



SENTENCE PATTERN USED IN CALUM SCOTT'S SONG LYRICH

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ABSTRAK: Pola kalimat dan tipe kalimat merupakan satu kesatuan yang tidak bisa terpisahkan di mana di dalam setiap tipe kalimat memuat beberapa pola kalimat. Pada umumnya beberapa peneliti menganalisis pola kalimat dalam sebuah cerpen, naskah pidato, teks berita dan lain-lain. Tapi pada penelitian ini akan menganalisis pola kalimat dan tipe kalimat pada dua lirik lagu dari Calum Scott. Biasanya dalam sebuah lirik lagu terdiri dari frasa, klausa, dan kalimat di dalamnya, hanya saja penulis akan menganalisis berapa banyak pencipta lagu menggunakan kalimat dalam setiap lirik lagunya. Untuk itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan pola-pola kalimat dan tipe-tipe kalimat dalam dua lirik lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan terdapat enam pola kalimat dan enam tipe kalimat yang ditemukan dalam dua lagu tersebut. Lagu pertama No Matter What terdapat lima pola; pola I (S+VT+DO), pola II (S+int.V), pola IV (S+intr.V+SP), pola V (S+com.V+DO+OP), dan pola IV (S+pre.V+PC). Lagu kedua Dancing on My Own terdapat enam pola; pola I (S+VT+DO), pola II (S+int.V), pola III (S+dist.V+DO+IO), pola IV (S+intr.V+SP), pola V (S+com.V+DO+OP), dan pola VI (S+pre.V+PC). Sedangkan tipe kalimat dari dua lagu, No Matter What dan Lagu Dancing on My Own terdapat empat tipe. Mereka adalah tipe simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, dan compound complex sentence.

Kata Kunci: *Kepemimpinan Perempuan, Karakter, Film, Feminisme*

ABSTRACT: Sentence patterns and sentence types are an inseparable unit where each type of sentence contains several sentence patterns. In general, some researchers analyzed sentence patterns in a short story, speech text, news text and others. But in this study will analyze sentence patterns and sentence types in two song lyrics by Calum Scott. Usually in a song lyrics consists of phrases, clauses, and sentences, but the study will analyze how many sentences are there. This study aims to find sentence patterns and sentence types in the two song lyrics. This study uses a qualitative method. The results of the study show that there are six sentence patterns and six types of sentences found in the two songs. No Matter What's first song with details as follows; pattern I (S+VT+DO), pattern II (S+int.V), pattern, pattern IV (S+intr.V+SP), pattern V (S+com.V+DO+OP), and pattern IV (S+pre.V+PC). The second song is Dancing on My Own with the following details; pattern I (S+VT+DO), pattern II (S+int.V), pattern III (S+dist.V+DO+IO), pattern IV (S+intr.V+SP), pattern V (S+com.V+DO+OP), and pattern VI (S+pre.V+PC). While the types of sentences from the two songs, No Matter What and Dancing on My Own there are four types. They are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence..

Key words: *Song lyrics, sentence pattern, sentence types.*



INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium of communication. Language is used by every creature to communicate to each other in their own groups. Human for example, they use their own language to communicate to each other. Language is used to express the human feeling, emotion, and desire. It can use body language, voices or sound, and also in writing form. In a conversation verbal, people usually use sentences to talk to each others.

Sentence is a combination of words and phrases. It can be considered as a most complex part in language. Sentence itself also can be defined as a group of words that contains at least subject, verb, and has complete thought or meaning (Sundari, 2013:2). For example; *they climb*. Word *they* is a subject and word *climb* is a verb. It means that if a sentence has a subject and verb, it will contain a meaning and a complete idea. Hacken and Thomas (2013:3), the formation of sentence is assigned to the people as reflecting the choices of an individual speaker in express thoughts. The function of sentence is expressing a statement or thoughts. In a short story, novel, draft of speech, report, book, and etc, we always found the sentences. Sentences are also used in song lyrics.

Lyric is a simple word of song (Hidayati, 2017:490). It can be concluded that lyric is the phrases or sentences of song which describe someone's feeling and emotion. In the lyrics we found the ideas of the writers to express what they felt. They can use their own language, their style to express their feeling and emotion and they can write it into a lyric. Lyric will not important if there is not vocalist and instrument. So, those will be analyzed completely in the next chapter.

