# SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON SENTENCE PATTERNS IN THE SELECTED SONG LYRICS OF TAYLOR SWIFT'S ALBUM *LOVER*

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## ABSTRACT

This study presents the syntactical analysis on sentence patterns in the selected songs of Taylor Swift's Album *Lover* by using the theory of sentence patterns by Quirk and Greenbaum. This research also uses the theory of tree diagram by Bornstein to help the researcher in analyzing sentence patterns. In this study the researcher used descriptive method and content analysis approach. The data of this research were words, phrases, and sentences related to the analysis of sentence pattern especially in *You Need to Calm Down*, *Cruel Summer*, *Death by Thousand Cut*, *Paper Rings*, and *Daylight* song. The researcher found that the largest number of the sentence pattern in Taylor Swift's song lyrics is in pattern 3: S + Vt + dO which is used for 5 times. Finally, three patterns were not used at all; they were pattern 1: S + LV + A, pattern 6: S + Vt + iO + dO, and pattern 7: S + Vi. Those patterns were not used because the researcher did not find any data or lyrics in Taylor Swift's selected songs and selected sentences in Lover album that use any of those patterns.

**Keywords:** Syntactic Analysis, Sentence Pattern, Tree Diagram, *Lover*'s Album

## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini menyajikan analisis sintaksis pada pola kalimat di lagu-lagu pilihan Taylor Swift pada album Lover dengan menggunakan teori pola kalimat dari Quirk dan Greenbaum. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori diagram pohon dari Bornstein untuk membantu peneliti dalam menganalisis pola kalimat. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif dan pendekatan analisis isi. Data penelitian ini berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang berkaitan dengan analisis pola kalimat terutama pada lagu You Need to Calm Down, Cruel Summer, Death by Thousand Cut, Paper Rings, dan Daylight. Peneliti menemukan bahwa jumlah pola kalimat terbesar dalam lirik lagu Taylor Swift adalah pola 3: S + Vt + dO yang digunakan sebanyak 5 kali. Terakhir, ada tiga pola yang tidak digunakan sama sekali, yaitu pola 1: S + LV + A, pola 6: S + Vt + iO + dO, dan pola 7: S + Vi. Pola-pola tersebut tidak digunakan karena peneliti tidak menemukan data atau lirik pada lagu-lagu pilihan Taylor Swift dan kalimat-kalimat pilihan dalam album Lover yang menggunakan pola-pola tersebut.*

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Sintaksis, Pola Kalimat, Diagram Pohon, Album *Lover*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a system of communication particular to a group which includes spoken, written, and signed modes of communication. Language is an employment of a code that is used by two or more people to communicate with each other in speech. By the use of language, people can develop their knowledge so they can write, speak, or analyze something, like analyze sentences, songs, novels or movies. De Saussure also states that, "Language is a social product of the speech faculty and a collection of necessary conventions which they have been adopted by a social body to permit individuals to exercise that faculty" (9). Thus, language then becomes an appropriate way to convey meaning, whether it is shared directly or even indirectly. Talking about language, we cannot separate it with a sentence. When we use both written and spoken, we must use sentence. Sentence is a group of words that is used to express a complete idea such as to say something, to tell somebody to do something or to ask something toward somebody. Sentence is a group of words that forms an independent thought, usually including at least a subject and a verb (Spears 535).

Sentence usually has a grammatically complete structure. Relation between the words of a sentence usually called structure. Therefore, when we make a sentence, we have to pay attention to the sentence structure which is usually called sentence pattern. A sentence pattern is the correct arrangement of words. Sentence pattern can be defined as the way to build sentences. It discusses how sentences are formed grammatically. This means, the placement of verbs and nouns should be in accordance with the rule of grammatical terms to form a meaningful sentence. Without the correct placement of words, you cannot express your thoughts correctly while speaking. Related to linguistics, the study of sentences in language is called syntax. Syntax is explained as the study of linguistic that is concerned with sentence structure.

