by describing each part's form, purpose, and syntactic relation.

##### 2. Tree Diagram

Tree diagram is a technique for describing the structure of words and phrases. The use of tree diagram theory in this study will help readers grasp sentence structure.

### 3. Sentence Structure

A Sentence structure is the method in which a sentence's constituent parts are put together (a subject, predicate, and sometimes direct or indirect objects).

### 4. Song Lyrics

A song is a musical composition that is suitable for singing.

### 5. Billie Eilish

Billie Eilish Pirate Baird O'Connell is a well-known American singer and songwriter. Eilish rose to prominence after releasing her debut single, "*Ocean Eyes*".



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## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

For this chapter, the researcher will discuss about a few different theories that relate to this study. It encompasses syntax, sentence, types of sentence, phrase structure rules, tree diagram and song lyrics.

#### 2.1 The Understanding of Syntax

Syntax is a field of linguistics that examines the structure of sentences. Syntax is a combination of the terms "syn" and "taxis" in Greek. The words "*syn*" mean "together" and the word "*taxis*" means "arrangement" or "sequence". Thus, syntax is to arrange words into phrases, phrases into clauses, or clauses into sentences (Matthews, 1981). Syntax can also be interpreted as a study of the syntactic concept of language (Tallerman, 2011, p. 1). Miller (2002, p. 56) explains that the study of syntax focuses on how words are bundled to form phrases, phrases to form clauses or major phrases, and clauses to construct sentences. The role of the sentence is called a constituent, or in other words, it is interpreted as a phrase. Syntax involves several related tasks, it is breaking the sentence into its component, assigning some grammatical labels to each constituent, stating the type of constituency (or grammatical categories), and what grammatical functions it has. It identifies the parts of the sentence that are popularly called constituents and explains their grammar.

Another explanation of syntax exists. Syntax is the study of how words can be organized to form a phrase or sentence (Radford, 2004). "Syntax is the

study of the principles and methods by which sentences are created in a specific language," writes Chomsky (2002, p. 11). This research will study how syntax can govern a language. Therefore, the scope of this research includes the classification of words, the structures of the phrase or sentence, and the different sentence construction that language use. Furthermore, Yule (1985) claims that syntax is the study of the ordered "arrangement" of parts in a sentence's linear structure in order to achieve proper analysis. Syntax, as defined above, is the field of linguistics that analyzes how words can be formed into phrases, phrases can be organized into clauses, and clauses can be classified into sentences.

## **2.2 Sentence**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Sentence**

Sentences are collections of words that can relatively stand alone to express a concept and feeling. Marjolijn and Kim (2002, p. 33) argue that the sentence consists of at least one subject and one verb. Radford (1997, p.527) defines the sentence as "a stand-alone clause that is not contained in a greater expression". The sentence also means "the limited set of words that we communicate" (Peters 2004, p. 491).

### **2.2.2 Types of Sentence**

Sentences can be categorized as either simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex. More on this type of sentence will be discussed in the following part:



### 1.2.2.1 Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is the first type of sentence. Simple sentences are sentences that can stand on their own without the help of other clauses. "Simple sentences, then, comprise at least one subject and one verb and can stand alone as an independent clause," opined Murcia and Freeman (1999, p. 20). Thus, a simple sentence has one clause and is meaningful without the addition of another phrase. Here's an example of a simple sentence:

- 1) The girl read the magazine.
- 2) My motorcycle crashes the fence.
- 3) She is chubby.
- 4) My father drives a car.
- 5) My mother and I cooked fried rice.

### 1.2.2.2 Compound Sentence

A compound sentence is the second form of sentence. Compound sentences are sentences made up two independent sentences separated by conjunctions and commas. Compound sentences do not require dependent sentences. Compound sentences connected by coordinate conjunctions; for, and, but, nor, or, yet, and so. Here are some examples of compound sentences:

- 1) My brother is a handsome man, and he is a good employee.
- 2) My classmate went to the canteen, but she hasn't finished her assignment.
- 3) Toni doesn't like to eat the banana, nor does he like to eat an apple.

- 4) My mom doesn't cook rice today so that we will eat outside.
- 5) I have to chase him or let him go.

### 1.2.2.3 Complex Sentence

The third type of sentence is a complex sentence. A complex sentence is a sentence that consists of one dependent clause and independent clause. It is followed by a conjunction. These are examples of complex sentences:

- 1) The person whom you met yesterday is my brother.
- 2) I was watching TV when my friend came.
- 3) My boyfriend has received the letter that you sent me yesterday.
- 4) Besides we have to study grammar, we also must know how to speak fluently.
- 5) Tom did not go to school because he went to Bandung.

### 1.2.2.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

A compound-complex sentence is the final type of sentence. Compound-complex sentences are composed of one or more dependent clauses and two or more independent clauses followed by a conjunction. Compound-complex sentences are usually in the form of statements, questions, commands, and requests. The examples are as follows:

- 1) I feel that I am not an intelligent person, but I must be eager to learn.
- 2) Sandra is a quiet person, but she will scold you if you make a big mistake.
- 3) Because he's late, we can't watch the circus tonight, so the ticket is wasted.

- 4) I will feel disappointed if you lie to me for you are the most important person in my life.
- 5) Because my sister is an English teacher, some people expect her to speak correctly, and other people hope her to write entirelyly.

In Bornstein's theory (1977, p.52), sentences must consist of noun phrases and verb phrases ( $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ).

#### a. Noun Phrase

Noun Phrase is a phrase that combines noun, pronoun or number with one or more modifiers that function as heads. Noun phrase can be defined in the form below:

1. NOUN, such as Tom, boys, girls.
2. NOMINAL GROUPS, like boys, the girl's pen, where the noun (boy, pen) is "Head", and another word (that, the girl) is modifying the head.
3. PRONOUN can be called PERSONAL PRONOUNS; I, you, they, we, she, he, it or INDEFINITE PRONOUN like everyone, something, someone or words like this and that can be used as pronouns.
4. PRONOMINAL GROUP, like them all, something in their box, which is a pronoun them and something is a head.

The phrase structure rule is used to describe noun phrases in syntactic analysis, as seen below:

$NP \rightarrow N$  (magazine, James, family, England, I, you, they, we, she, he, it)

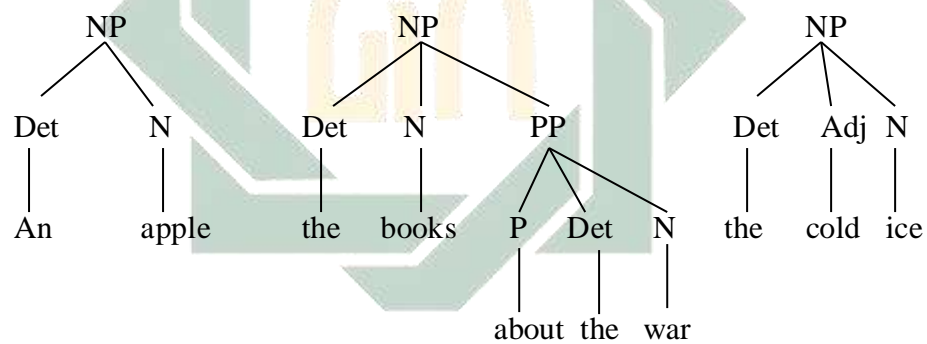
NP → Det + N (an apple, that snake, this island, the globe)

NP → NP + S (the girl who eats an apple)

NP → The girl

NP → The girl who eats an apple

The structure patterns of the noun phrases above can be illustrated in the tree diagram pattern, as follows:

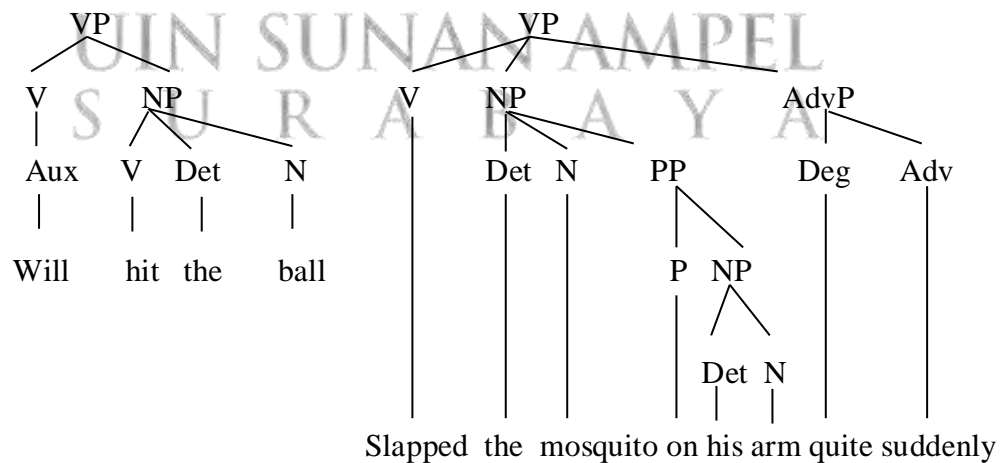
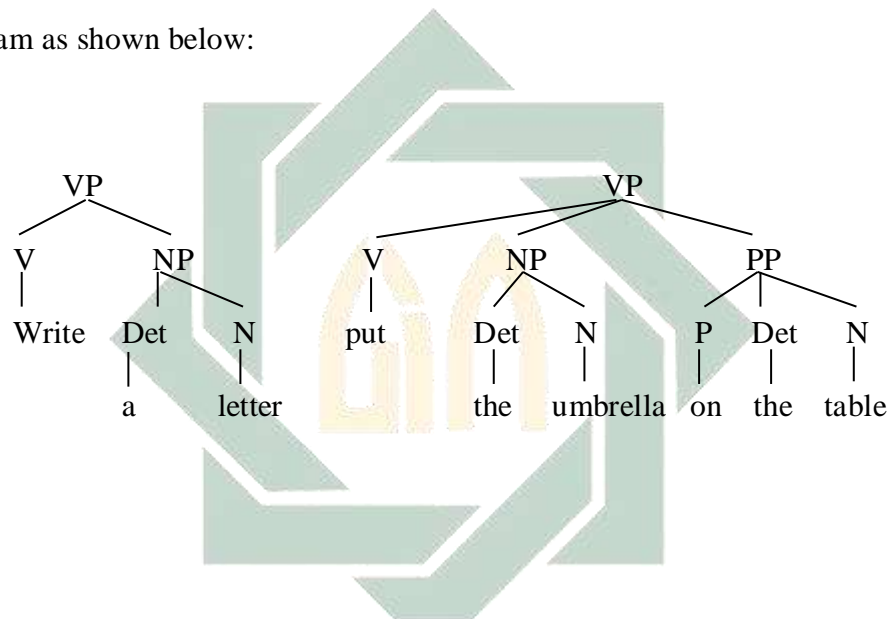


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### b. Verb Phrase

There are two meanings of verb phrases. The first verb phrase is according to traditional grammar and the second verb phrase is according to generative grammar. Verb phrases, according to conventional grammar, are collections of words that consist of main verbs and require auxiliary verbs. For example; will go, has worked, is singing, etc. According to generative grammar, verb phrases are collections of words consisting of main verbs and require appendages such as; auxiliary verbs, direct objects, indirect objects, or modifiers (adjective/adverb). For example; is writing a letter, will go to school, etc.

