

**A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE OF SONG
LYRICS “FIGHT SONG” BY RACHEL PLATTEN**

SKRIPSI

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By:

SATRIADI
NPM. 1402050215



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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

BERITA ACARA

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara



Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Jumat, Tanggal 19 Oktober 2018, pada pukul 09.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama : Satriadi
NPM : 1402050215
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Structure of Song Lyrics "Fight Song" by Rachel Platten

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Ketua  Sekretaris 

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd. Dra. Hj. Syamsuurnita, M.Pd

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Khairil, S.Pd, M. Hum

1. 

2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M. Hum

2. 

3. Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum

3. 



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Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap : Satriadi
N.P.M : 1402050215
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : A Syantactical Analysis of Sentence Structure of Song Lyrics "Fight Song" by Rachel Platten

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, 11 Oktober 2018

Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing


Yayuk Hayulina, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Wakil Dekan I

Ketua Program Studi


Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

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N.P.M : 1402050215
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : A Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Structure of Song Lyrics "Fight Song" By Rachel Platten

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Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris


Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Nama Lengkap : Satriadi
 N.P.M : 1402050215
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : A Syntactical Analysis of Sentence Structure of Song Lyrics "Fight Song" By Rachel Platten

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10/8/2018	Chapter II Historical framework	
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Diketahui oleh:
 Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.)

Medan, 11 Oktober 2018

Dosen Pembimbing

(Yayuk Hayulina Manurung, S.Pd, M.Hum)

ABSTRACT

Satriadi, “ A Syntactical Analysis of Sentences Structure of Song Lyrics “ Fight Song” by Rachel Platten. Skripsi, English Education Program, Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera utara, Medan.2018.

This study focused on the Sentence Structure contained in song lyrics Fight Song by Rachel Platten in her wildfire album. In this study researcher used a syntactic approach. The sentence structure contained in this study is divided into four sentences, they are (1) Simple sentence, (2) Compound sentence, (3) complex sentence and (4) Compound-Complex sentence. The study was conducted by using qualitative analysis. Data was taken from Song lyrics “ Fight Song,Stand by You and Better Place” on the Wildfire album by Rachel Platten. The researcher analyzed the sentence structure by using theory of tree diagram, where the researcher first analyzed the type of sentence in the song lyrics and then described it in the form of a tree diagram. From the results of the study, researcher found there were 30 Simple sentence, 3 Compound sentence, 1 Complex sentence, and 3 Compound- Complex sentence on song lyrics Fight Song. And then, 5 Simple sentence, 2 Compound sentence, 23 Complex sentence and 6 Compound-Complex sentence on song lyrics Stand by You. Then 12 Simple sentence, 5 Compound sentence, 12 Complex sentence on song lyrics Better Place.and then there are two kinds of sentences that did not have the correct sentence structure contained in the song lyrics. That were “ *like a small on the ocean sending big waves on the motion* and then “ *wrecking ball inside my inside my brain*”. The conclusion of this study was the researcher succeeded in completing the study using the tree diagram method in syntax analysis to analyze the sentence struture in the song lyrics. The researcher proposes and hopes to the reader that interests this research can be continued and used as a reference in learning about syntax.

Key word : *Sentence Structure ,Syntactical , Fight Song.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the study

A sentence is a group of words which is usually a grammatically complete statement. A sentence is basically a group of words that are tied together and convey an idea, event or description. The words in English sentence have a certain order and rules regarding ways to either expands or shorten it. The boundaries of a sentence are easily recognized, as it begins with a capital letter and ends a terminal punctuation mark.

Sentence is a syntactic unit composed of basic constituents, which are usually clothed, equipped with conjunctions when necessary and accompanied by intonasifinal (Chaer, 2009: 44). Sentence is a unit of language that is relatively independent, which has the final intonation and consists of clauses. Cook, Elson & Pickett (Marafad, 2012: 62). Meanwhile according to miller(2002:77) that traditional defenitions of sentence talk of grammatical unit up from smaller unit (pharases and clauses).Based on the defeniton implies that the sentence has a certain sort of unity, being grammatically complete, and has a degree of semantic independence which enables it to stand on its own independent of context.