In this study, the researcher presents the Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns in the Selected Songs of Taylor Swift's *Lover* Album by using the theory of sentence patterns by Quirk and Greenbaum. *Lover* album was released by Taylor Swift in 2019 which consists of 18 songs in total. In this research, the selected song in *Lover* album to be analyzed, include *You Need to Calm Down*, *Cruel Summer*, *Death by a Thousand Cut*, *Paper Rings*, and *Daylight*. There are two reasons why the researcher chooses this topic to be analyzed. First, the lyrics of Taylor Swift's song in *Lover* album has interesting meaning and the sentence patterns in those lyrics are also interesting to be analyzed. Second, through this analysis the researcher also obtains new knowledge about sentence patterns that can be used by the researcher in daily and social life.

## B. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Syntax

As the general term, syntax is known as the study of sentence structure. Thus, Radford supports by saying that syntax, is the study about how words are constructed into phrases and sentences (1). Syntax examines the structure of sentences and the nature of grammatical category by which its part of words is combined to construct the whole sentence structure. It also adds that syntax focuses on the investigation of the construction of a grammar of a given language that could be seen as a device of some

sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis (Chomsky 1). In short, those definitions above emphasize that syntax is the study of how the arrangement of any grammatical features are produced to make proper phrases and sentences that implied meaning.

## 2. Sentence

In order to analyze the structure of the sentence, we should first examine what sentence is. Sentence could be explained as a set of complete words that implied meaning which usually consists of at least one clause that contains subject and verb (Andersen 1). In its usage, sentence implies four aspects such as a statement, an order, an exclamation, and as well as a question. The clause that constructs sentence is distinguished into two types namely independent and dependent clause. Independent clause or could also be called as main clause refers to a complete thought that form a sentence and can stand by itself, meanwhile dependent clause which is also known as subordinate clause refers to the incomplete thought where in its usage cannot stand solely. Sentence could be divided into four types; they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. The following are the explanations of each type of the sentence.

1) **Simple sentence:** Simple sentence is a type of sentence where it only consists of one independent (main) clause. This kind of sentence is identical with one subject and verb pair. The subject of the sentence tells about who or what does something, meanwhile the verb tells about the condition or the action being performed (Oshima & Hogue 11). Simple sentence as the basic form of sentence only needs for at least one subject and verb, it does not need the dependent or subordinate clause. Below is the example of simple sentence. The subject of the sentence is underlined with single line whereas the verb is identified with double line.
   **Example:** Aril and Wendy went to school together.

2) **Compound sentence:** Oshima and Hogue state that compound sentence is composed by two simple sentences where both of the sentences are linked by comma and a coordinating conjunction (30). The comma in compound sentence is used before the coordinating conjunction. There are five coordinating conjunctions that could be used to join the two simple sentences in compound sentence, which are *for, and, nor, but, or, yet*, and *so*. Below is the example of compound sentence.
   **Example:** She likes horror movie, **but** she is afraid of ghost.

3) **Complex sentence:** Complex sentence is the type of sentence that is composed by one independent clause or simple sentence, and one or more dependent clauses. The dependent clause in complex sentence is started with the use of subordinating conjunction where the meaning relies fully on the rest of simple sentence (Andersen 2). Here are the list of subordinating conjunctions that could be used to make a dependent clause in complex sentence, *after, as, before, if, though, while, unless, although, because, even though, since, when, until*, and *whereas*. Below is the example of compound sentence.
   **Example:** I like to read a book **before** I go to sleep.

4)  **Compound-complex sentence:** Compound-complex sentence consists of the combination between the compound sentence and the complex sentence (Andersen 2). As a result, this sentence could present at least two independent clauses and also one or more dependent clause. As a result, this sentence could present at least two independent clauses and also one or more dependent clause. Likewise, this type of sentence would possibly consist of coordinating and subordinating conjunction in same way. Below is the example of compound-complex sentence.
**Example:** Samuel does not eat shrimp **because** he has an allergy, **so** he prefers to eat fish.

3.  **Sentence Patterns**

Quirk and Greenbaum gives about seven patterns that could be used to form a complete sentence (167). The seven patterns work as a guidance to produce a correct sentence. The following are the sentence patterns introduced.

