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## A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Pattern Used in Sasha Sloan's Song Lyrics

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pola kalimat sintaksis dalam album Sasha Sloan, Only Child, menggunakan prinsip tata bahasa tradisional dan teori pola kalimat Randolph Quirk. Data dikumpulkan melalui penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dan analisis dokumenter, menggunakan aplikasi Spotify. Analisis tersebut mengungkap tujuh pola kalimat: Pola 1, Pola 2, Pola 3, Pola 4, Pola 5, Pola 6, dan Pola 7. Pola 2 adalah yang paling sering digunakan, dan struktur kalimat, termasuk kalimat deklaratif dan imperatif, memainkan peran penting dalam menyampaikan makna dan memengaruhi makna keseluruhan teks. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dan analisis dokumenter untuk menganalisis lirik album tersebut. Data dikumpulkan melalui aplikasi Spotify.

Kata Kunci: *Sintaksis, Pola Kalimat, Lagu, Lirik*

## Abstract

The research aimed to identify syntactical sentence patterns in Sasha Sloas' album, *Only Child*, using traditional grammar principles and Randolph Quirk's theory of sentence patterns. Data was collected through descriptive qualitative research and documentary analysis, using the Spotify application. The analysis revealed seven sentence patterns: Pattern 1, Pattern 2, Pattern 3, Pattern 4, Pattern 5, Pattern 6, and Pattern 7. Pattern 2 was the most frequently used, and sentence structure, including declarative and imperative sentences, plays a crucial role in conveying meaning and influencing the overall meaning of the text. The study used descriptive qualitative research and documentary analysis to analyze the lyrics of the album. The data was collected through the Spotify application.

Keywords: *Syntactical, Sentence Patterns, Song, Lyric*

## INTRODUCTION

The term "linguistics" refers to the study of language, encompassing various components such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics Liando 2022 cited in Manossoh (2020, p. 22) Studying linguistics enhances our comprehension of language usage and structure, with linguistic units including phonemes, morphemes, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Syntax, particularly sentence patterns, is a crucial branch of linguistics that focuses on how words are organized to form grammatically correct sentences. The examination of syntax is essential for grasping the intricacies and subtleties of language.

Chaer (2009, p. 103) in Mayasari & Ardhana (2022) syntax is a component of language that investigates how words are arranged into larger units, such as sentences, clauses, phrases, and passages. Thus, it can be simply stated that grammatical notions and sentence patterns are central to this branch of linguistics Hampp et al.,(2021). Through studying syntax, we gain insights into how sentences are constructed, which significantly impacts their meaning. Syntax, therefore, assists in creating sentences that develop into coherent language structures.

Syntax as the collection of rules that dictate how sentences are formed, reflecting speakers' understanding of phrase and sentence structure Chomsky (1965). Proper word placement in phrases is governed by syntax, enabling readers to comprehend well-constructed sentences (Raihana, et al, 2024). From these definitions, it can be concluded that syntax is a language component that studies word arrangement and placement in sentences, clauses, phrases, and passages, influencing sentence meaning and aiding in the creation of grammatically sound sentences.

According to Helmie and Kurniawati (2022), a sentence is the largest grammatical unit comprising clauses or phrases, where various types of words are organized to work together. Sentences can vary in complexity and length, ranging from simple sentences with a single independent clause to compound and complex sentences containing multiple clauses. The study of sentence structure is the focus of the field of syntax in linguistics. Just as regular sentences convey ideas, song lyrics also express thoughts, with each line carrying its own meaning. Analyzing the sentence patterns in song lyrics is crucial, as the arrangement of words can lead to misinterpretation.