Verb phrases have functioned as head, predicate, noun phrase modifiers, adjective phrase complements, and verb phrase complement. According to Dwijatmoko (2002, p.37), the verb phrase is a phrase that has a verb that functions as the head. In syntax, verb phrase can be described in the form of a tree diagram as shown below:



### 2.3 Phrase Structure Rules

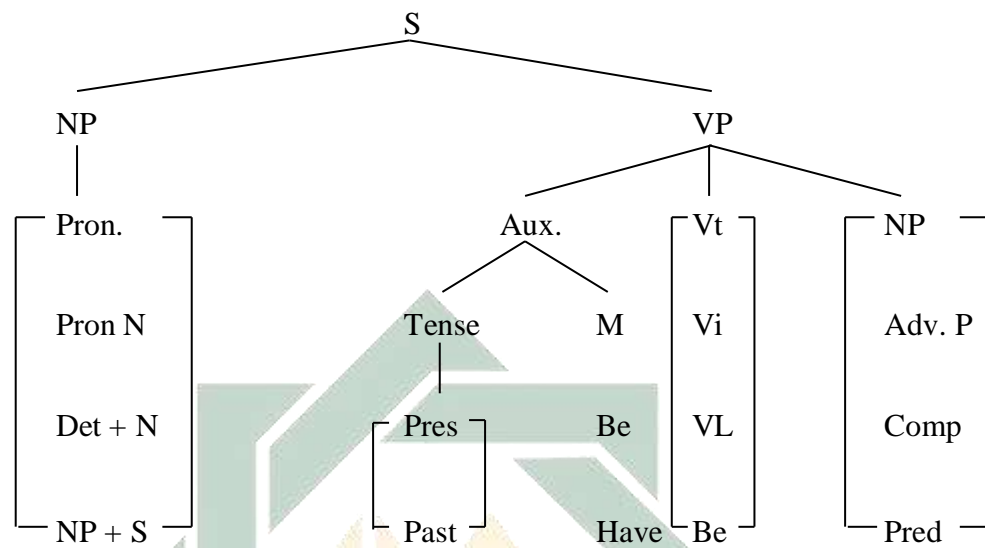
In transformational grammar, the hierarchical structure of sentences illustrated using tree diagrams is represented by the "phrase symbol" (Bornstein, 1977: 42). Bornstein utilized the following symbols in his phrase structure rules:

|        |   |       |   |
|--------|---|-------|---|
| S      | : Sentence  | PP    | : Prepositional phrase  |
| NP     | : Noun phrase                                     | N     | : Noun  |
| VP     | : Verb phrase                                     | Adj   | : Adjective   |
| Adj. P | : Adjective phrase                                | Adv   | : Adverb  |
| Adv. P | : Adverb Phrase                                   | V     | : Verb  |
| Pron   | : Pronoun   | VI    | : Linking verb  |
| Prop N | : Proper name                                     | Det   | : Determiner (definite article "the", indefinite article "a/an", demonstratives "this, that, these, those", quantifier "some, several, much, many") |
| Comp   | : Complement                                      |       |   |
| Prep   | : Preposition                                     |       |   |
| Vt     | : Transitive verb                                 |       |   |
| Vi     | : Intransitive verb                               | Be    | : The verb "be" (am, is, are, was, were)  |
| Aux    | : Auxiliary (to determine the type of tense used) | M Aux | : Modal auxiliary (will, shall, can, may, must)   |

## 2.4 Tree Diagram

A tree diagram is a technique used to map sentence constituents according to sentence structure. Veit (1986, p.14) argues that tree diagrams are the easiest way to construct sentence structures. According to Crystal (2008, p. 494) defines a tree diagram as a two-dimensional diagram of a GRAMMAR GENERATIVE that functions as a means to describe a STRUCTURE or HIERARCHICAL SENTENCE based on a pattern of rules. This idea is nearly equal to Bornstein's (1977, p.39) contention that a tree diagram is a way for showing the hierarchical structure of a sentence as specified in the phrase structure rules. "S" is a sentence, "NP" is a Noun Phrase, and "VP" is a Verb Phrase in  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ . Bornstein mapped out the sentence constituents starting with "S", which is the highest level then divided into two parts where the left is NP and the right is VP. The left element dominates the right aspect. This process is referred to as the derivative process in sentences. The following is an illustration of sentence structure:





## 2.5 Song lyrics

The song lyrics are an individual's inner expression of something good that has been seen, heard, or experienced. Lyrics are similar to rhymes, but lyrics also have their own uniqueness, because the ideas conveyed by the lyrics are refined with melodies and rhythms that are in harmony with the lyrics and the vocal color of the singer.

A song can be defined as a musical composition that can be used for singing. According to Hornby (2015, p. 1440), A song is "a brief piece of music with phrase that you sing". Lyrics, on the other hand, are the words that comprise a song. Hornby (2015, p.906) states that lyric is artistically licensed express direct personal feelings.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter explains the methodology used by the researcher, which consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative analysis where the data was taken from song lyrics. The writer chose a qualitative method because the writer interprets the use of syntactic structures in song lyrics. Qualitative methods consist of a set of interpretative, so this study uses qualitative methods to present the data. Creswell (2010, p.4) qualitative research is used to explore and examine the meaning derived from social or humanitarian problems for several groups or individuals. Qualitative descriptive data are presented in descriptive or narrative form and tend to analyze data inductively (Yusuf 2013, p. 336). According to Sugiyono (2013, p.13), the process of qualitative research is carried out directly by data sources and researchers as data collection instruments and the data collected is in the form of words or pictures so that it does not emphasize numbers. It is suitable for this research because this research interprets the words in song lyrics. Thus, the qualitative description is relevant to this study because the writer chose several song lyrics to be analyzed.

### 3.2 Data Collection

In this part describes the data and data sources, research instruments, and data collection techniques.

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data Source

Data source is where the data is obtained. The data source in this research is song lyrics by Billie Eilish. This is a library research study. The lyrics of Billie Eilish's songs released between 2019 and 2021 served as the research's data source. The album "*When We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?*" includes 14 songs. However, in this study, only two songs were studied: "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*" which are based on theories that refer to literary conventions. Song lyrics are gathered from different websites. The website table is shown below:

**Table 3.1 Data of Billie Eilish's song**

| No. | Title                 | Publication Year | Website   |
|-----|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| 1   | When The Party's Over | 2019             | <a href="https://www.kapanlagi.com/lirik/artis/billie-eilish/when-the-partys-over-dan-terjemahan/">https://www.kapanlagi.com/lirik/artis/billie-eilish/when-the-partys-over-dan-terjemahan/</a>                         |
| 2   | Getting Older         | 2021             | <a href="https://www.sonora.id/amp/423067951/lirik-lagu-getting-older-billie-eilish-lengkap-dengan-terjemahan">https://www.sonora.id/amp/423067951/lirik-lagu-getting-older-billie-eilish-lengkap-dengan-terjemahan</a> |

### 3.2.2 Research Instrument

The instrument, according to Arikunto (2006, p.126), is the researcher's tool for collecting data. The primary instrument in this research was the researcher itself because collected, described, and analyzed the data and expounded on the findings. For this study, the authors also utilized a dictionary, reference books, and official websites.

### 3.2.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher collects data in this analysis using the following technique:

1. The researcher searched for Billie Eilish's song on the official website.
2. The researcher rewrote the lyrics of the song.
3. The researcher identified and classified the sentence based on types of sentence structure.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing and arranging data into a pattern, category, and basic analysis unit. The data analysis technique is divided into the following steps:

1. The researcher identified the phrases in the song lyrics. Researchers use coding to identify data. The codes are:

**Table 3.2 Codes of Phrase Structural Rules**

| <b>Phrase Structural Rules</b> | <b>Code</b> | <b>Phrase Structural Rules</b> | <b>Code</b> |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Sentence 1                     | S1          | Pronoun                        | Pron.       |
| Sentence 2                     | S2          | Verb                           | V           |
| Noun Phrase                    | NP          | Auxiliary                      | Aux         |
| Verb Phrase                    | VP          | adjective                      | Adj         |
| Adverb phrase                  | AdvP        | Adverb                         | Adv         |
| Adjective phrase               | AdjP        | Preposition                    | Prep        |
| Prepositional phrase           | PP          | Determiner                     | Det.        |
| Noun                           | N           | Conjunction                    | Conj.       |

2. After identifying the phrases, the researcher classified the sentences into four types of sentence structures. The example are:

**"When The Party's Over"**

Don't you know I'm no good for you      ↘ Complex  
Pron    V    pron    adv    pres    pron

I've learned to lose you, can't afford to      ↘ Compound  
pron    V    prep    V    pron    can't    aff    to

Tore my shirt to stop you bleeding      ↘ Simple  
V    det    n    inf    V    pron    adv

But nothing ever stops you leaving      ↘ Simple  
con'j    pron    adv    V    pron

Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own      ↘ Compound-complex  
adv    con'j    pron    V    con'j    prep    det    n

I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that      ↘ Compound  
pron    aux    adv    V    pron    V    pron    adv

I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that

Don't you know too much already      ↘ Simple  
V    con'j    pron    V    adv    adv    adv

I'll only hurt you if you let me      ↘ Complex

Call me friend but keep me closer (Call me back)

And I'll call you when the party's over      ↘ Complex  
con'j    pron    aux    V    pron    con'j    det    n    adv

Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own

And I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that

Yeah I could lie, say I like it like that, like it like that

But nothing is better sometimes      ↘ Simple  
con'j    pron    aux    adv    adv

Once we've both said our goodbyes      ↘ Simple  
adv    pron    V    pron    interjection

Let's just let it go

Let me let you go

Quiet when I'm coming home and I'm on my own

I could lie, and say I like it like that, like it like that

I could lie, and say I like it like that, like it like that

**Figure 3.1 Example of Identified and classified the Data**

3. The researcher described and interpreted the sentence based on the type of sentence structure and describes the sentence using a tree diagram.
4. The researcher discussed the result of the data and made the conclusion.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In chapter IV, the writer provides on the phrases that could be discovered in Billie Eilish song lyrics. The analysis presents the types of sentence structure and variety of the phrases used in the song lyrics as well as a tree diagram analysis of those words. The researcher employed Bornstein's theory of tree diagram as the direction for this study.