1)  **S + LV + A:** The symbol of S refers to the subject of the sentence, and the LV is the linking verb that connects the subject of the sentence with A that is an adverb as the complement of the sentence. This pattern is known to be the very common pattern that is used in our daily life. The example of the first sentence pattern is *"Your sandwich is on the table."* Your sandwich (subject), is (linking verb), on the table (adverb).

2)  **S + LV + SC:** In this pattern, the subject (S) of the sentence is followed with the linking verb (LV) and ends with the subject complement (SC). The subject complement is used to identify and or describe the subject of the sentence. It is either a pronoun, a noun, and an adjective. The following is the example for this pattern. *"The tower is really high."* The tower (subject), is (linking verb), really high (subject complement).

3)  **S + Vt + dO:** In the third pattern, the sentence is formed with the transitive verb (Vt) following the subject (S) and stopped with direct object (dO). The transitive verb refers to the verb which its action affected the object of the sentence. Meanwhile, direct object refers to the recipient or a thing beneficiary of the action, which includes under the complement of the sentence. The example of this pattern is *"He plays badminton".* He (subject), plays (transitive verb), badminton (direct object).

4)  **S + Vt + dO + A:** The fourth pattern is the same with the third pattern with the addition of an adverb at the end of the pattern to differentiate it. The written pattern would be S (subject) + Vt (transitive verb) + dO (direct object) + and an A (adverb) at last. The example is *"Sabrina turns off the light in the kitchen".* Sabrina (subject), turns off (transitive verb), the light (direct object), in the kitchen (adverb).

5)  **S + Vt + dO + OC:** This pattern is also the same as the third pattern but with the addition of object complement at the end of the pattern. Object complement stands for the complement that supports the direct object of the sentence. Object complement gives a further explanation to the direct object in the sentence. Thus, the object complement describes what the object looks like. The example is *"Agus pick up his brother Erwin".* Agus (subject), pick up (transitive verb), his brother (direct object), Erwin (object complement).

6) **S + Vt + iO + dO:** The six patterns are started with the subject (S) and followed by the transitive verb (Vt), indirect object (iO), and direct object (dO) at the end. The indirect object follows before the transitive verb. Indirect object is usually in the form of noun and pronoun where it points out to whom or what the action is done and might not stand alone without the direct object to make a complete sentence. The example is *"Shella gave her mother a present"*. Shella (subject), gave (transitive verb), her mother (indirect object), a present (direct object).

7) **S + Vi:** For the last, this pattern only consists of two constituents that are subject (S) and intransitive verb (Vi). Quirk and Greenbaum classify this pattern as the simplest one, because the subject is only followed by the intransitive verb that does not need to be accompanied by direct object. The example is *"Dog barks"*. Dog (subject) and barks (intransitive verb).
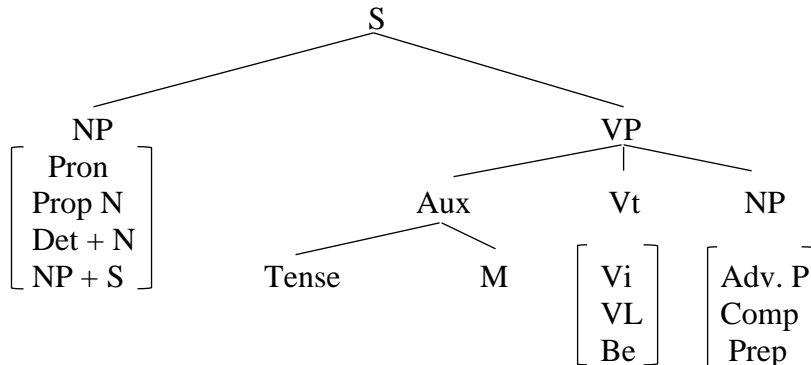
## 4. Tree Diagram

The tree diagram is one of the approaches in syntactic analysis to analyze the sentence structures. It is used to make an accurate analysis about the structure of the sentence. The tree diagram provides a precise means of defining the syntactic relations. The syntactic structure is the term of which the sentence can be formed by its parts. As for this research, the tree diagram is used to classify and identify the constituent of sentence structures. The structural description of the sentence would be displayed with the tree diagram.