A tree diagram serves as a visual representation of the different layers of parts in a sentence. A tree diagram illustrates how sentences are structured, showing the relationships between different components Crystal (2011, p. 10). The root node at the top signifies the entire sentence, typically marked with an "S," and is divided into the subject and predicate. Each part can be further broken down into smaller grammatical elements, such as determiners, adjectives, and nouns for the subject, and verbs, objects, and prepositional phrases for the predicate Radford (2004, p. 76). A grammatical structure should aim to analyze a sentence based on the role, category, and main part of each word, simplify the sentence using a tree diagram, and break it down into smaller parts, like modifiers or determiners, (Arham, 2020)

Music is often regarded as a universal language, merging sounds of instruments and voices in various melodies, harmonies, rhythms, and timbres to create emotionally and structurally complete works (Zaatar, dkk, 2024). Throughout history, music has played a significant role in expressing thoughts and emotions Sylado (1983). Individuals interested in song lyrics can utilize their linguistic knowledge to dissect them into smaller components, examining aspects such as micro-linguistics (morpheme, phoneme, and affixation), sentence construction (clause, sentence), and parts of speech (verb, noun, adjective), (Meinawati & Alawiyah, 2018). Among these elements, syntax stands out as one of the most crucial.

However, studying syntax in linguistics can be challenging for learners Smith (2008). Despite familiarity with many words, learners often struggle to arrange them into sentences that make logical and grammatical sense. This challenge is particularly relevant in the context of songwriting, where individuals express their feelings and thoughts through unique language and style. Music has become a human necessity, allowing creators to convey their emotional experiences and listeners to find comfort in melodies that resonate with their moods (Chen, 2023).

Sasha Sloan, also known as Sasha Alex Sloan, is an American singer-songwriter recognized for her emotive pop music. She began writing songs at a young age and gained attention at 18 when her music went viral on Reddit, leading to a successful solo career. Her debut album, "Only Child," released on October 16, 2020, features introspective and emotional folk-pop songs that explore themes of loneliness, love, and personal struggles.

Previous studies related to song lyrics have been conducted, including one by Sunardin's (2023) titled "A Syntactical Analysis on the Sentence Pattern in the Song Lyrics by Billie Eilish." This research revealed that 7 out of 14 sentence patterns were utilized in the lyrics, with the most frequently used patterns being S+V, which appeared in 4 sentences, and S+V+O, found in 3 sentences. Additionally, Dachi's (2022) conducted a study titled "Syntactic Analysis on Sentence Patterns in Agnez Mo's Song Lyrics," identifying five types of phrases (noun, verb, adjective, adverb, and preposition), two types of clauses (independent and dependent), and a total of twenty-nine different sentence patterns.

Given the complexity of merging words or lexical items to form sentences, studying sentence patterns in song lyrics becomes increasingly important. There are instances where the forms of sentence patterns contain words with distinct meanings, making it necessary to examine the sentence patterns found in song lyrics. This study focuses on the sentence patterns in Sasha Sloan's "Only Child" album song lyrics. Preliminary data collected through questionnaires distributed to English learners indicate that 70% of learners face significant difficulties when analyzing syntactical patterns in song lyrics.

Thus, the research problem emerges: while many listeners enjoy song lyrics, they often struggle to identify and analyze the syntactical structures and meanings within them. This study aims to address this gap by employing Randolph Quirk's (1985) theory to analyze the syntactical structures in the song lyrics, focusing on tree diagrams, types of sentence patterns, and the meanings they convey.

## RESEARCH METHOD

As defined by Creswell, "research design is a type of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research study." Research serves as a means to understand a problem, and the researcher selects an appropriate approach to effectively set up the study and apply the best techniques. According to Kohtari (2004), research design is a plan, strategy, and investigative roadmap developed to address research questions. In this study, a descriptive

research design is employed, which aims to collect information about the current state of phenomena.

This study utilizes a qualitative descriptive research approach. Creswell (2012) describes qualitative descriptive research as involving surveys and fact-finding investigations aimed at characterizing the attributes of individuals, situations, or groups, as well as the current state of events. In qualitative research, theories or hypotheses composed of variables are tested, quantified using numbers, and analyzed through statistical techniques to explore social human problems. The purpose of this study is to examine the sentence structures that Sasha Sloan employs in her songs. To gain a deeper understanding of syntactical analysis, particularly regarding sentence pattern types represented in tree diagrams, the researcher has chosen to employ the qualitative method.