This study focuses on two selected the Calum Scott song lyrics to become the objects of the study. In the two song lyrics, researcher will specifically focuses on sentence patterns are used there. Researcher will use theory proposed Burton and Roberts (2016).

This study is expected can helps the readers to understand and find deeper the information sentence patterns. For English learners, this study will help them to find out the sentence patterns. Based on the background above, this study discusses two questions: 1. What type of sentence patterns are found in Calum Scott's selected song lyrics? 2. What type of sentence found in Calum Scott's selected song lyrics? Based on questions above, this study want to find out the types of sentence pattern, as follow: 1. to find type of sentence patterns in Calum Scott's selected song lyrics. 2. to find type of sentence in Colum Scott's selected song lyrics.

Sentence pattern is a tool to build the sentence. According to Burton and Roberts (2016:6) sentence pattern or sentence structure is a central to the study of syntax. It means both of syntax and structure have a correlation. Syntax studies about words and phrases. Structure or pattern consists of structural words such as subject, verb, object, and complement. There are six types of sentence pattern; Subject - V - direct object, Subject - V, Subject - V - indirect object - direct object, Subject - V - subject - predicative, Subject - V - direct object - oP, and Subject - V - prepositional complement.

According to Joshi Manik (2014:1), there are four types of sentence based on its pattern; they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence.

One of the previous study of this study is from Pamungkas (2020) on his thesis entitled "*Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns In 'Bahasa Inggris' Text Book for Senior High School*" Broke down the constituents of the sentence through the tree diagram. Secondly, Andriani & Bram (2021) are on their article entitled "*Syntactic Analysis of Sentence Patterns and Types of BBC News Articles*". Thirdly, Cristianto (2018) is on his thesis entitled "*Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in John Deverse's Song Lyrics*". Fourthly, Togatorop P. (2016) on her thesis entitled "*A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Coldplay's Song Lyrics*". Fifthly, Puspitata



(2018) on her thesis entitled "Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Structure on Fairy Tales by Akramulla Using Generative Transformativ Grammar".

From the two relevant previous studies above, all of them have the similar aspect to each other's researches, especially the sentence pattern. This study will be conducted by Danin (2018), specifically; Calum Scott's song lyrics were taken as the object of this study.

METHOD

In this research, the researcher would like to present four sub chapters which are about research design, source of data, data collection, and data collection. This study used qualitative methods research approach. Qualitative research is concerned with collecting and analyzing in as many formats as possible, mainly non-numerical. It implies sort of examination strategy utilizing procedure of looking, gathering, characterizing, investigating the information, deciphering them lastly reaching the inference (Blaxter 2006:64). The data are taken from Calum Scott's song lyrics. From all of his songs, researcher only focuses on *Only Human* album. It is the first edition that is released Capitol Records in 2018. There are five songs are written by Calum Scott. From those songs, researcher will chose two selected songs. They are *No Matter What* and *Dancing on My Own*. The song of *No matter what* was released October, 19/2018 and *Dancing on My Own* was released April, 15/2016. Those two songs are chosen due to having more elements of sentence pattern and type of sentence. Data collection is a process of collecting and calculating information on variables of interest that enables to answer the research question. It is the process when the researcher is gathering the information in view of the methodologies of the examination to respond to the exploration question. There was several technique of data collection in qualitative research. In this research, the data were collected through a few steps. They were as follows: 1. Downloading the songs from the website of Calum Scott (<http://calumscott.com>) The first song is *No Matter What* and the second song is *Dancing on My Own* 2. Reading and listening carefully about two selected Calum Scott's song lyrics. 3. Writing down all the chosen lyrics. 4. Underling the lyrics that consists of sentence. After collecting the data, the study analyzed the lyrics of the songs by doing some steps. Several steps were done as follows: 1. Finding the type of sentence pattern found in Calum Scott song lyrics. 2. Classifying the sentence pattern orderly using the theory proposed by Burton and Roberts. 3. Analyzing each sentences orderly using the theory purposed by Burton and Roberts. 4. Finding the type of sentence found in Calum Scott song lyrics. 5. Drawing conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results for each research question are presented. The first part discusses the results regarding the sentence patterns found in the two song lyrics. Then, the following part is the results regarding the sentence types.