Bornstein says that a hierarchical structure of sentence could be seen through the tree diagram (39). The tree diagram starts with the word "S" which stands for sentence as the highest level of drawing the diagram. The "S" plays a role as the head of the diagram and down to the lower level of phrase which consist of two, noun phrase and verb phrase, and so on to the smallest level of the constituent. The down process from the sentence into the smallest constituent is also known as derivation. The following are the common symbols that are used in sentence structure of the tree diagram.

S : Sentence
NP : Noun Phrase
N : Noun
D or Det : Determiner
Prop N : Proper Noun
Adv. P : Adverb Phrase
Vt : Transitive Verb
VL : Linking Verb
Adj. P : Adjective Phrase
M : Modal
Aux : Auxiliary

PP : Prepositional Phrase
VP : Verb Phrase
V : Verb
Pron : Pronoun
Pred : Predicate
C : Complement
Vi : Intransitive Verb
Prep : Preposition
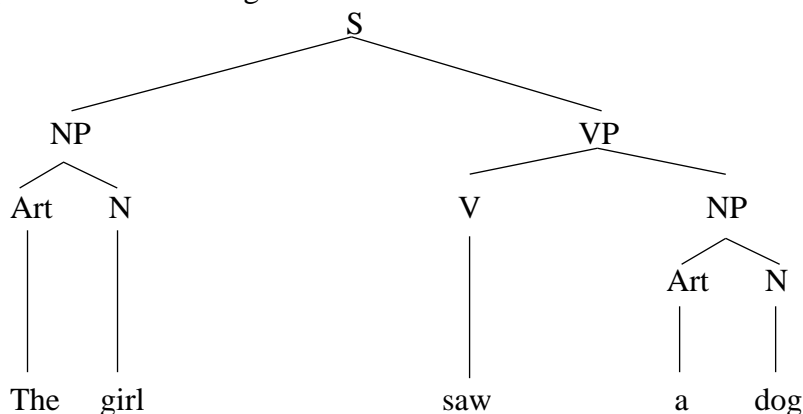Pres : Present
Be : the verb be
Art : Article

Thus, could be drawn as the following diagram.



For more details, the tree diagram above can be explained as follows:
1. S = Sentence consists of NP (Noun Phrase) and VP (Verb Phrase).
2. NP = Noun Phrase consists of Pron (Pronoun), and or Prop N (Proper Noun), and or Det (Determiner) + N (Noun), and or NP (Noun Phrase) + S (Sentence).
3. VP = Verb Phrase consists of Aux (Auxiliary), Vt (Transitive Verb) or Vi (Intransitive Verb) or VL (Linking Verb) or Be (The verb be), and NP (Noun Phrase).
4. Aux = Auxiliary consists of Tenses and M (Modal).

In addition, Yule adds that the use of symbols which are the abbreviations of syntactic categories are to capture hierarchical organization of the parts that underlie the structure of the phrases and or sentences (100). So that by labeling each part of the tree diagram the process of analyzing the structure would be easy and the analysis could be presented in a brief text. When the tree diagram is used in a sentence, it would be presented as the diagram below.



The diagram above begins with a sentence (S) and it is divided into two constituents NP (Noun Phrase) and VP (Verb Phrase). The NP (Noun Phrase) constituent is divided into two other constituents, Art (Article) and N (Noun) with the word (the) to represent Art (Article) and (girl) for the N (Noun). The procedure goes the same with the VP branches. The VP is also divided by two constituents, V (Verb) and NP (Noun Phrase). Constituent of V (Verb) is written with (saw), while the NP is divided again into two constituents of Art (article) (a) and N (Noun) (dog).