#### 4.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS

##### 4.1.1 Types of Sentence Structure in Billie Eilish's Song Lyrics

The findings are presented in this part by the author. The writer discovers various kinds of sentence structure in Billie Eilish's song lyrics. There are four types of sentences: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. The following table provides all the details:

**Table 4.1 Types of Sentence Structure in Billie Eilish's Song Lyrics**

| Types of sentence structure | Title songs                      |       |                       |       |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
|                             | Getting Older                    | TOTAL | When The Party's Over | TOTAL |
| Simple sentence             | L7, L11, L12, L14, L15, L18, L19 | 7     | L3, L4, L8, L15, L16  | 5     |
| Compound Sentence           | L21                              | 1     | L2, L6                | 2     |
| Complex Sentence            | L2, L3, L4, L8, L9, L20, L22,    | 8     | L1, L9, L11           | 3     |



|                                  |     |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
|                                  | L36 |    |    |    |
| <b>Compound-Complex Sentence</b> | L1  | 1  | L5 | 1  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                     |     | 17 |    | 11 |

The table above shows that the song lyrics of Billie Eilish have four kinds of sentence structures. In the lyrics of the song “*Getting Older*”, there are 7 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, 7 complex sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence. While in the lyrics “*When The Party’s Over*” contains 5 simple sentences, 2 compound sentences, 3 complex sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence.

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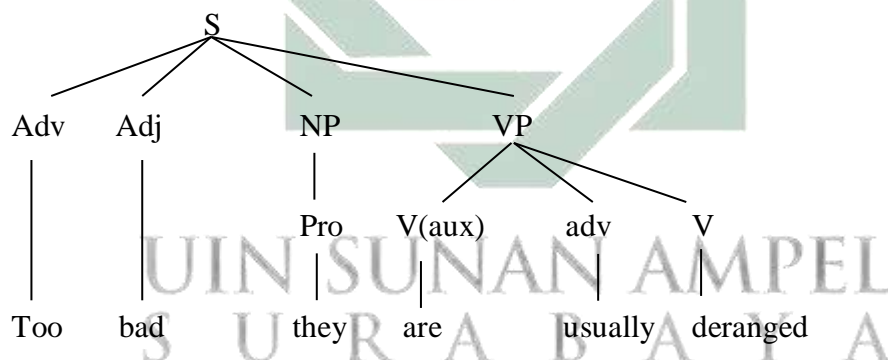
## 4.1.2 The Analysis of “*Getting Older*” Using Tree Diagram

### 4.1.2.1 Simple Sentences

Simple sentences are sentences with only one clause. This is the main clause (which can stand alone). A clause is made up of only a subject and a predicate. The predicate can be a verb phrase or a simple verb. One verb and one object can be combined to produce a verb phrase. The data below is a sentence classified as a simple sentence:

#### Data 1

“*Too bad, they are usually deranged*”



a. The sentence formula shown :

$S \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{Adj} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

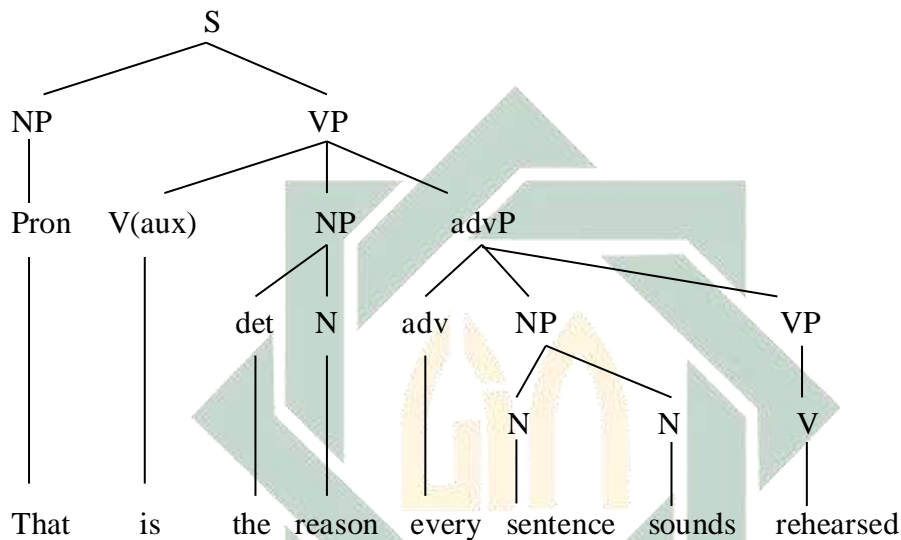
b. The sentence pattern is :

$\text{Adv, Adj, NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adv} + \text{V}$

Based on tree diagram above, the kind of sentence structure is a simple sentence because there is one clause in this sentence. The sentence “*Too bad they are usually deranged*” consists of adv (too), adj (bad) plus NP Pronoun (they), plus VP. Verb Phrase consists of V aux (are), plus adv (usually), V (deranged).

**Data 2**

*“That is the reason every sentence sounds rehearsed”*



- a. The tree diagram formula is:

$$S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

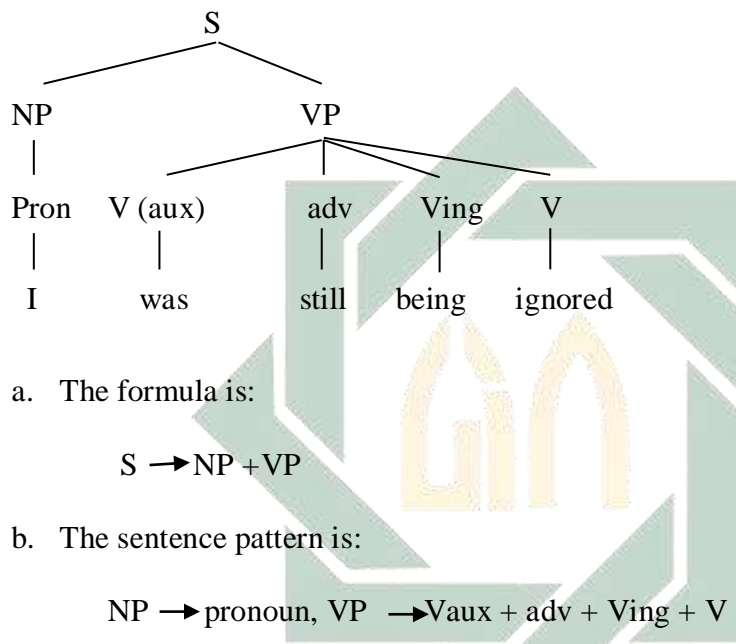
- b. The sentence's structure is

$$NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow V_{\text{aux}} + NP + \text{AdjP}, NP \rightarrow \text{det} + N, \text{AdjP} \rightarrow \text{adv} \\ + NP + VP, NP \rightarrow N + N$$

As shown in the data above, the sentence is a simple sentence because it just has a subject and predicate. The sentence *“That is the reason every sentence sounds rehearsed”* consists of pronoun (that), Vaux (is) plus NP contains Det (the), N (reason), plus AdvP consists of adv (every), plus NP consist of N (sentence), N (sounds), plus VP and (rehearsed).

**Data 3**

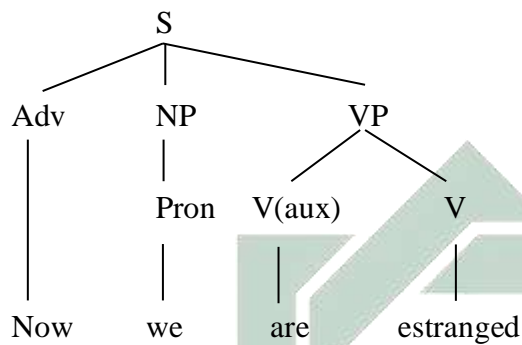
*"I was still being ignored"*



From the data above, it can be seen that the type of the utterance is a simple sentence because it only has independent sentence. The sentence *"I was still being ignored"* consists of pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consist of Vaux (was), adv (still), Ving (being), V (ignored).

**Data 4**

*“Now we’re estranged”*



- a. The tree diagram's formula is:

$$S \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$$

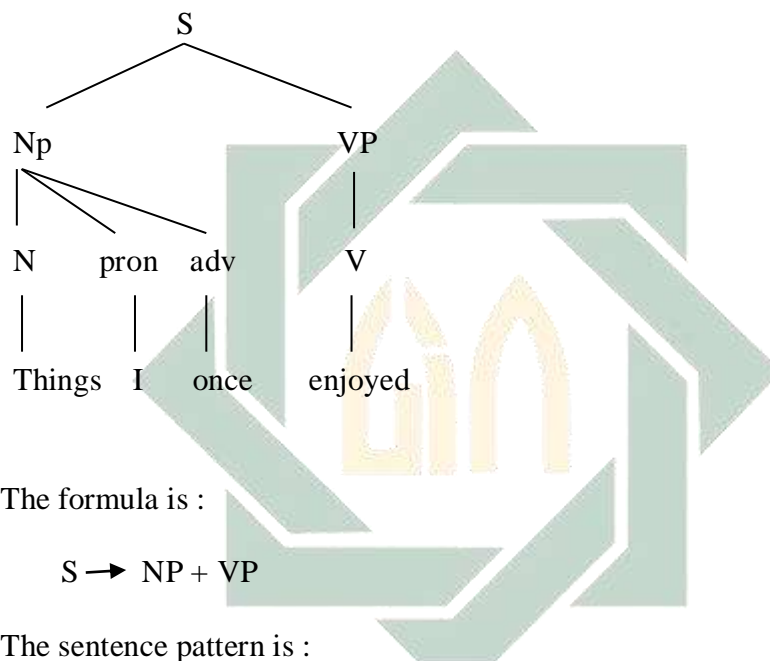
- b. The sentence pattern is:

$$\text{Adv, NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{V}$$

The kind of sentence is a simple sentence, as seen in the tree diagram above. It has a subject and predicate. The sentence *“Now we’re estranged”* consists of adv (now), plus pronoun (we), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (are), V (estranged).

**Data 5**

*“Things I once enjoyed”*



a. The formula is :

$S \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is :

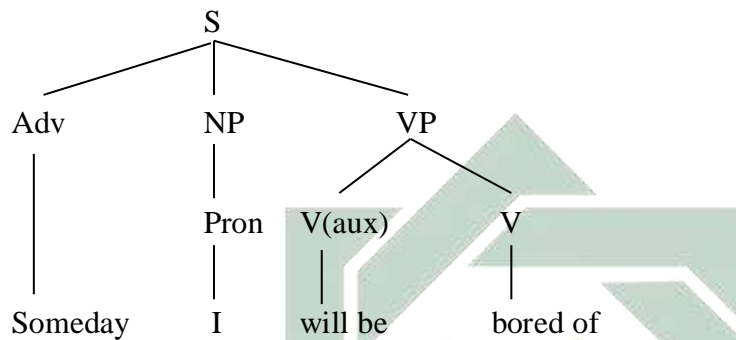
$NP \rightarrow N + \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow \text{adv} + V$

Based on tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is a simple

sentence. This sentence made up of only one clause, which contains both the subject and the predicate. The sentence *“Things I once enjoyed”* consists of N (things), plus pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of adv (once), V (enjoyed).