In this research, the primary instrument used for data collection is documentary analysis, which involves the systematic examination of written texts—in this case, the lyrics of Sasha Sloan's album "Only Child." This method allows researchers to gather qualitative data by analyzing the content of the lyrics, focusing on their syntactic structures and patterns. By utilizing documentary analysis, researchers can explore how the arrangement of words and phrases and sentence patterns contributes to the overall meaning. The sentence pattern -containing lyrics from Sasha Sloan's album "Only Child" served as the research's source of data. The song lyrics are from the Spotify application.

[https://open.spotify.com/album/7v0KN0VIHJZrhAbSbxEZvZ?si=Vdd01UYzTCGFNhvL5Ft4\\_Q](https://open.spotify.com/album/7v0KN0VIHJZrhAbSbxEZvZ?si=Vdd01UYzTCGFNhvL5Ft4_Q) served as the researcher's data sources. The researcher examined every sentence in Sasha Sloan's album "Only Child" that can be examined. The researcher created a tree diagram and then organized the formulas and sentence patterns from the diagram into a table. The researcher made conclusions based on the simplified data after completing the earlier steps. Because the conclusions were based on the processed data, they were, in general, more precise and understandable.

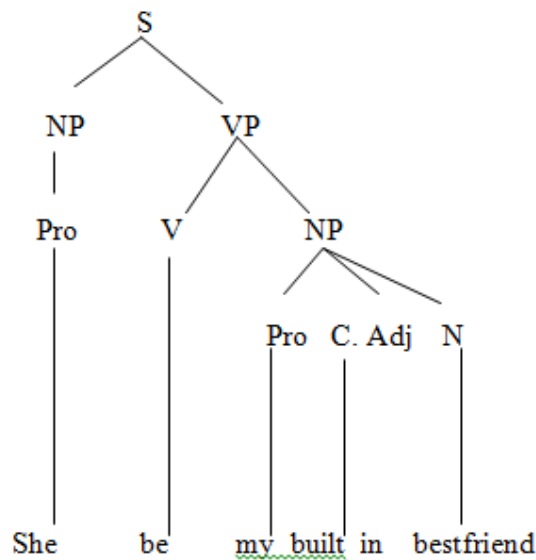
## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Data Analysis

In this chapter, the research will analyze the syntactic structure of the lyrics from the song "Only Child" by Sasha Sloan. This analysis will employ traditional grammar principles and will be illustrated through tree diagrams based on Randolph Quirk's theory of sentence patterns, which identifies seven distinct patterns.

1. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Only Child"

Sentence 1: She be my built in best friend



Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S = (NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (Pro) she functions as the subject or topic or the sentence VP = (V + NP) verb *be* can signify habitual action or state. NP as the complement = (Pro + C.adjective + N) where *my* as the possessive pronoun, *built in* as the compound adjective and *best friend* functions as the noun. The sentence "She be my built-in best friend" is a declarative sentence that consists of three main elements: subject, verb, and complement. The structure of this sentence is based on the S+V+C pattern, but it is considered grammatically incorrect due to the use of the verb "be" which does not correspond to the "to be" form in Standard English.