## C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted under the qualitative method, as for the analysis focuses on the syntactic analysis of sentence patterns in Taylor Swift's *Lover* Album of the selected song lyrics. Qualitative method of the analysis refers to the process of describing data that is merely in form of interviews, transcripts, fieldnotes, photographs, videotapes, personal documents, memos, and other official records. In qualitative, words and pictures are used as the presentation of the data, this is different from quantitative research where the data are mostly presented in the form of numbers. The results of qualitative research contain quotations from the data to illustrate and strengthen the explanation of the data (Bodgan & Biklen). Besides the qualitative method, this research used content analysis as the approach of the study. In the most recent explanation, content analysis views data to be analyzed not in the form of physical events but rather to the texts, images, and expressions which its meaning could be made to be seen, read, and interpreted by the use of mind (Krippendorff 3).

### 1. Data and Data Source

The data of this research are words, phrases, and sentences that related to the analysis of sentence pattern. Meanwhile, the data source would be the transcripts of the song's lyrics of Taylor Swift's *Lover* Album.

### 2. Data Collection

In order to collect the data that is needed to answer the research question of this research, the researcher firstly observed the data source which is the transcript of the song lyrics. After that, the researcher read the transcripts comprehensively and take some notes about the possible data that could be used and related to the analysis, and collected those data before moving out into the data analysis.

### 3. Data Analysis

There are three steps of analyzing qualitative data based on Miles and Huberman; they are, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The first one is data collection which refers to the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data into transcription. The researcher selects the data related to sentence structure in the selected song lyrics of Taylor Swift's Lover Album. The researcher chooses one to three sentences from each lyric, particular sentence which contained new sentence patterns and categories. Then, simplifying the selected data whether the data could be presentable in the discussion or not, and then abstracting it in a rough discussion, and developing it into a proper transcription that is readable and suitable for scientific research. The second one is data display which included the process that is used to present the data, this step points out on how the researcher presents the data on the study. The data that are correlated to the study is being organized, compressed, and explained by the researcher, so that the information as a result could be used to draw a conclusion at the end of the study. The last step is conclusion drawing where the researcher making an interpretation towards the data that have been analyzed. The interpretation is made in a short explanation as the indicator that shows the main points of any data. Thus, should be made in a clear or explicit sentence in order to make any

readers easy to understand the content, and the interpretation also needs to be made as soon as the data is presented.

## D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are gathered from the selected song of Taylor Swift's *Lover* Album which are *You Need to Calm Down, Cruel Summer, Death by Thousand Cut, Paper Rings,* and *Daylight* of the Taylor Swift's *Lover* album. From the selected songs and the selected sentences, it was found that there are about 11 sentences with 4 sentence patterns in total that are used by Taylor Swift.

### 1. Results

#### 1. Sentence Patterns in *You Need to Calm Down* Song Lyrics
Data 1

"Snakes and stones never broke my bones"
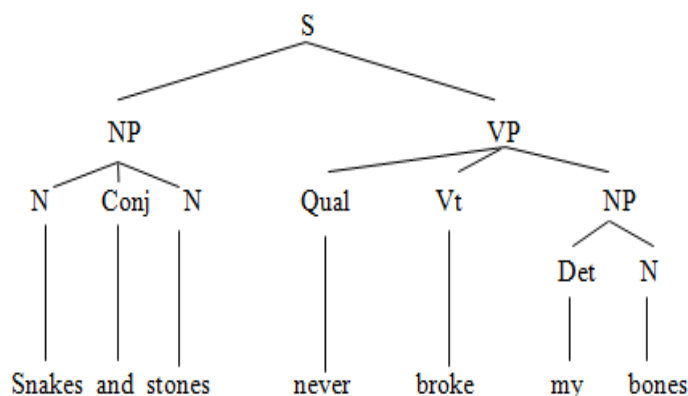


From the diagram above, it can be seen that the type of the sentence is simple sentence where it consists only one main close with the subject (snakes and stones) and verb pair (never broke my bones). The diagram above shows the whole structures of the sentence. From the diagram, the researcher classifies the sentence into sentence pattern number 3 (S + Vt + dO). Sentence pattern 3 consists of the subject, transitive verb, and direct object, in the case of the sentence above, the optional adverbial is used to help in composing the sentence. Thus, the structure of the sentence could be written as, *Snakes and stones* as the subject (S), *never* as the optional adverbial (Opt. Adverb), *broke* as the transitive verb (Vt) and *my bones* as the direct object (dO).