What type of sentence patterns are found in Calum Scott's selected song lyrics?

This study divided sentence patterns into six types: pattern I (S+VT+DO), pattern II (S+int.V), pattern III (S+dist.V+DO+IO), pattern IV (S+intr .V+SP), pattern V (S+com.V+DO+OP), and pattern VI (S+pre.V+PC). This study observed two songs' lyrics on different themes.



Sentence Pattern	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
No matter what	16	2	-	8	3	6
Dancing on my own	8	2	1	8	1	6

The results of sentence patterns across the article categories are presented in table 1. The most used sentence pattern from all categories was pattern 1 (S+VT+DO), 65% of the total used sentence patterns. The second most used pattern, 10% used in all songs' lyrics, was pattern II (S+int.V). Pattern III (S+Com.V+DO+OP) was 2%, Pattern IV (S+pre.V+PC), was 39 %, pattern V (S+V+IO+DO) was 10%, pattern VI (S+pre.V+PC) was 39%.

The sentence pattern that was primarily used in the two songs lyrics were the S+V+O pattern. Below are the sentence example taken from No Matter What song lyrics:

1. "I love you no matter what".
2. "But I was still missing one special piece".
3. "I got the love that I need".
4. "Somebody said you got a new friend".
5. "I know it's stupid"
6. "And I'm giving it my all"
7. "It took me years to tell my mother.
8. I expected the worst"
9. "She said, "I love you no matter what".
10. "She said "don't try to be what you are not".
11. "Cause I love you no matter what".
12. "She loves me no matter what"
13. "I got a little older wishing all my time away".
14. All my world came crashing down".
15. "I wish I never said a thing.
16. I never said a thing.
17. I saw my mother.
18. "Felt like I had a heart of glass about to break".
19. "They love me no matter what".
20. "You got a new friend".

To be categorized into a sentence with an S+V+O pattern, the subject, predicate, and object elements should be in the said sentence. The sentence above is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics on first line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one independent clause. The sentence is classified as subject (I) in example [1], the subject is a pronoun: "I". The subject then is followed by transitive verbs, which are action verbs (love). Then after transitive verb, it is followed by direct object (you), and adverb (no matter what) So, the pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The second sentence is taken from no matter what song lyrics on twenty sixth lines. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is classified as conjunction (but), subject (I), transitive verb (was still missing), direct object (one special piece). "Was still missing" is verb phrase. It is caused the verb more than one words. It is also similar with the object. The object is called objective phrase.



The third sentence is taken from no matter what song lyrics on twenty sixth lines. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is classified as subject (I), transitive verb (got), direct object (the love), and adverb (that I need).

The fourth sentence is taken from Dancing on My Own song lyrics on first line. The sentence is a complex sentence. It is classified as subject (somebody), verb transitive (said), and direct object (you got a new friend). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

Similar with the analysis above, here also the direct object consists of one clause. It is "you got a new friend". It also has its own pattern. It is classified as subject (you), verb transitive (got), and direct object (a new friend). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The fifth sentence is taken from Dancing on My Own song lyrics on fifth line. The sentence is a complex sentence. It is classified as subject (i), verb transitive (know), and direct object (it's stupid). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The sixth sentence is taken from Dancing on My Own song lyrics on ninth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is classified as conjunction (and), subject (i), verb transitive (am giving), and direct object (it my all). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

21. "Does she love you better than I can?"

The sentence above is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on first line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is also an interrogative sentence. It is classified as subject (she), verb transitive (love), and direct object (you), and adverb (better than I can). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern I: S +VT + DO + (adv) (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

22. "I bet she's around".

23. "I know it's stupid".

24. You kiss her.

The second most used sentence pattern was pattern II (S+int.V). The pattern totally has 10% data. Below is the example from the observed songs' lyrics:

25. "The music dies".

26. "The lights come on.

27. "I need to be saved.

28. "Felt like I had to choose".

The sentence above is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on twenty third lines. The sentence is a simple sentence. It usually has only a subject and intransitive verb. The sentence is classified as subject (the music), intransitive verb (dies). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern II: S +intr.V (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The independent clause I (the lights come on) is classified as subject (the lights), intransitive verb (come on). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern II: S + Intr. V (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The third most used pattern was Pattern III (S+Com.V+DO+OP). Below is the example from the observed songs' lyrics:

29. "But I just going to see it for myself

The sentence above is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on fifth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. According to the formula that the sentence consists of subject, complex verb, direct object, and object predicative. So, the sentence is classified as subject (i), auxiliary verb (just going to), distransitive verb (see), direct object (it), indirect object (for myself). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern II: S +intr.V (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).