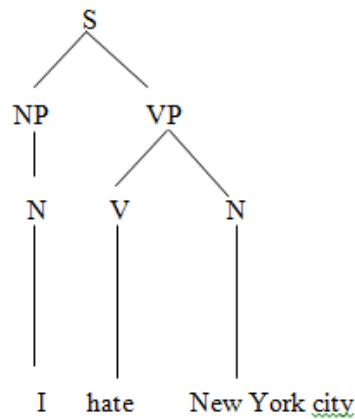
Table 1. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Only Child"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	She be my built in best friend	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 2	She would know how hard it's been	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 3	People would say we look like each other	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 4	He might act tough, every time I fell in love	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 5	He be my built-in best friend	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

Sentence 6	Someone who's been there before	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
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2. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song "Matter to You"

Sentence 1: I hate New York City



Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + VP) where the sentence pattern is : NP = ( N) VP = (V+ N) . The sentence "I hate New York City" follows the SVO (Subject + Verb + Object). The sentence "I hate New York City" is a declarative declarative sentence, expressing the speaker's dislike for the place. It follows the structure of S + V + O, with "I" as the subject and "hate" as the transitive verb. The direct object is "New York City," a noun phrase.

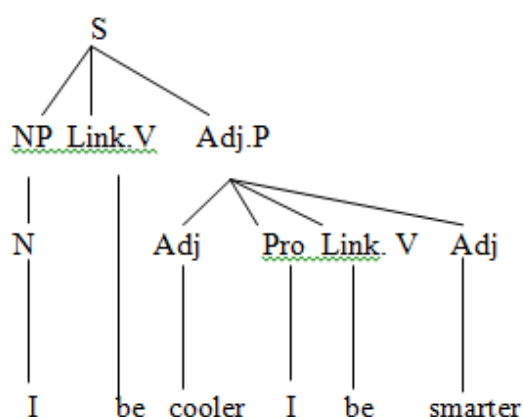
Table 2. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Matter to You"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I hate New York City	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 2	Million people on the street	-
Sentence 3	They are living their own lives	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	Somebody unimportant	-
Sentence 5	People come and people go	Pattern 1 : SV (Subject + Verb)
Sentence 6	The world is so big and I'm so small	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 7	The ocean is deep as the sky is tall	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 6	I feel better being there	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

Sentence 7	I know I matter to you	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
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### 3. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " House with no Mirros"

Sentence 1 : I be cooler, I be smarter



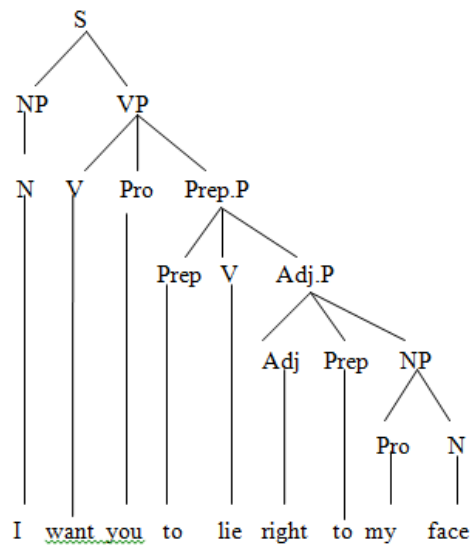
Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + Link.V +Adj. P) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (N) Adj.P = (Adj + Pro + Link. V + Adj). The sentence "I be cooler, I be smarter" is structured as two SV patterns, where "I" is the subject and "be" is the verb in both clauses. The sentence "I be cooler, I be smarter" is a declarative statement about the speaker's self-identity. However, traditional grammar standards suggest using the conjugated form "am" instead of the verb form "be" with the first person singular subject "I" in the present tense, resulting in the standardized version "I am cooler, I am smarter."

Table 3. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "House With No Mirrors"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I be cooler, I be smarter	Pattern 1 : SV (Subject + Verb)
Sentence 2	I jump in a pool without thinking twice	Pattern 3 : SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)
Sentence 3	I would save a lot of money	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	I would say when I was hungry	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 5	I throw on some jeans, not know the size	Pattern 1 : SV (Subject + Verb)
Sentence 6	I go to a party, not care who was there	Pattern 3 : SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)
Sentence 7	I have sex with all the lights on	Pattern 7 : SVOA (Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial)
Sentence 8	I wonder what I be like	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