In linguistics,the study about the sentence of language is the syntax. Chomsky (2002: 11) Syntax is the study of principles and the process of how sentences are formed in a particular language. According to Miller (2000) defines “Syntax as the study of how words are placed simultaneously to construct phrases,

how phrases are placed simultaneously to construct larger clauses or phrases, and how clauses are placed simultaneously in the form of a sentence”. Based on the definition of syntax above implies that the syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses to form a sentence based on grammatical rules.

Basically, in making sentences in English as correctly in order to understand it must follow the rules structure (grammar) in making a sentence. Sentence in English, must contain at least the subject and verb or predicate. The sentence in English is arranged based on grammar rules. Grammar can determine whether a sentence has a normative or not. With the grammar, the parsing process can be done quickly by matching the right rules to form the structure of a sentence (Khusaini, 2013). Actually it is still the debate what the literary works especially the songs are have to be bound by the rules of linguistics. There are some opinions saying that the literature is the expression of idea so literary works supposed to be free from the rules of linguistics. On the other hand argues that, as long as the literary works still use language, the rules of must also be obeyed

The writer chose the wildfire album because this album has scored success in various parts of the world, topping top 10 in America, UK, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Slovakia, and others. In Indonesia this album is also very popular, with the songs which is enjoyed by the listener of music in Indonesia. With songs “ Fight Song, Stand by you, and better place make this Album still favored by music lovers.

Wildfire is the third studio album and the first major record label debut album by American singer and songwriter Rachel Platten. It was released on January 1, 2016 by Columbia Records and Sony Music Entertainment. The album debuted at number five on the US Billboard 200, with 45,000 album-equivalent units (29,000 from pure album sales) in its first week. On March 9, 2016, the album was certified gold by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA) for combined sales and streaming equivalent units of 500,000 units. The album includes "fifteen songs". The writer chose three song titles from the album to be analyzed, they are "Fight Song, Stand by You, and Better Place".

The writer found the errors in the lyrics of the song from Rachel Platten in the Wildfire album. The errors in the lyrics of the song are found in one of the songs on the album, especially in the lyrics of the song "Fight Song". Some lyrics do not have a sentence structure correctly, it is caused by the way a sentence is not intact so as to make the sentence to be cut or divided into several sentences that cause errors in the lyrics of the song. The errors do not have a verb in the song and the lyrics of the song can not be categorized into dependent and independent sentence types. But this song is really liked by the listener. It is caused by the lyrics of the song that has a meaning that can motivate people.

Based on the phenomena mentioned above, the writer tries to analyze the sentence structure of the song. This study will be focused on describing the types of the sentence structures in the song lyrics.

In this study, the writer selects theory of tree diagrams for analyzing sentence. The writer selects sentence of song lyrics “ fight song, stand by you and better place”. by reachel platten as the object of this study. The song is very interesting to find the types of the sentences (simple, complex and compound sentence) that the writer need in this study.

B. The scope of the Analysis

The main scope of this analysis is sentence structures that portrayed in tree diagram found in song lyrics of album by Rachel platten. And the limitation is the songs lyrics of “ fight song, stand by you, and better place”.

C. The problem of this study

Based on scope that was stated previously, the problems to be analyzed in this thesis are as follows:

1. What types of sentence appear in song lyrics” “ fight song, stand by you, and better place”?
2. How are sentence structures portrayed in tree diagram found in the song lyrics?
3. How many the sentences that do not have the sentence structures corectly in the album?

D. Objective of the analysis

To answer the previous questions there three objectives in doing this analysis namely:

1. To find types of sentences appear on the song lyrics.
2. To describe sentence structures through tree diagram.
3. To find kinds the errors sentence structure in the song lyrics in the album.