**Data 6**

*“Someday I will be bored of”*



a. The tree diagram formula :

$S \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

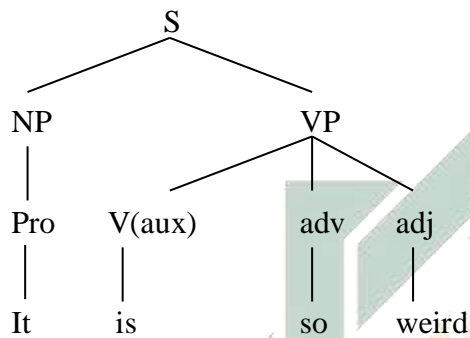
b. The sentence pattern is:

$\text{Adv, NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{V}$

It's clear from the tree diagram that there's just a subject and a predicate in that sentence, calling it a simple sentence. The sentence *“Someday I will be bored of”* consists of adv (someday), plus pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (will be), V (bored of).

**Data 7**

*“It is so weird”*



a. The formula of tree diagram is:

$S \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The pattern of the sentence is:

$NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adv} + \text{adj}$

The type of sentence structure above is a simple sentence because the sentence only has one clause which contains of a subject and a predicate. The sentence *“It is so weird”* consists of pronoun (it), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (is), Adv (so), adj (weired).

**4.1.2.2 Compound Sentences**

A compound sentence is a sentence that combines two clauses that can stand alone, which are connected by a conjunction. Below is a compound sentence:

**Data 8**

*“I am getting older, I have get more on my shoulder”*



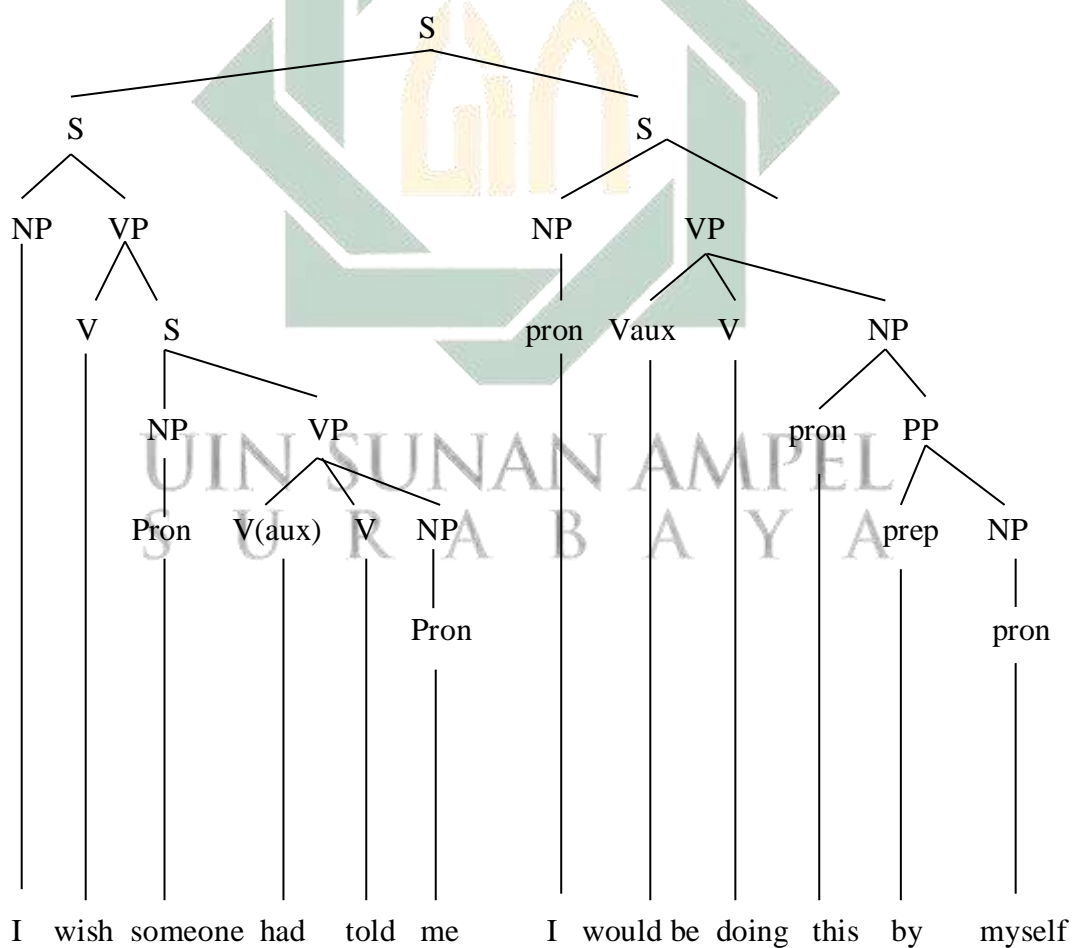


### 4.1.2.3 Complex Sentences

Complex sentence have one independent clause and one or more dependent clause or subordinate clause. A complex sentence can be seen in the data below:

#### Data 9

*"I wish someone had told me, I would be doing this by myself"*



a. The tree diagram formula is:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern :

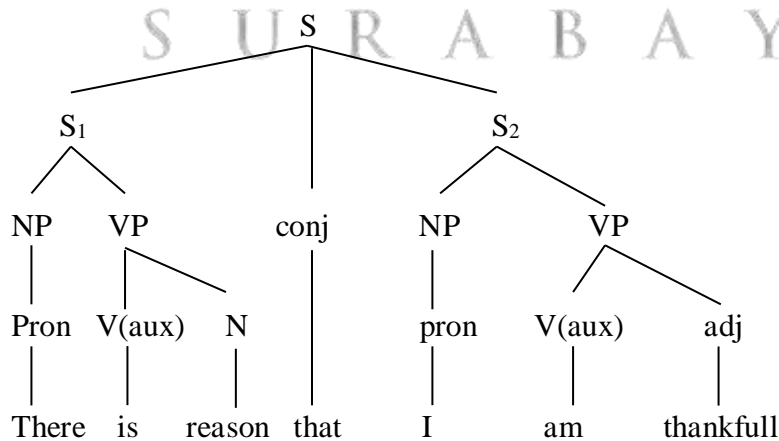
$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow V + \text{pronoun} + \text{Vaux} + V + \text{pronoun}$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + V + \text{pronoun} + \text{preposition} + \text{pronoun}$

Based on the tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is complex sentence because there is an independent clause and a dependent clause. The pattern of the first sentence “*I wish someone had told me*” consists of pronoun (I) plus VP. VP consists of V (wish) plus pronoun (someone), plus VP. VP consists of Vaux (had), plus V (told), plus pronoun (me). The second sentence “*I would be doing this by myself*” consists of pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (would be), plus V (doing), plus pronoun (this), plus preposition (by), plus pronoun (myself).

#### Data 10

“*There is reason that I am thankful*”



a. Tree diagram formula is:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is:

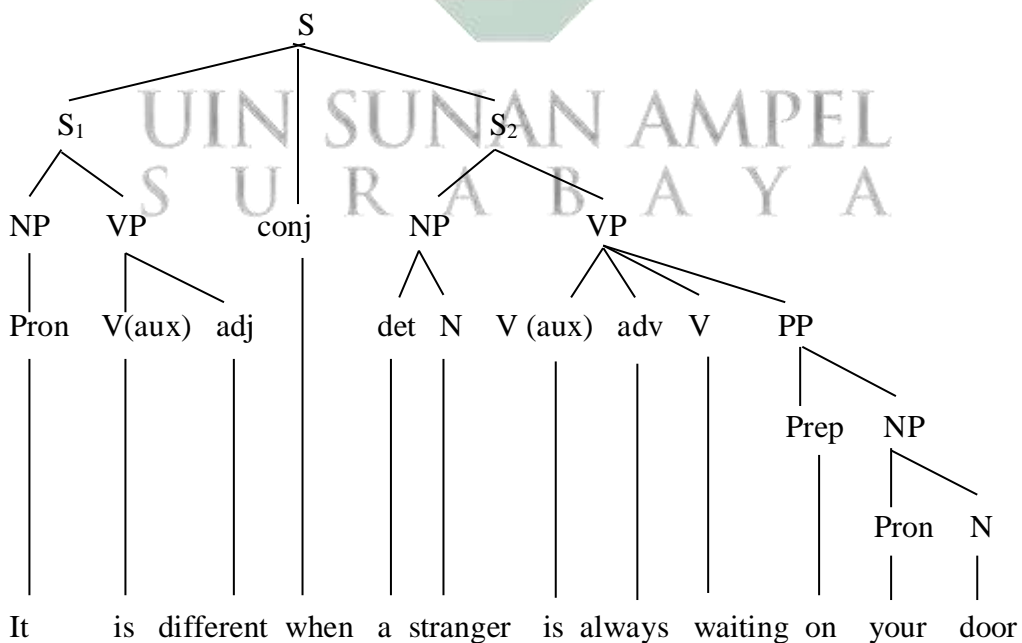
$$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + N$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adj}$$

The data above show that the sentence type is a complex sentence because it includes an independent clause, dependent clause and followed by conjunction “that”. The pattern of the first sentence “*There is reason*” consists of pronoun (there) plus VP. VP consists of Vaux (is) plus N (reason). The second sentence “*I am thankful*” consists of pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (am), plus adj (thankfull).