#### 4. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Lie"

Sentence 1 : I want you to lie, lie right to my face



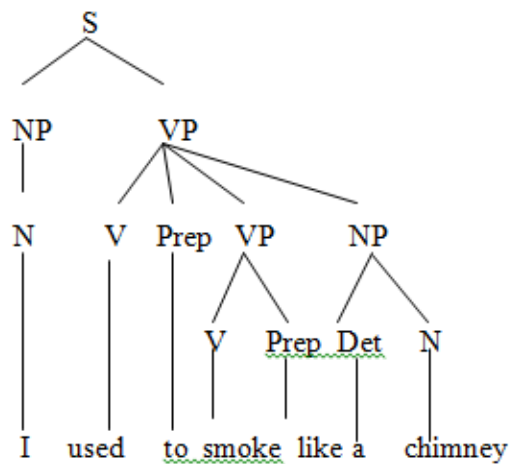
Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S = (NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (N) VP = (V + Pro + Prep. P) Prep. P = (Prep + V + Adj. P) Adj. P = ( Adj + Prep + NP) NP = ( Pro + N). The sentence "I want you to lie, lie right to my face" follows the SVOO pattern, with "I" as the subject, "want" as the verb, "you" as the first object, and "to lie" as the second object. It is a declarative sentence expressing the speaker's wish or request, with the subject being "I" and the verb being "to lie". The phrase "lie right to my face" is a repetition or assertion, functioning as an imperative elliptical clause or parallel infinitive clause.

Table 4. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Lie"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I want you to lie, lie right to my face	Pattern 5 : SVOO (Subject-Verb-Object-Object)
Sentence 2	Baby, just give me another day	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

#### 5. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Hypochondriac"

Sentence 1 : I used to smoke like a chimney



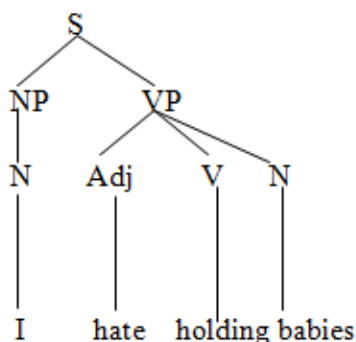
Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (N) VP = (V + N + Prep + VP+ NP ) VP = ( V + Prep) NP = ( Det + N). With "I" as the subject, "used to smoke" as the verb phrase and "like a chimney" as an adverbial phrase the sentence "I used to smoke like a chimney" is structured according to the SVA pattern, and this sentence as the declarative statement.

Table 5. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Hypochondriac"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I used to smoke like a chimney	Pattern 3 : SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)
Sentence 2	I was kinda reckless	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 3	I had something worth living for	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	You made me a hypochondriac	Pattern 6 : SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement)
Sentence 5	I used to drink like a sailor	Pattern 3 : SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)
Sentence 6	I'm not saying I'm perfect now	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

6. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Is It Just Me?"

Sentence 1 : I hate holding babies



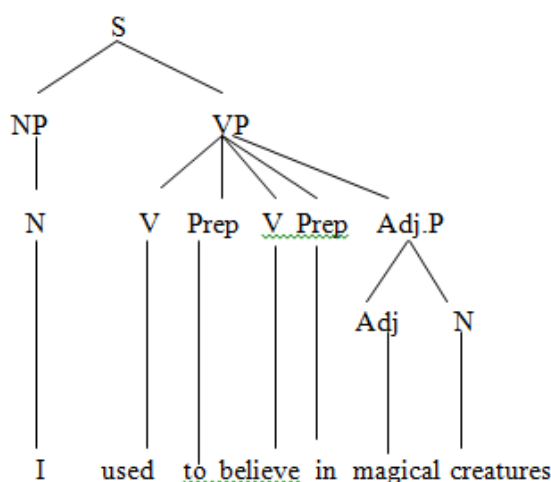
Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (N) VP = (Adj + V + N). The sentence "I hate holding babies" declarative sentence has a structure that follows the SVO pattern, with "I" as the subject, "hate" as the verb, and "holding babies" as the direct object of the verb.