In the sentence above, the syntactical element is divided into two, noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In the noun phrase (NP), the noun (N) *Snakes* with the support of the conjunction (Conj) *and* followed by the noun (N) *stones* work as the subject of the sentence. Meanwhile, the verb phrase (VP) consisted of several constituents which are the qualifier (Qual) of *never* works as the optional adverb of the sentence, followed by the transitive verb (Vt) *broke* and the noun phrase (NP) at the end is constructed by the determiner (Det) *my* and the noun (N) *bones*.

#### 2. Sentence Patterns in *Cruel Summer* Song Lyrics
Data 4

Devils roll the dice
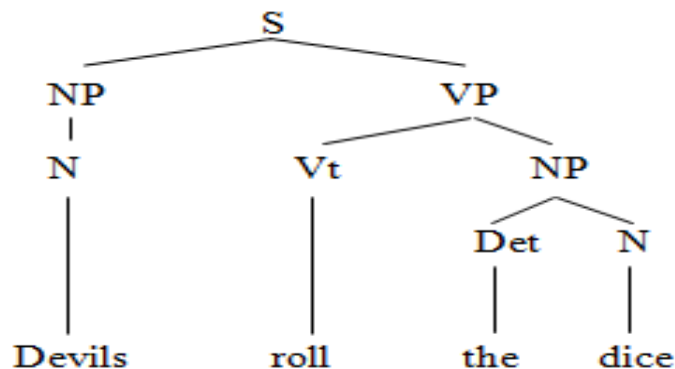
The simple sentence is presented on the sentence above with one subject and single verb that follows. The result of the analysis shows that the sentence above is consisted of three constituents that are the subject *Devils*, transitive verb *roll*, and direct object *the dice*. Based on the theory, the sentence that represents those three elements is considered into the sentence pattern number 3 (S + Vt + dO).

In the tree diagram above, the sentence is divided into two major categories that are noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). The noun phrase (NP) is arranged by the noun (N) of *Devils*. Meanwhile, the verb phrase is formed with the transitive verb (Vt) *roll*, and the noun phrase (NP) with the determiner (Det) *the*, and the noun (N) *dice*.

## 3. Sentence Patterns in *Death by Thousand Cut* Song Lyrics
### Data 6

I look through the windows of this love
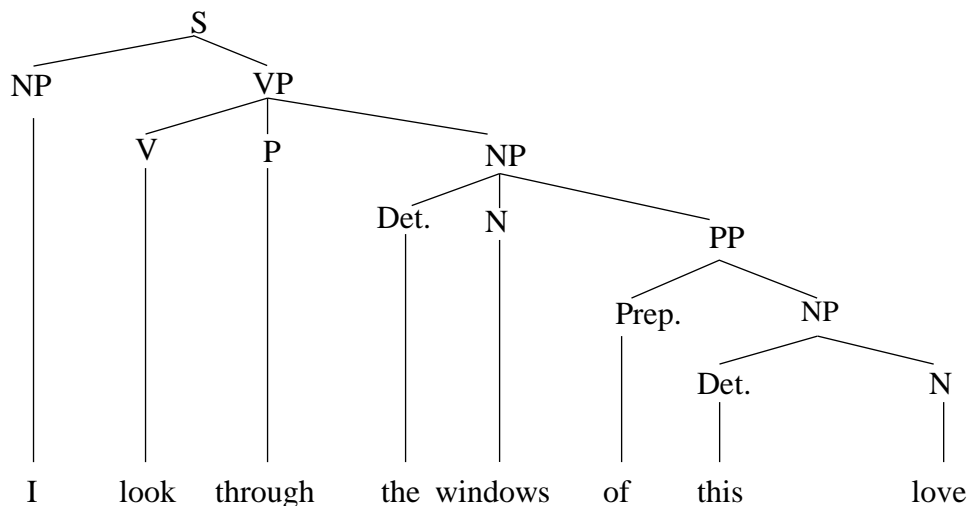


The sentence type based on the diagram above is simple sentence. In the sentence, there are four main elements that constructed the sentence, those are the subject, transitive verb, direct object and the object complement. The sentence pattern that has all those elements is sentence pattern number 5 (S + Vt + dO + OC). Thus, the researcher classified the sentence above into the sentence pattern 5.