E. Significance of the analysis

Theoretically, this analysis will enhance the study of syntax, especially concerning with type of sentences and their structure.

Practically, this analysis will be useful for english department students who are interested in studying syntax. So, they can use this thesis as reference for their analysis.

1. Teacher

Learning as interpreting and understanding reality in a different way. Learning involves comprehending the world by reinterpreting knowledge. That's why the writer hope this study can be used as reference or as model for teacher in teaching and learning process especially in syntax subject on how to analyze sentence structures.

2. In clarifying the importance// of language rules, this website ([http:// www. Harmony.org.uk/book/linguistics_syntax.htm](http://www.Harmony.org.uk/book/linguistics_syntax.htm)) stated that by learning the

rules for connecting words. it is possible to create an infinite number of sentences, all of which are meaningful to a person who knows the syntax. That's why the writer hopes this study will help the student in understanding a text in English especially for those who want to study English in sentence structures.

3. Next Researcher

For the next Researcher. This study can be used as previous study. By referring this study hopefully it can inspire him/her who wants to develop syntax research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SYNTACTICAL THEORY

1. The Understanding of Syntax

In linguistics the word of syntax derived from the Greek language which is a combination of the word "Syn" which means "together" and the word "Taxis" which means "series and the order". Syntax is one of the branches of science in linguistics that learn the rules that determine how words form phrases, clauses, or sentences. Rahardi (2002: 47) said that "Syntax is a branch of the science of the study of the structure of sentences". This can mean the selection of a word or the word's tense, the arrangement of the words and the selection of the punctuation. Syntax is also known as the study of the rules that must be followed to create well-formed phrases, clauses and sentences.

Some linguists also give definitions of syntax. Chomsky defined that "Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages. Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis (Noam Chomsky, 2002: 11). "Syntax is a grammatical tool that deals with how sentences are put together and the relationship between words" (Bryan, 2009)

Miller (2002:56) “Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases,with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and with how clauses are put together to build sentences”.

“Syntax is the grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence. It concerns both words order and agreement in the relationship between words. Syntax is primarily concerned with structure of sentences.”(Knowsley,2004).

From the definitions above the writer concluded that Syntax is branch of linguistic science that studies the rules that determine how words form the phrase and phrases to form sentences.

2. Transformational grammar.

Transformational grammar in the study of linguistic,is part of theory of grammar that describes syntax in term of a set logical rules that can generate all and only the infinite number of grammatical sentences in a language and assigns them all the correct structural description. This theory is used by noam chomsky's theory about syntax. The transformational grammar was proposed by U.S. linguist Noam chomsky in 1957. His work contradicted earlier tenets of structuralism by rejecting the notion that every language is unique. The use of transformational grammar in language analysis assumes a certain number of formal and substantive universal. The transformational process of the syntactic structures according to chomsky's transformational grammar can be best summarized by adding,deleting,moving,and substituting of words. These changes take place through specific rules, which are called transformational rules. In the sent

“viki laughed”

“viki” is a **NP** and **“laughed”** is **VP**

The sentence could change to:

“ the woman laughed”

“ the woman” is the **NP** and **“laughed”** is the **VP**

You can extended the sentence to:

“viki who lives near me laughed”

“viki who lives near me” is the **NP**. and **“laughed”** is the **VP**

Expanding the sentence:

“viki who lives near me laughed loudly”