Table 6. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Is It Just Me?"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I hate holdin' babies	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 2	Politicians are annoying	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 3	I don't think love lasts forever	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	They're just not being real	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 5	Weddings are outdated	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 6	The show Friends was overrated	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 7	I think rich kids have it easy	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 8	The internet is obnoxious	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 9	I think marijuana is classy	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

### 7. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Santa's Real"

Sentence 1 : I used to believe in magical creatures



Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (N) VP = (V + Prep + V + Prep + Adj. P) Adj. P = ( Adj + N). Using

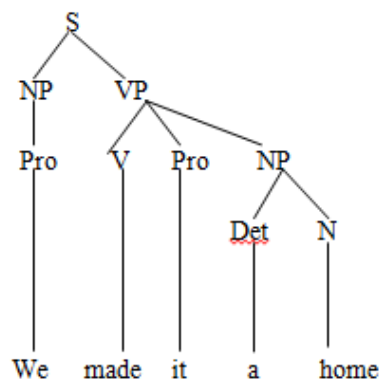
the SVO pattern, and functions as declarative which has "I" as the subject, "used to believe" as the verb, and "in magical creatures" as a prepositional phrase that complements the verb, the sentence "I used to believe in magical creatures" can be examined.

Table 7. Analysis of Sentence Pattern " Santa's Real "

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	I used to believe in magical creatures	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 2	I meet Prince Charming with all the right features	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 3	I want live in a world	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	I used to think superheroes existed	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 5	I used to be young and naïve	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)

#### 8. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Someone You Hate"

Sentence 1 : We made it a home



Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S = (NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (Pro) VP = (V + Pro + NP) NP = ( Det + N). The sentence "We made it a home" is a declarative sentence, utilizing the SVO pattern. It consists of the subject "We," the main verb in the past tense, indicating a past action. "made," and "it" is the direct object, the thing that is subjected to the action. The complement "a home" signifies the transformation of "it" into "a home" as a result of the action.

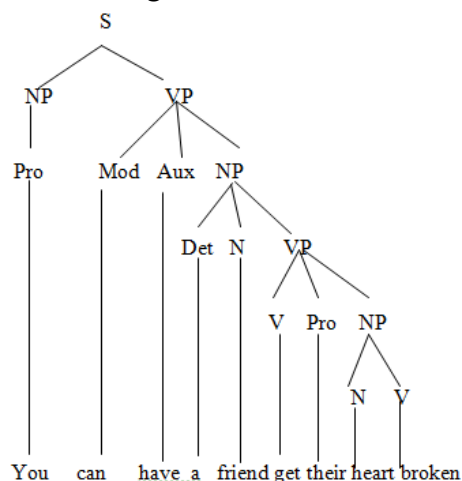
Table 8. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Someone You Hate"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	We made it a home	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 2	We were growing, growing apart	tern 1 : SV (Subject + Verb)

Sentence 3	Someone you held, you held when you were lonely	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	Someone you called, you called your one and only	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 5	I threw it all away	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 6	I went from someone you love	Pattern 3 : SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial)
Sentence 7	I knew we never last	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 8	I know we talked, we talked about forever	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 9	I know you thought we end up together	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence10	They say people change	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