#### Data 11

*“It is different when a stranger is always waiting on your door”*



a. The sentence formula is:

$$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adj}$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{det} + N, VP \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adv} + V + PP, PP \rightarrow \text{prep} + \text{pron.}$

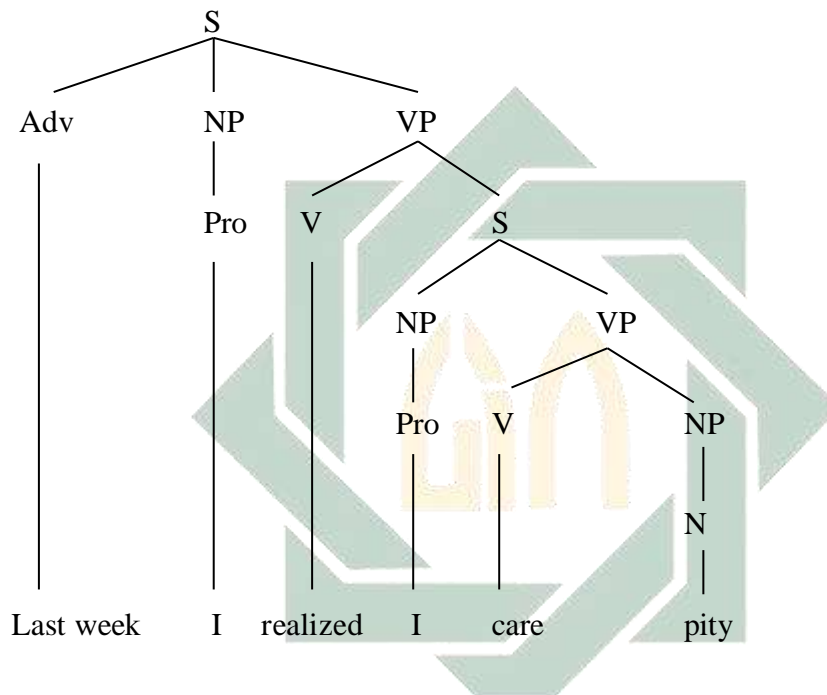
+ N

As per tree diagram presented above, the structure of the sentence is classified as a complex sentence due to its one independent clause, one dependent clause and followed by conjunction “when”. The pattern of the first sentence “*It is different*” consists of pronoun (it) plus VP. VP consists of Vaux (is) plus adj. (different). The pattern of second sentence “*A stranger is always waiting on your door*” consists of determiner (a), plus N (stranger), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (is), plus adv (always), plus V (waiting), plus preposition (on), plus pronoun (your), plus N (door).

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**Data 12**

*“Last week I realized I care pity”*



- a. The tree diagram formula shown:

$S \rightarrow \text{Adverb} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

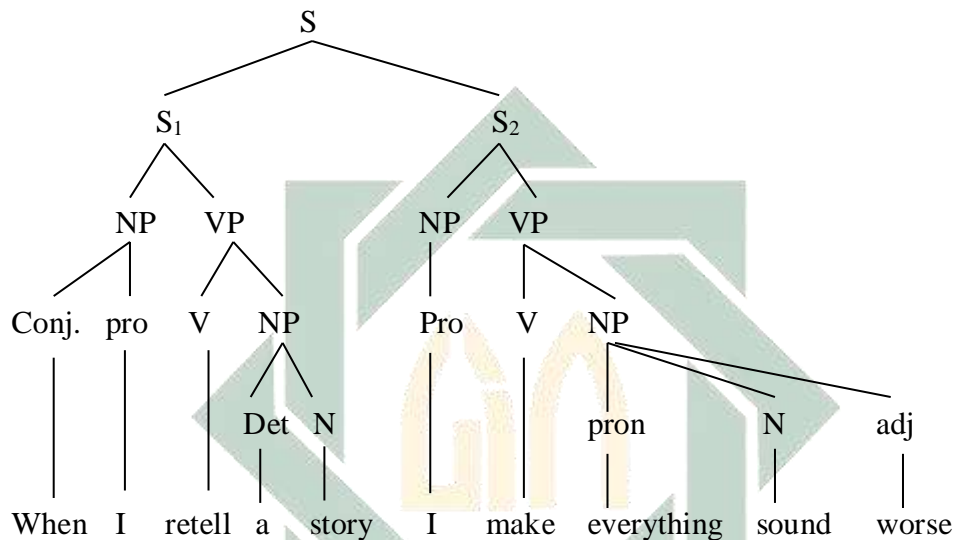
- b. The sentence pattern:

$S \rightarrow \text{Adverb}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{S}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{pronoun} + \text{V} + \text{pronoun}$

Tree diagram above indicates that the type of sentence structure is complex sentence because the sentence includes one independent clause, one dependent clause. The sentence *“Last week I realized I care pity”* consists of adverb (last week), plus pronoun (I), plus V (realized), plus S. S consists of pronoun (I), plus V (care), plus N (pity).

## Data 13

“When I retell a story I make everything sound worse”



a. The tree diagram formula is :

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is:

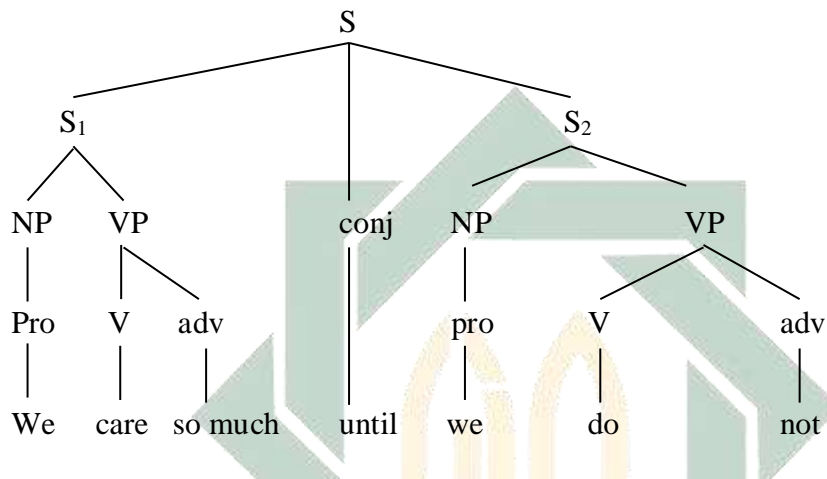
$S_1 \rightarrow$  conjunction, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + NP, NP  $\rightarrow$  det + N

$S_2 \rightarrow$  NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + NP, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun + N + adj

As shown in the tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is complex sentence due to the utterance includes an independent clause, one dependent clause. The first sentence “*I retell a story*” consists of pronoun (I), plus V (retell), plus NP. Noun phrase consists of determiner (a), plus V (story) while the second sentence “*I make everything sound worse*” consists of pronoun (I), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of V (make), plus NP. Noun phrase consists of pronoun (everything), plus N (sound), plus adj (worse).

**Data 14**

*“We care so much until we do not”*



a. The tree diagram formula:

$$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

b. The sentence pattern shown:

$$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow V + \text{adv}$$

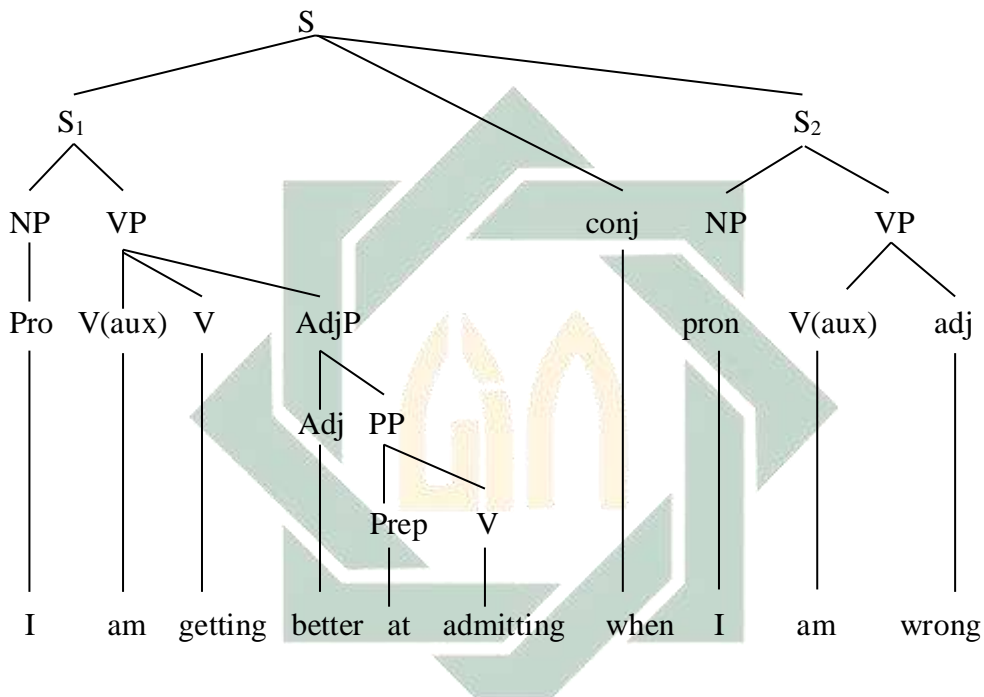
$$S_2 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow V + \text{adv}$$

From the tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is complex sentence, because the sentence contains one independent clause, one dependent clause, and followed by conjunction “until”. The first sentence “*We care so much*” consists of plus pronoun (We), plus V (care), plus adv (so much) while the second sentence “*We do not*” consists of pronoun (we), plus V (do), plus adv (not).



**Data 15**

*"I am getting better at admitting when I am wrong"*



- a. The tree diagram formula is:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

- b. The sentence pattern is :

$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow V_{\text{aux}} + V + \text{adj} + PP \rightarrow \text{prep.} + V$

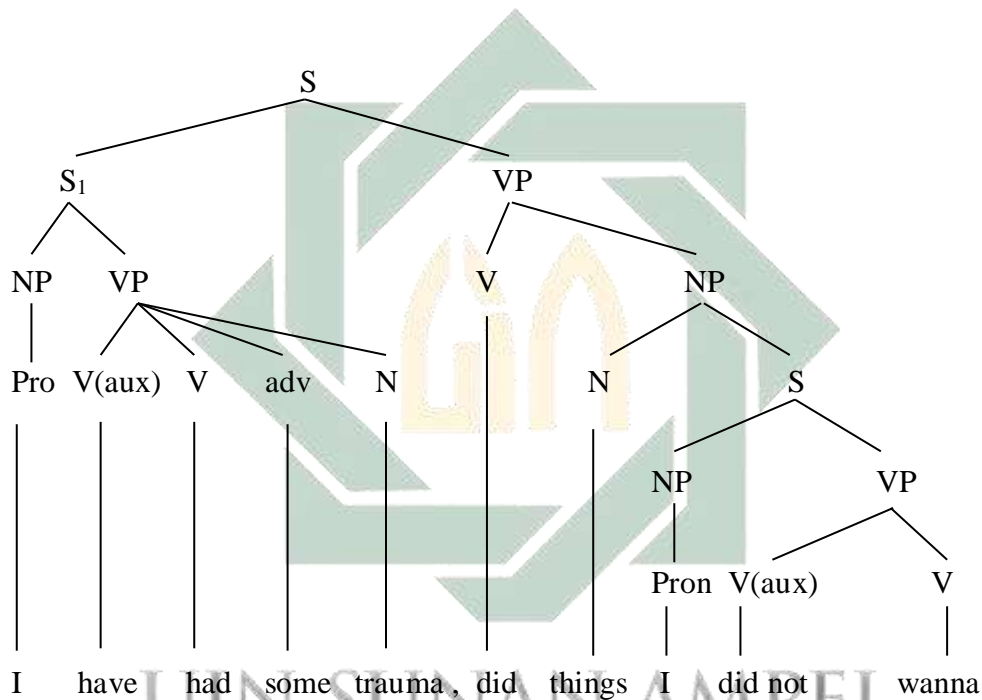
$S_2 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow V_{\text{aux}} + \text{adj}$

Following the tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is complex sentence, because it consists of one independent clause, one dependent clause, and followed by conjunction "when". The pattern of first sentence "*I am getting better at admitting*" consists of plus pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus V (getting), plus adj (better), plus preposition (at), plus V (admitting). The pattern of second sentence "*I am wrong*" consists of pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus adj

(wrong).