The subject of the sentence above is *I*, follows by the transitive verb *look*, and supported by the preposition of *through*, direct object *the windows*, and object complement *of this love*. The preposition is used as the supporting element of the sentence pattern. In analyzing the structure of the sentence there were found two main categories, noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). The noun phrase (NP) consists of the pronoun (Pron), and the verb phrase (VP) is arranged by the transitive verb (Vt) *look*, the preposition (Prep) *through*, the noun phrase (NP) of determiner (Det) *the*, and the noun (N) *windows*. The preposition phrase (PP) of preposition (Prep) of, the noun phrase (NP) of determiner (Det) this, and the noun (N) *love*.

4. **Sentence Patterns in *Paper Rings* Song Lyrics**
   **Data 7**

"The moon is high"
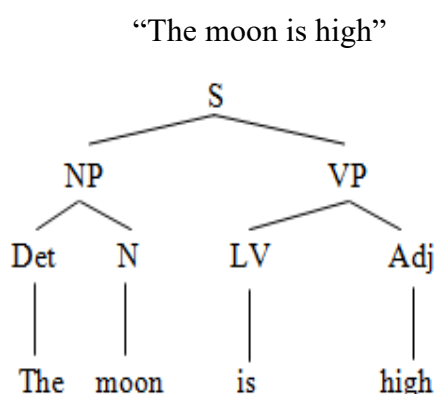


The diagram above shows that the type of the sentence is considered as simple sentence where it consists only one main clause that is constructed with one subject and one verb. For the sentence pattern, it could be seen that the sentence above contains three elements, there are the subject *The moon*, linking verb *is*, and subject complement *high*. Those three elements were put together and result a full sentence with the pattern number 2 (S + LV + SC).

From the diagram, the researcher analyzed the phrase structure of the sentence and it was found two major categories that are noun phrase (NP) and verb phrase (VP). In noun phrase (NP), the structure contains determiner (Det) *The,* and noun (N) *moon*. Meanwhile, in verb phrase (VP) the structure is linking verb (LV) *is*, and the adjective (Adj) *high*.

5. **Sentence Patterns in *Daylight* Song Lyrics**
   **Data 10**

I only see daylight
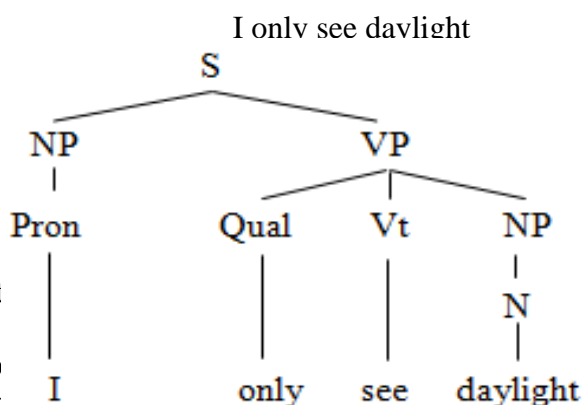


The type of t[...], where the subject and verb pair are used to [...] are three main elements that arrange the sent[...] l adverb *only*, transitive verb *see*, and the dir[...] are putted to the correct grammatical order it formed the sentence pattern number 3 (S + Vt + dO).

On syntactic structure, the sentence above is divided by the noun phrase (NP) and the verb phrase (VP). In detail, the structure of those phrases are noun phrase (NP) consists of pronoun (Pron) *I*, and the verb phrase contains of the qualifier (Qual) of only that is worked as the adverb, transitive verb (Vt) *see*, and the noun phrase (NP) of noun (N) *daylight*.