The fourth pattern was Pattern IV(S+int.V+SP). Below is the example from the observed songs' lyrics:

30. "It was out of my control"
31. "I'm all messed up".
32. "Now I'm a man"
33. "I'm so much wiser".
34. "When I was young boy".
35. "I was scared of growing up".
36. "I was terrified of love".
37. "I was going crazy on my own".
38. I'm stranger now.
39. "And there's a big black sky over my town".
40. She's around.
41. It's stupid.
42. I'm in the corner.
43. I'm right over here.
44. I'm not the guy.
45. I'm so out of line.

The first sentence is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics on third line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one independent clause. It is classified as subject (it), intensive verb (was out), subject predicative (my control). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern IV: S+int.V+SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The second sentence is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on seventh line. The sentence is a compound sentence. It means that the sentence consists of two dependent independent clauses. The independent clause I (I'm all messed up) is classified as subject (I), intensive verb (am), subject predicative (all messed up). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern IV: S + Int. V + SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77). The independent clause II (I'm so out of line). It is classified as subject (I), intensive verb (am), subject predicative (so out of line). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern IV: S + Int. V + SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The sentence above is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics on twenty fourth lines. The sentence is a compound sentence. It means that the sentence consists of two dependent independent clauses. First independent clause is; "now I'm a man" and the second independent clause is; "I'm so much wiser". The first independent clause is classified as adverb (now), subject (I), intensive verb (am), subject predicative (a man). The pattern is mostly closed to pattern IV: S + Int. V + SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77). The second independent clause is classified as subject (I), intensive verb (am), subject predicative (so much wiser). The pattern is mostly closed to pattern IV: S + Int. V + SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The fourth sentence is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on third line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is classified as conjunction (and), subject (there), intensive verb (is), and subject predicative (a big black sky over my town). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern IV: S + Int. V + SP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77). The subject she in this context refers to the parent of song writer.

The fifth pattern was Pattern V (S + Comp.V+ DO + OP). Below are the examples from the observed song lyrics:

46. "But you don't see me standing here".
47. "I gather all the courage in the world".
48. "I just want you to be happy and always be who you are"
49. "She wrapped her arms around me".



The first sentence is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on twenty fourth lines. The sentence is a simple sentence. It is classified as conjunction (but), subject (you), transitive verb (don't see), direct object (me), object predicative (standing here). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern V: S + Comp. V + DO + OP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The second sentence is taken from no matter what song lyrics on sixth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one independent clause. It is classified as subject (i), complex verb (gather), direct object (all the courage), object predicative (in the world). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern V: S + Complex. V + DO + OP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The third sentence is taken from no matter what song lyrics on eighth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one independent clause. It is classified as subject (I), auxiliary verb (just), complex verb (want), direct object (you), object predicative (to be happy and be who you are). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern V: S + Complex. V + DO + OP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The fourth sentence is taken from no matter what song lyrics on eighth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one independent clause. It is classified as subject (I), auxiliary verb (just), complex verb (want), direct object (you), object predicative (to be happy and be who you are). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern V: S + Complex. V + DO + OP (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The sixth pattern was Pattern VI (S + Pre. V + P). Below are the examples from the observed song's lyrics:

50. "It was written on my face".
51. "I didn't understand it".
52. "I trusted in my friends".
53. "My father looked at me"
54. When I ran home.
55. "I walk the earth with my head held higher".
56. I know where you are at.
57. you are taking home
58. "I keep dancing on my own".
59. I just want to dance all night.
60. "I'm spinning around in circle".
61. "I just came to say goodbye".

The first sentence is a simple sentence. The sentence is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics. The sentence (it was written on my face) is classified as subject (it), prepositional verb (was written), and prepositional complement (on my face). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern VI: S + Pre. V + PC (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The second sentence is classified as subject (I), prepositional verb (didn't understand), prepositional complement (it). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern VI: S + Pre. V + PC (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

The third sentence is classified as subject (I), prepositional verb (trusted), and prepositional complement (in my friends). The pattern is mostly closed to the pattern VI: S + Pre. V + PC (Burton and Roberts, 2016:77).