### Data 16

*"I have had some trauma , did things I did not wanna"*



a. The sentence formula shown in tree diagram:

$$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$$

b. The sentence patter is:

$$S_1 \rightarrow NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow V_{\text{aux}} + V + \text{adv} + N$$

$$S_2 \rightarrow VP \rightarrow V + NP \rightarrow N + S \rightarrow \text{pron.} + V_{\text{aux}} + V$$

Because the sentence contains one dependent and an independent clause, the kind of sentence structure is complex, as indicate by the tree diagram above.

The pattern of first sentence *"I have had some trauma"* consists of plus pronoun (I), plus V<sub>aux</sub> (have), plus V (had), plus adv (some), plus N (trauma). The pattern

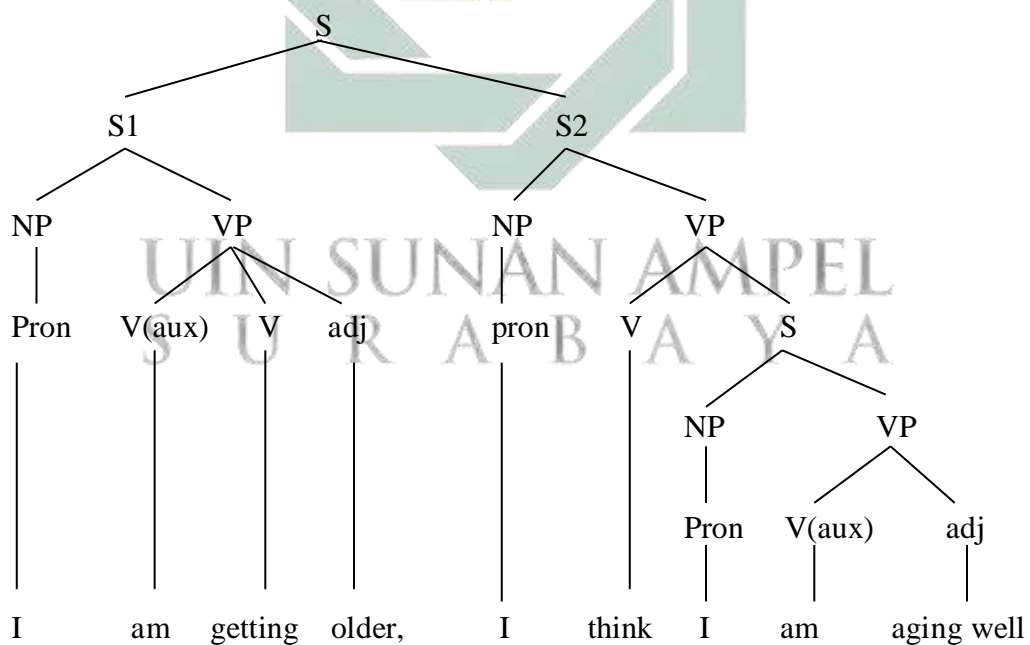
of second sentence “*did things I did not wanna*”” consists of Vaux (did), plus N (things), plus S. S consists of pronoun (I), plus Vaux (didn’t), plus V (wanna).

#### 4.1.2.4 Compound-Complex Sentences

Compound-complex sentence is a kind of sentence that combines compound and complex sentences. This sentence contains three or more clauses with at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause.

##### Data 17

*“I am getting older, I think I am aging well”*



a. The tree diagram formula:

$S^1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S^2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is:

S1 → NP → pronoun, VP → Vaux + V + adj

S2 → NP → pronoun, VP → V + S → pronoun + Vaux + adj

From the tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is compound-complex, because it consists of two independent clauses, and one dependent clause. The pattern of first sentence "*I am getting older*" consists of plus pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus V (getting), plus adj (older). The pattern of second sentence "*I think*" consists of pronoun (I), plus V (think), while the third sentence "*I am aging well*" consists of pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus adj (aging well).

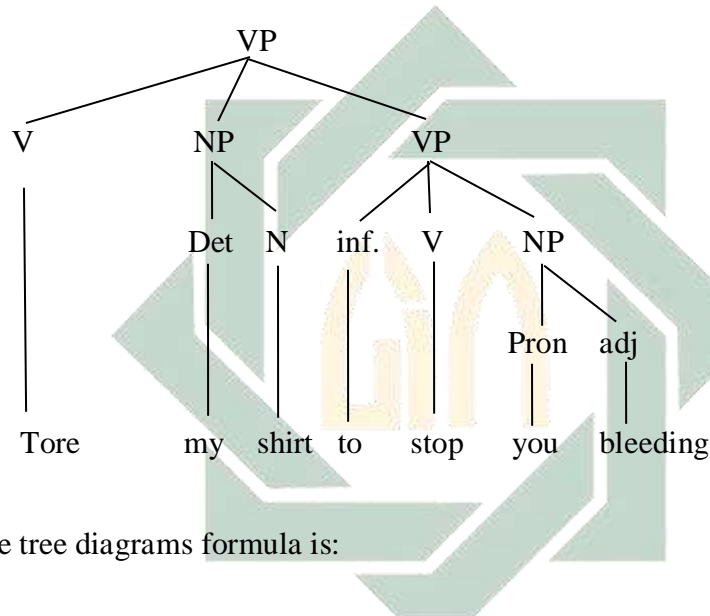
#### 4.1.3 The analysis of "*When The Party's Over* lyrics" using tree diagram

##### 4.1.3.1 Simple Sentences

Simple sentences are sentences with only one clause. This is the main clause (which can stand alone). A clause is made up of only a subject and a predicate. The predicate can be a verb phrase or a simple verb. One verb and one object can be combined to produce a verb phrase. The data below is a sentence classified as a simple sentence:

**Data 18**

*“Tore my shirt to stop you bleeding”*



a. The tree diagrams formula is:

$VP \rightarrow V + NP + VP$

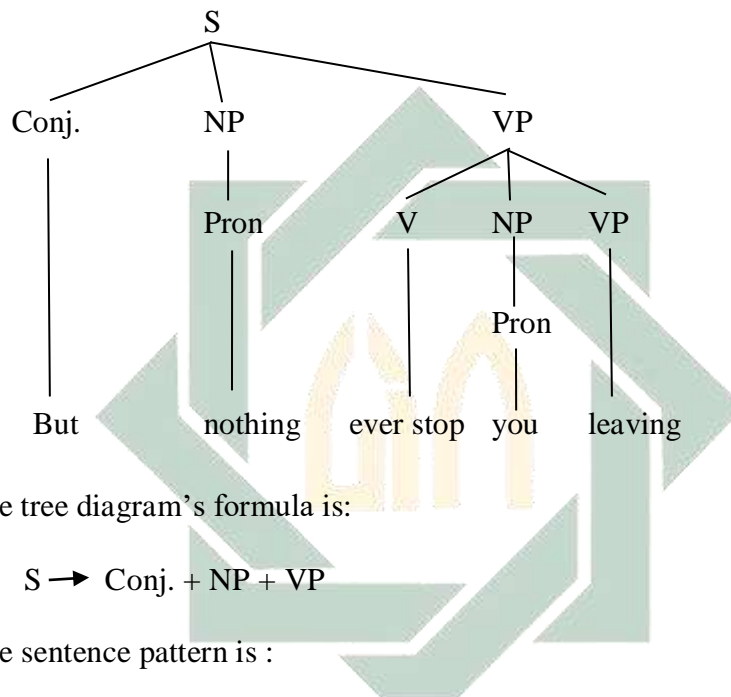
b. The sentence pattern is :

$V, NP \rightarrow \text{det} + N, VP \rightarrow \text{inf} + V + NP, NP \rightarrow \text{pron} + \text{adj}$

The sentence above can be seen that the type of sentence structure is simple sentence. The sentence *“tore my shirt to stop yo bleeding”* contains V (tore), NP consists of det (my), plus N (shirt), VP consists of inf. (to), plus V (stop), plus NP. NP consists of pron. (you), plus adj. (bleeding).

**Data 19**

“But nothing ever stop you leaving”



a. The tree diagram's formula is:

$S \rightarrow \text{Conj.} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

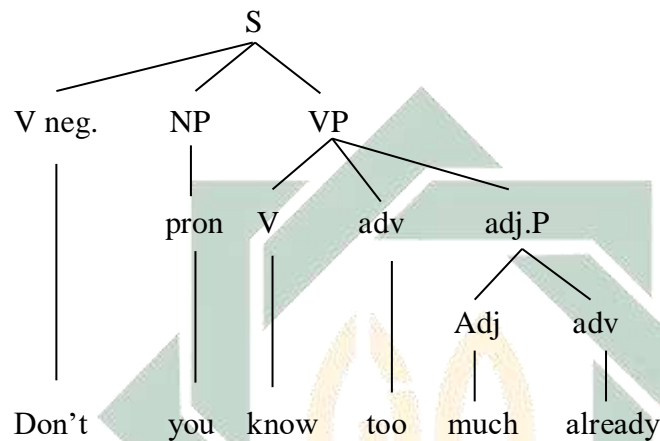
b. The sentence pattern is :

Conjunction, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + pronoun + V

Tree diagram above, it can be seen that the type of sentence structure is a simple sentence, because that sentence only consists of subject and predicate. The sentence “*But nothing ever stop you leaving*” consists of conjunction (but), plus pronoun (nothing), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of V (ever stop), plus pronoun (you), plus V (leaving).

**Data 20**

*“Don’t you know too much already”*



a. The tree diagram formula :

$S \rightarrow V_{neg.} + NP + VP$

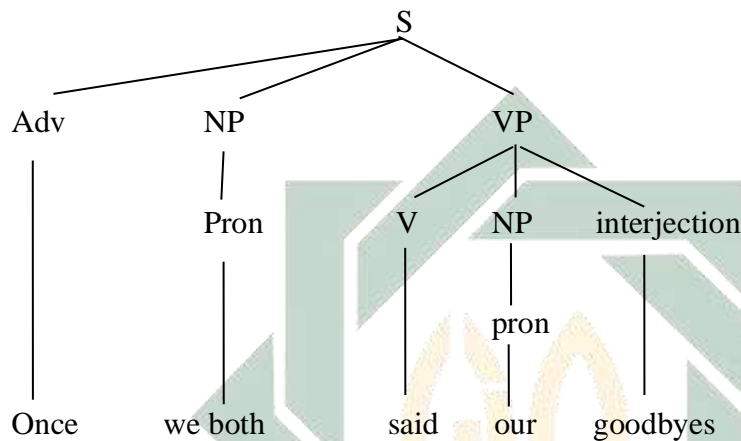
b. The sentence pattern:

Verb negative, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + adv + adjP, AdjP  $\rightarrow$  adj +  
adv

Based on tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is a simple sentence because it just has a subject and predicate. The sentence *“Don’t you know too much already”* consists of verb negative (don’t), plus pronoun (you), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of V (know), plus Adv (too), plus adjP. Adjective phrase consists of adjective (much), plus adverb (already).