### 9. Analysis of Sentence Pattern of Song " Until It Happens to You"

Sentence 1 : You can have a friend get their heart broke



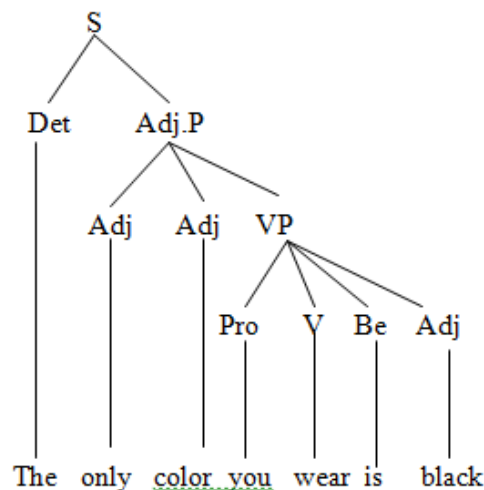
Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + VP) where the pattern of the sentence : NP = (Pro) VP = (Mod + Aux + NP ) NP = (Det + N + VP) VP = ( V + Pro + NP) NP = ( N + V). The sentence "You can have a friend get their heart broken" as declarative follows the SVOO pattern, with "you" as the subject, "can have" as the verb, "a friend" as the first object, and "get their heart broken" as the second object. The phrase "get their heart broke" can be further broken down as "get" as the verb, "their" as a possessive determiner, and "heart" as the noun affected by the action of "broke."

Table 9. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "Until It Happens to You"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	You can have a friend get their heart broke	Pattern 5 : SVOO (Subject-Verb-Object-Object)
Sentence 2	You can have a friend lose somebody close	Pattern 5 : SVOO (Subject-Verb-Object-Object)
Sentence 3	Somebody loses their somebody every day	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	You'll never really know how it feels	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 5	You can say you're sorry a million times	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 6	You can do your best, call every night	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 7	I think rich kids have it easy	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 8	You'll never really know what it's like	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

10. Analysis Sentence Pattern of Song "High School Me"

Sentence 1 : The only color you wear is black



Based on tree diagram above the sentence consist of : S =(NP + Adj. P) where the pattern of the sentence :Adj. P = (Adj + Adj + VP) VP = (Pro+ V + Be + adj). The sentence "The only color you wear is black" as declarative sentence follows the SVC pattern, with "the only color you wear" as the subject, "is" as the linking verb, and "black" as the complement. The phrase "you wear" modifies "the only color," providing additional information about the color.

Table 10. Analysis of Sentence Pattern "High School Me"

Sentence	Lyrics	Pattern
Sentence 1	The only color you wear is black	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 2	The boy you like doesn't like you back	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 3	I won't say it all gets better	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 4	I bet high school me would be so proud	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 5	She find out the cool kids, they ain't everything	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 6	The world is so much bigger than her town	Pattern 4 : SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
Sentence 7	You drink just 'cause you think you should	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 8	I bet she feel better in her skin	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
Sentence 9	She begin to see the things that all go wrong	Pattern 2 : SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)

### Research Findings

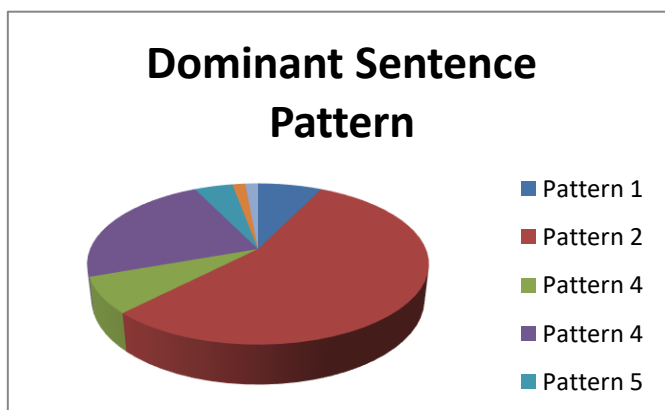
The seven sentence patterns identified by Randolph Quirk (1985) are as follows: SV (Subject + Verb), SVO (Subject + Verb + Object), SVA (Subject + Verb + Adverbial), SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement), SVOO (Subject-Verb-Object-Object), SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement), and SVOA (Subject + Verb + Object + Adverbial). The triangulation method/technique was used by the researcher to evaluate the data and determine the most dominant sentence patterns in that album. After analyzing the data using the triangulation method/technique, the researcher found the mostly patterns types that appear in that album. And, based on this research, the researcher concludes that the Pattern 2 is more widely used than the others pattern in the lyrics. The researcher will describe the number of sentence patterns, sentence function and sentence types in the album.