## 2. Discussion

From the selected songs and sentences, it was found that there were four sentence patterns used in the lyrics, which are pattern 2 for 4 times, pattern 3 for 5 times, pattern 4 for 1 time, and pattern 5 for 1 time. Moreover, the previous study from Purwata, which used the same concern of analysis that is sentence structure, revealed that most of the patterns used in Westlife's Song Lyrics are verb phrase, noun phrase, conjunction, and adverb of place. It is not quite different with the researcher's result which are verb phrase, noun phrase, and conjunction. The difference is the researcher did not find any sentence structure with adverb of place pattern.

Furthermore, the other previous study by Aida (2015) entitled *A Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns in The Rock Songs Estranged and Street of Dreams by Guns N' Roses*, revealed that in the first song of *Estranged* there were about four patterns of sentence, which are subject + intransitive verb (S + VI), subject + transitive verb + direct object (S + VT + DO), subject + transitive verb + direct object + object complement (S + VT + DO + OC), and subject + linking verb + subject complement (S + LV + SC) and for the *Street of Dreams*, there are found only about three sentence patterns which are subject + intransitive verb (S + VI), subject + transitive verb + direct object (S + VT + DO), and subject + linking verb + subject complement (S + LV + SC). Meanwhile in the researcher's findings, there are three patterns of sentence in *You Need to Calm Down*, they are Pattern 2 (S + LV + SC), Pattern 3 (S + Vt + dO), and Pattern 4 (S + Vt + dO + A). Followed by two patterns in *Cruel Summer*, specifically two Pattern 3 (S + Vt + dO). The next one is one pattern in *Death by Thousand Cut*, which is Pattern 5 (S + Vt + dO + OC). Also, two patterns of sentence in *Paper Rings*, which are Pattern 2 (S + LV + SC) and Pattern 3 (S + Vt + dO). The last one is two patterns of sentence in *Daylight*, they are Pattern 2 (S + LV + SC) and Pattern 3 (S + Vt + dO). From the result, it can be concluded that there are more sentence patterns in Taylor Swift's Lover album.

To sum up, the last previous study is from Purnomoadjie and Mulyadi entitled *A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Structure used in Two Adeles's Songs* revealed about sixty forms of sentence in Adele's songs entitled *Someone Like You* and *Don't You Remember*. Purnomoadjie stated that he focused only on two sentence structures which are Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. Therefore, he found that most of the sentences in two of Adele's song are grammatically correct. Meanwhile in the researcher's study, it found out that there are some sentence structures used in the song lyrics. The first one is simple sentences which used for 9 times and compound sentences for 2 times. Thus, it can be concluded that simple sentence is the sentence type which occurs at most. However, the researcher did not find any complex sentence and compound-complex sentence used in the lyrics. In this research, the researcher also found sentence patterns that were not categorized in the Quirk and Greenbaum theory, those are sentence patterns subject + transitive verb + subject complement (S + Vt + SC) and subject + intransitive verb + adverb (S + Vi + A). For pattern S + Vt + SC, it was found 1 time and for pattern S + Vi + A, it was found 3 times.

## E. CONCLUSION

This research was conducted in order to answer the following research question: "What sentence patterns that are used in the selected song lyrics of Taylor Swift's Lover Album?". To answer the research question, the researcher analyzed the data by using syntactic analysis. The researcher drew the tree diagrams of the chosen sentences and determined the sentences types and the sentence patterns. The data analysis showed that there were four patterns used in Taylor Swift's *Lover* album, specifically three patterns in *You Need to Calm Down* song, two patterns in *Cruel Summer* song, one pattern in *Death by Thousand Cut* song, three patterns in *Paper Rings* song, and two patterns in *Daylight* song. Those patterns were pattern 2: S + LV + SC, pattern 3: S + V + dO, pattern 4: S + Vt + dO + A, and pattern 5: S + Vt + dO + OC.

From the results, the researcher found that the largest number of the sentence pattern in Taylor Swift's song lyrics is pattern 3: S + V + dO which used for 5 times in every song in the result except in *Death by Thousand Cut* song. In the end, there are three patterns which are not used at all, they are pattern 1: S + LV + A, pattern 6: S + Vt + iO + dO, and pattern 7: S + Vi.

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