**Data 21**

*“Once we both said our goodbyes”*



a. The tree diagram formula :

$S \rightarrow \text{adv} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

b. The sentence pattern is:

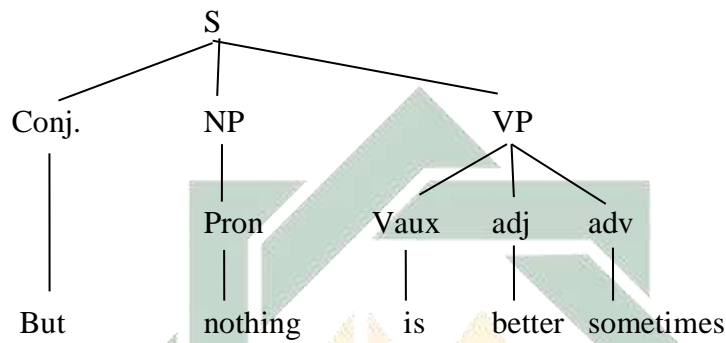
Adverb, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + pronoun + interjection

Based on tree diagram above, it can be seen that the type of sentence structure is simple sentence because it contains a subject and predicate. The sentence *“Once we both said our goodbyes”* consists of adverb (once), plus pronoun (we both), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of V (said), plus pronoun (our), plus interjection (goodbyes).



**Data 22**

*“But nothing is better, sometimes”*



- a. The formula of tree diagram is:

$S \rightarrow \text{Conj.} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

- b. The pattern of the sentence is:

Conjunction, NP  $\rightarrow$  pronoun, VP  $\rightarrow$  V + adj + adv

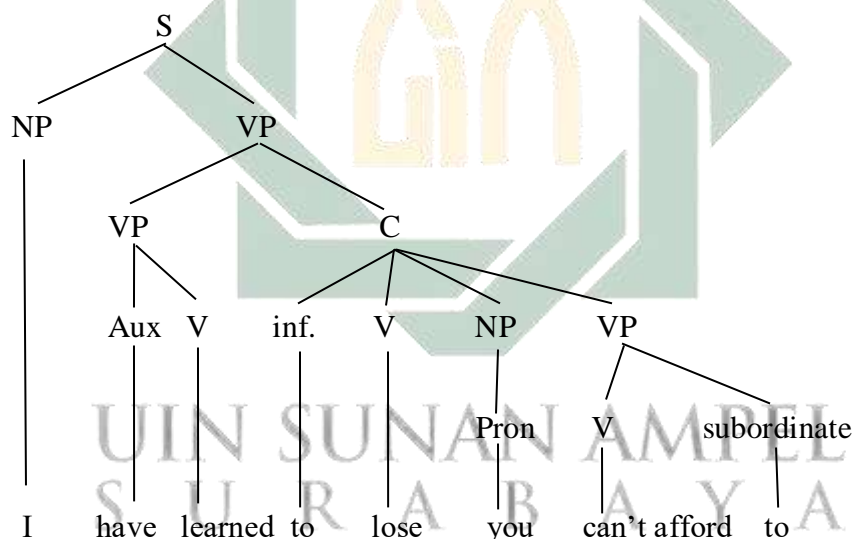
Based on tree diagram above, the type of sentence structure is simple sentence. The sentence only has a subject and predicate. The sentence *“But nothing is better, sometimes”* consists of conjunction (but), plus pronoun (nothing), plus VP. Verb phrase consists of Vaux (is), plus Adj (better), plus adv (sometimes).

### 4.1.3.2 Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is a sentence that combines two clauses that can stand alone, which are connected by a conjunction. Below is a compound sentence:

#### Data 23

*"I've learned to lose you, can't afford to"*



a. The tree diagram formula is:

$S \longrightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern :

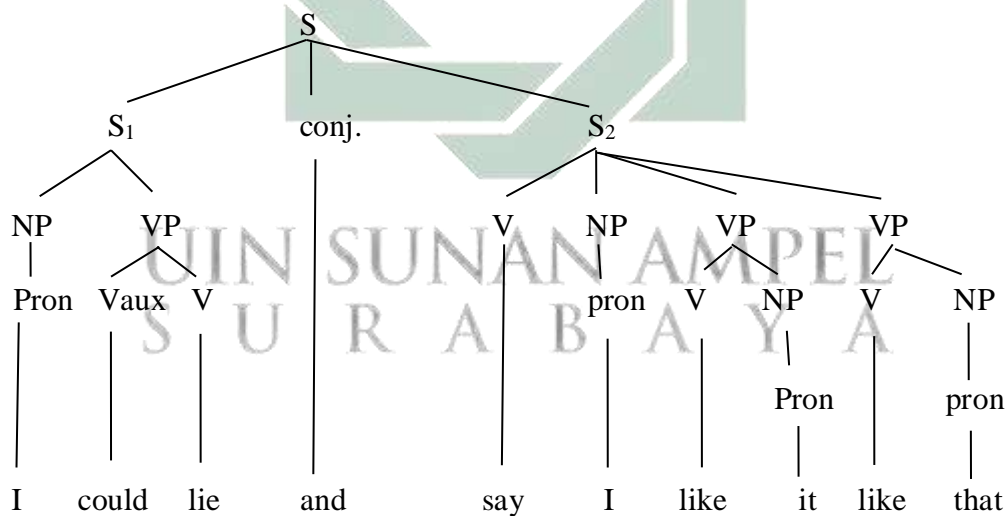
$NP \longrightarrow$  pronoun,  $VP \Rightarrow VP + C$ ,  $VP \Rightarrow$  aux + V,  $C \Rightarrow$  inf + V + pron +

$VP$ ,  $VP \Rightarrow$  V + subordinate

The sentence has two independent clauses, so the tree diagram demonstrates that the type of the sentence is a compound sentence. This conclusion may be drawn based on the data presented above. The first sentence is "I have learned to lose you" and the second sentence is "can't afford to". The sentence "I have learned to lose you can't afford to" consists of pronoun (I) plus VP. VP consists of aux (have), plus V (learned). C consists of inf (.to), plus V (lose), plus pron. (you), plus VP. VP consists of V (can't afford), plus subordinate (to).

#### Data 24

*"I could lie and say I like it like that, like it like that"*



a. The tree diagram's formula:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern:

$S_1 \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, VP \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + V$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{pronoun}, V, NP \rightarrow \text{pronoun} + V + \text{pronoun} + V + \text{pronoun}$

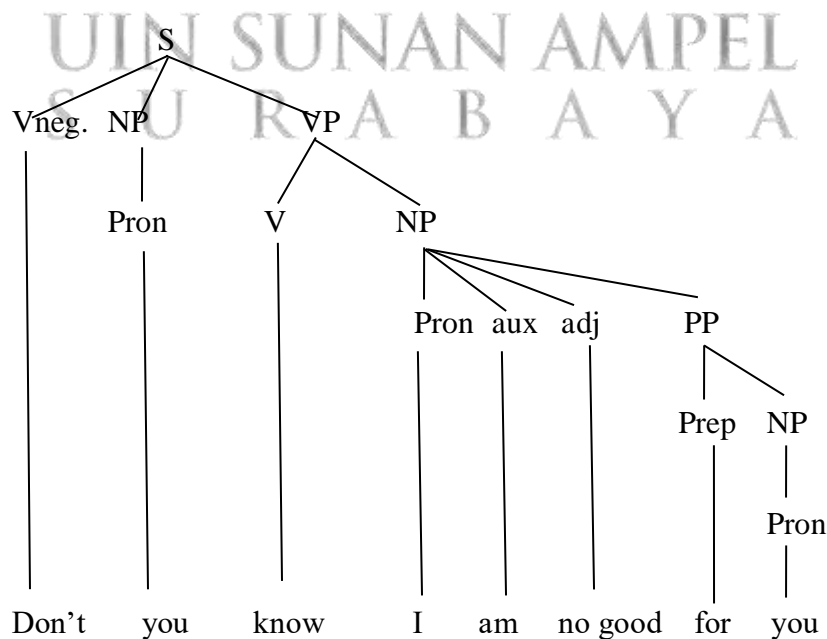
Based on tree diagram above, it is clearly that the sentence is a compound sentence because it consists of two independent clauses. The first sentence is *"I could lie"* and the second sentence is *"Say I like it like that"*. The sentence *"I could lie"* consists of of pronoun (I) plus VP. VP consists of aux (could), plus V (lie). The sentence *"Say I like it like that"* consists of verb (say), plus NP. Noun phrase consists of pronoun (I), plus V (like), plus pronoun (it), plus V (like), plus pronoun (that).

#### 4.1.3.3 Complex Sentences

Complex sentence have one independent clause and one or more dependent clause or subordinate clause. A complex sentence can be seen in the data below:

#### Data 25

*"Don't you know I'm no good for you"*



a. The tree diagram's formula is:

$S \rightarrow V_{neg.} + NP + VP$

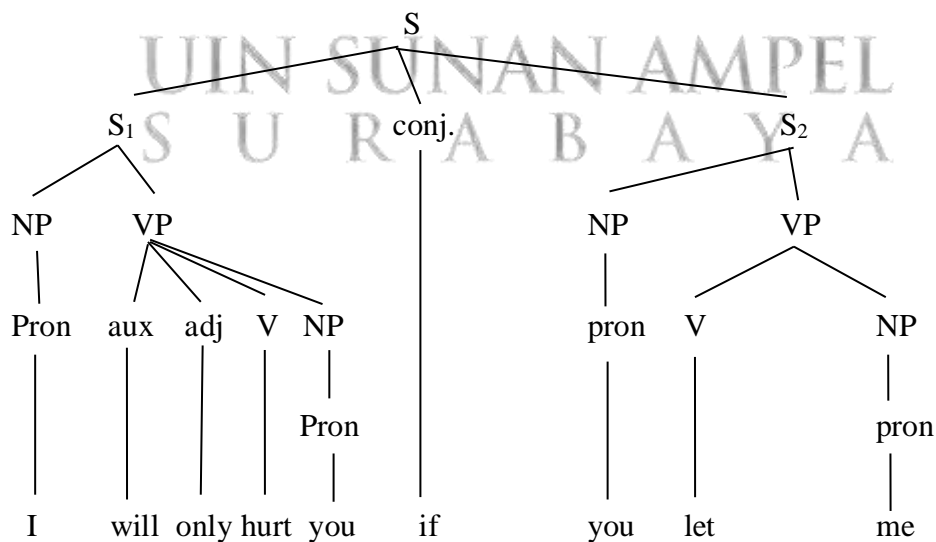
b. The sentence pattern is:

Pron, V + NP, NP  $\rightarrow$  pron + aux + adj + PP, PP  $\rightarrow$  prep + pron

As seen in the tree diagram above, a complex sentence is the type of this sentence because it has one independent clause and one dependent clause. The sentence “*don’t you know I’m no good for you*” consists of Vneg. (don’t) plus Pronoun (you) plus VP. VP consists of V (know) plus NP. NP consists of pron. (I), plus Vaux (am), plus adj (no good), plus PP. Prepositional phrase consists of prep (for) plus pron (you).