What type of sentence found in Calum Scott's selected song lyrics?

After analyzing two song lyrics above, the study found 38 types of sentence. The following is the complete explanation: The two song lyrics consist of 19 data of simple sentence, compound sentence has 12 data, complex sentence has 4 data, and compound complex sentence has 3 data. The following are representative of those data.



No	Types of sentence	Total of data
1.	Simple Sentence	19
2.	Compound Sentence	12
3.	Complex Sentence	4
4.	Compound Complex Sentence	3

The sentence type that was used the most was a simple sentence. It is totally about 50%. It has only one independent clause. Below is one of the sentence examples taken from No Matter What song lyrics:

"She loves me no matter what"

The sentence above is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics on twelfth line. The sentence is a simple sentence. It means that the sentence consist of one independent clause. Simple sentence only brings one idea (Manik Joshi 2014:5).

The second most used sentence type was a compound sentence. It is totally about 38,5%. This type of sentence has two or more independent clauses. Below is one example of the compound sentence:

"I'm right over here, why can't you see me?"

The sentence above is taken from *Dancing on My Own* song lyrics on seventh line. The sentence is a compound sentence. It means that the sentence consists of two dependent independent clauses. The independent clause I (I'm right over here) and the independent clause II (why can't you see me?). The statement is supported by Manik Joshi (2014:7).

The third most used sentence type was complex sentence. It is totally about 10,5%. This type of sentence has one independent clause and one dependent clause. Below is one example of the compound sentence:

"When I was a young boy I was scared of growing up"

The sentence is a complex sentence. It means that the sentence consists of one dependent clause and one independent clause. The dependent clause is a clause that could not stand alone. It needs an independent clause to bring a complete idea. But the independent clause is a free clause because it can stand alone and it brings complete ideas. The dependent clause of the sentence above is "*When I was young boy*" and the independent clause "I was scared of growing up". The statement is supported by Manik Joshi (2014:16).

The fourth used sentence type was compound complex sentence. It is totally about 7.8%. This type of sentence has more than one independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Below is one example of the compound sentence:

The fourth used sentence type was compound complex sentence. It is totally about 7.8%. This type of sentence has more than one independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. Below is one example of the compound sentence:

"When I ran home I saw my mother, it was written on my face" The sentence above is a compound complex sentence. The sentence is taken from *no matter what* song lyrics.



It has one dependent clause and two independent clauses. The dependent clause of the sentence above is; "when I ran home" and the both of two independent clauses are; "I saw my mother" and "it was written on my face". The statement is supported by Manik Joshi (2014:22).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis on the previous chapter especially from two song's lyrics, the study would like to draw some conclusion:

There are six types of sentence patterns are found in two song lyrics (No Matter What and Dancing on My Own). The first song lyrics (No Matter What) consists of 17 data in pattern I (S + VT + DO), Pattern II (S + Intr.V) has 2 data, Pattern III (S + Distr.V + DO + IO) has no data, Pattern IV (S + Int.V + SP) has 8 data, Pattern (S + Com.V + DO + OP) has 3 data, Pattern VI (S + Prep.V + PC) has 6 data. The second song lyrics (Dancing on My Own) consist of 8 data in pattern I (S + VT + DO), Pattern II (S + Intr.V) has 2 data, Pattern III (S + Distr.V + DO + IO) has 1 datum, Pattern IV (S + Int.V + SP) has 7 data, Pattern V (S + Com.V + DO + OP) has 1 datum, and Pattern VI (S + Prep.V + PC) has 6 data.

After analyzing two song lyrics above, the study found 38 types of sentence. The following is the complete explanation: The first song lyrics (No Matter What) consist of 10 data of simple sentence, compound sentence has 7 data, complex sentence has 2 data, and compound complex sentence has 2 data. The second song lyrics (Dancing on My Own) consists of 9 data of simple sentence, compound sentence has 5 data, complex sentence has 2 data, and compound complex sentence has 1 data.

Finally, the writer hopes that this writing can be useful for the learning process and hopefully this study can be a motivation for readers in analyzing the sentence pattern in the song's lyrics.

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