Table 11. Final Total of Sentence Patterns of Only Child Album

Songs Titles	Sentence Pattern						
	Pattern 1	Pattern 2	Pattern 3	Pattern 4	Pattern 5	Pattern 6	Pattern 7
Only Child	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Matter to You	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
House with No Mirrors	2	3	2	-	-	-	1
Lie	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hypochondriac		1	2	2	-	1	-
Is It Just Me?	1	7	-	1	-	-	-
Santa's Real		4	-	1	-	-	-
Someone You Hate	1	7	1	1	-	-	-
Until It Happens to You	-	5	-	-	2	-	-
High Scholl Me	-	7	-	2	-	-	-
Total	5	38	5	16	3	1	1

Discussion

The discussion of the results of the analysis is summarized by the researcher. The variety and frequency of sentence patterns identified in the lyrics of the song. it is found that arises substandart English word such as *cause, ain't, kinda*. The analysis revealed that the lyrics contained seven different sentence patterns, specifically: Pattern 1 appeared 5 times, Pattern 2 was found 38 times, Pattern 3 occurred 5 times, Pattern 4 16 appeared 16 times, pattern 5 was found 3 times, pattern 6 appeared 1 times and Pattern 7 appeared 1 times. This shows that the songwriter employed a range of syntactic structures, contributing to the richness and flexibility of the lyrics.



The dominance of Pattern 2 in the lyrics is particularly notable, with 38 occurrences, making it the most frequently used sentence structure. This pattern likely reflects the songwriter's preference for a certain grammatical construction that best supports the rhythm, flow, and message of the song. Pattern 2 often corresponds to subject + verb + complement/modifier structures, which are commonly used in everyday communication. This suggests that the lyrics aim to be accessible and relatable, using familiar sentence forms that listeners can easily understand and connect with.

Additionally, the presence of multiple sentence patterns indicates the writer's skill in crafting varied and engaging lines, rather than relying on repetitive forms. The diversity in structure could also serve to emphasize emotional shifts, narrative progression, or highlight key ideas within the song. Therefore, it can be concluded that the lyrics make use of the majority of the available sentence pattern categories, and the frequent use of Pattern 2 highlights its importance in shaping the linguistic and stylistic character of the song.

Analyzing sentence structure allows us to understand how each sentence contributes to the overall meaning of the song. In the analyzed album, declarative and imperative sentence functions were found. Declarative sentences provide clear descriptions, while imperative sentences are commands or requests, often lacking an explicitly stated subject. These structures focus the listener's attention on the action or desire being expressed. Identifying and analyzing sentence functions reveals how the form of the sentence contributes to the meaning, even without considering broader context. This aligns with Traditional Grammar's principles, which focus on the surface structure and formal function of the sentence to interpret meaning.

## CONCLUSION

The syntactic analysis used in this study uses tree diagrams to show the structure of a few chosen sentences from Sasha Sloan's "Only Child" album's lyrics. The analysis is grounded in Randolph Quirk's theories of sentence patterns and functions. Through this approach, the researcher identified seven distinct sentence patterns, with pattern 2 emerging as the most dominantly used structure throughout the lyrics. In the analyzed album, declarative and imperative sentence functions were found.

Sentence structure analysis helps understand how each sentence contributes to the overall meaning of the song. Declarative sentences provide clear descriptions, while imperative sentences are commands or requests, often lacking an explicitly stated subject. These structures focus the listener's attention on the action or desire being expressed.

Identifying and analyzing sentence functions reveals how the form of the sentence contributes to the meaning, aligning with Traditional Grammar's principles, which focus on the surface structure and formal function of the sentence to interpret meaning.

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