**Data 26**

*“I’ll only hurt you if you let me”*



a. The formula of tree diagram is:

$S_1 \rightarrow NP + VP$

$S_2 \rightarrow NP + VP$

b. The sentence pattern is:

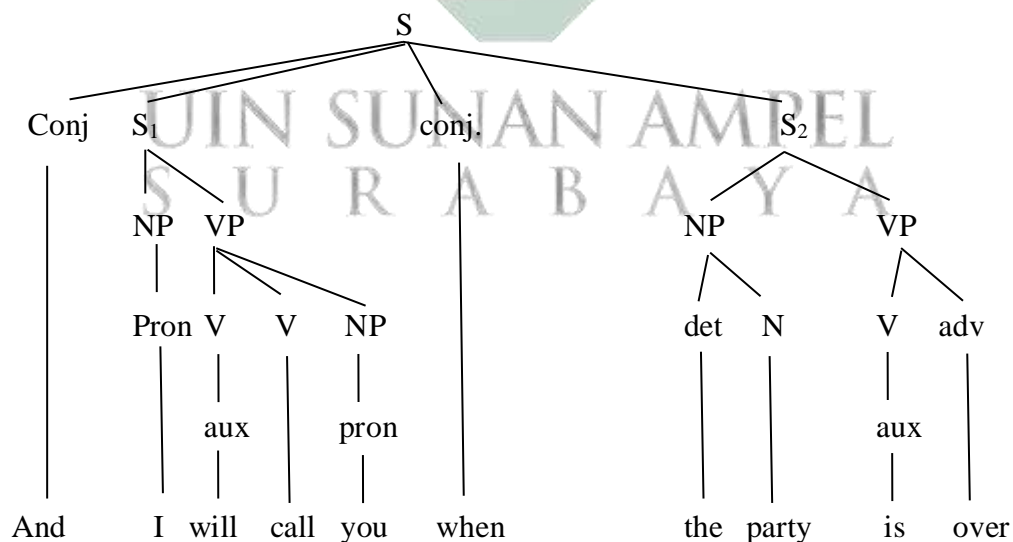
$S_1 \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{Vaux} + \text{adj} + \text{V} + \text{pronoun}$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{pronoun, VP} \rightarrow \text{V} + \text{pronoun}$

Based on tree diagram above, we can know that the sentence is complex sentence since it contains an independent clause, a dependent clause and followed by conjunction “if”. The pattern of first sentence “*I’ll only hurt you*” consists of pronoun (you) plus VP. VP consists of Vaux (will), plus adj (only), plus verb (hurt), plus pronoun (you). The pattern of second sentence “*you let me*” consists of pronoun (you), plus verb (let), plus pronoun (me).

#### Data 27

*“And I’ll call you when the party’s over”*



a. The tree diagram’s formula is:

$S_1 \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

b. The sentence pattern is:

$S_1 \rightarrow$  pronoun,  $VP \rightarrow$  Vaux + V + pronoun

$S_2 \rightarrow$  NP  $\rightarrow$  det + N,  $VP \rightarrow$  Vaux + adv

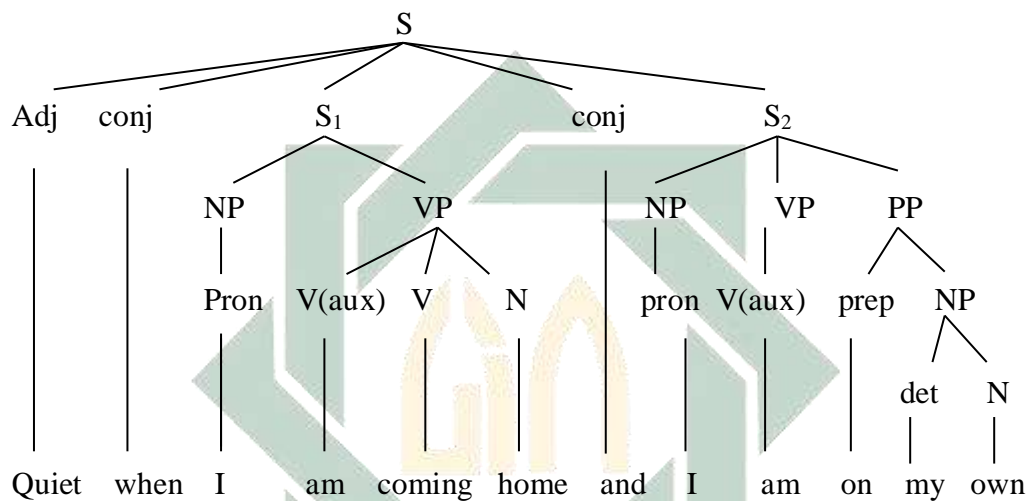
One independent clause, one dependent clause, and the conjunction "when" define this sentence as complex, as seen in the tree diagram above. The pattern of first sentence "*I'll call you*" consists of pronoun (I) plus VP. VP consists of Vaux (will), plus V (call), plus pronoun (you). The pattern of second sentence "*the party is over*" consists of Noun phrase and Verb phrase. NP consists of determiner (the), plus noun (party). Verb phrase consists of Vaux (is), plus adv (over).

#### 4.1.3.4 Compound-Complex Sentence

Compound-complex sentence is a kind of sentence that combines compound and complex sentences. This sentence contains three or more clauses with at least two independent clauses and one dependent clause.

**Data 28:**

*“Quiet when I’m coming home and I’m on my own”*



a. The tree diagram's formula:

$S_1 \rightarrow \text{adj}$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

$S_3 \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

b. The sentence pattern is:

$S_1 \rightarrow \text{adj}$

$S_2 \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun} + \text{Vaux} + \text{V} + \text{N}$

$S_3 \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{pronoun} + \text{Vaux} + \text{preposition} + \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{det} + \text{N}$

According to the tree diagram above, the sentence structure is compound-complex sentence because it made up of two independent clauses, one dependent clause and followed by conjunction “when” and “and”. The pattern of first sentence “*Quiet*” consist of adj (I), while the pattern of second sentence “*I am coming home*” consists of pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus V (coming), plus



N (home). The third sentence “*I am on my own*” consists of pronoun (I), plus Vaux (am), plus preposition (on), plus NP. Noun phrase consists of det. (my), plus N (own).

## 4.2 Discussion

The aim of the research is to examine the existence of sentence structure types in the lyrics of Billie Eilish's song "*Getting Older*" & "*When The Party's Over*". Consider the following sentence: "*I was still being ignored*" and "*I will call you when the party's over*". The first sentence is a simple sentence structure because it only contains of one independent clause. The second sentence, on the other hand, is a complex sentence because it contains one dependent clause and one independent clause and is followed by the conjunction “when”.

Researchers attempt to compare this study to previous studies. Halimah conducted the previous study (2016). She chose Hello Magazine as an object in his research. She identifies surface and deep structures using tree diagram theory. Chinese Boxes are used to categorize the structure of modification, the structure of prediction, the structure of complementation, and the structure of coordination.

Ghiffrani (2018) is the previous study. In his research, he employs the translation of Surah Al Qiyamah as an object. He employs tree diagrams to identify syntactic patterns. The study's findings included 14 syntactical sentences, 11 noun phrase patterns, 7 prepositional phrase patterns, 3 adverb phrase patterns, and 2 adjective phrase patterns. Christianto is the third previous study (2018). He examined the sentence structure in John Denver's song lyrics. In his research, he employs Quick and Greenbaum's theory to analyze tree diagrams and sentence

patterns. She discovered 8 of 9 types of sentence patterns as a result of his research. The most common sentence pattern is sentence pattern 3. He discovered 12 sentences, and this type of sentence pattern 6 was not found in the lyrics of John Denver's song.

Previous studies' findings differ from those of this study. This research examines the types of sentence structures found in Billie Eilish's song lyrics. The researcher then employs Bornstein's tree diagram theory to describe sentence structure. The researcher discovered 7 simple sentences, 1 compound sentences, 8 complex sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence in the song "*Getting Older*". While, the researcher discovered 5 simple sentences, 3 complex sentences, 2 compound sentences, and 1 compound-complex sentence in the song "*When The Party's Over*". The most common simple sentences can be found in this song.

Researchers ensure that this study consists of new findings based on the three previous studies mentioned above. The findings of this study succeeded in identifying and describing the different types of sentence structures in Billie Eilish's song lyrics.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last part of this research which the researcher presents the conclusion and suggestions after analyzing and interpreting the data. The researcher summarizes the overall point of this study. The researcher also suggests the future researchers who are interested in Syntax analysis in different subjects.

#### 5.1 CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter's research and data analysis, researchers deliver several conclusions. Using Bornstein's theory, this research aims to examine the types of sentence structure contained Billie Eillish's song "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*". The researcher discovered a wide range of sentence structures based on the findings of the previous chapters. The researcher discovered 28 data in which the simple sentence was the most prevalent type of sentence structure.

The lyrics to Billie Eillish's song "*Getting Older*" and "*When The Party's Over*" contain four types of sentence structures: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. A simple sentence is composed of only one independent clause (subject + verb). Compound sentences consist of two independent clauses separated by a conjunction. A complex sentence connects two clauses, one dependent and one independent. Meanwhile, compound-complex sentences contain at least one independent clause and one dependent clause.

There are 12 simple sentences, 3 compound sentences, 11 complex sentences, and 2 compound-complex sentences in the lyrics of the two songs. The most common sentence structure is the simple sentence. The total quantity of sentences discovered from the two songs is 28.

## 5.2 SUGGESTION

After the conduct of the research, the authors provide some suggestions that may be useful to English majors and other researchers interested in analyzing the field of syntax. Bornstein's theory is used to support this analysis in this study. Other syntax theories, such as Dianne Bornstein, W. Nelson Francis Quirk, and Greenbaum, O'Grady, Droblovolsky, and Katamba may be used by future researchers. In addition, researchers can analyze sentence structure using other media. Researchers can use other objects besides song lyrics, such as short stories, novels, magazines, drama scripts, breaking news, Qur'an translations, and so on. Syntax can also be combined with other fields.

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