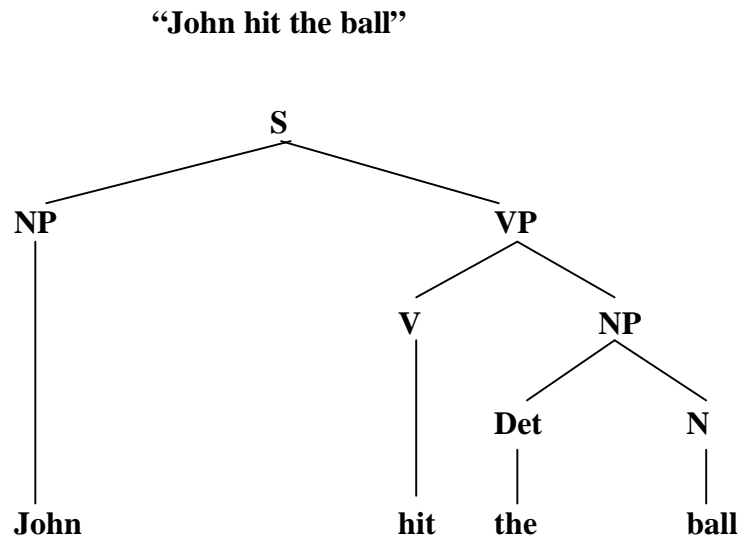
The NP consists of **“ vicki who lives near me”** and the **VP** is **laughed loudly”**.

In generative/transformational grammar there are three important aspects of sentences structure:

1. The linear order of words from left to right
2. The categorization of words into parts of speech
3. The groupings of words.

In the framework of transformational grammar, the structure of sentence is represented by phrase structure trees, otherwise known as phrase markers or tree diagram. Such trees provide information about the sentence they represent

by showing the hierarchical relations between their components parts. For instance:



B. THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH SYNTAX

a. Word Class.

In traditional grammar, a word class / part of speech is a category of words (or more generally, of lexical items) which have similar grammatical properties. Words that are assigned to the same part of word class/ part of speech generally display similar behavior in term of syntax-they play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentence-and sometimes in terms of morphology, in that they undergo inflection for similar properties. Commonly listed english word class/part of speech are; Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection, and sometimes Numeral, Article or Determiner.

Noun

A noun is word used to name a person,place,or thing. A noun can function in a sentence as a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, a subject complement,an object complement, an appositive, an adjective and an adverb.examples: *cat,horse,mother,indonesia,person,place,thing or idea* usually preceded by articles or demonstratives. According to Tallerman (2011: 33) defines noun as the term of a person, place or thing. Moreover, Aarts (2000: 26) said that “ nouns are identified as words that indicate people, animals, thing, or places.”. This defenition enables us to identify jim, dog, teacher, chair, london, etc. Noun in english can be classified into two types,namely:

Concrete nouns refer to things which you can sense. Concrete nouns can be classified into:

- **Proper nouns** are capitalized, as they refer to one person, place, thing, or idea in particular. They can be names of people, months, days, organization, buildings, etc. Example are: *jane,star wars,new york, march, Friday, girl, scout, and statue of liberty*.
- **Common nouns** are used to name all member of a class or group. Like *stream, air, boy, girl, light, lamp, gun, whale, love, etc.*
- **Countable and uncountable noun.**

Coutable nouns are those that refer to something that can be counted. They have both singular and plural forms. Example: *cat/cats, woman/women, country/countries*.

Uncountable nouns are nouns which can't be counted. Example: *information, advice, milk, water, rice, snow, hair, rain, stress, happiness, etc.*

- **Collective nouns** refer to a group of objects. They are like a collection or units. It can have more than one unit, they may appear as singular and plural. Example: *one family/ two families, one school/two schools.* Other collective nouns are : *team, faculty, army, crowd, people, nation, etc.*

Abstract nouns refer to ideas or qualities. Such as: *beautiful, liberty, truth, marry, happy, sad, good, cruel, stingy, deny, etc.*

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that replaces or stand for ("pro"= for) a noun.

Examples: he, she, it. Pronoun can be divided into six types; they are:

1. **Personal pronoun:** these show whether a person is represented as speaking, being spoken to, or spoken of; *I, me, you, he, she, her, It, us, they, them.*
2. **Possessive pronouns:** these show possession; *mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs,*
3. **Reflexive pronouns:** these identify " self"; *myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.*
4. **Relative pronouns:** these relate to an antecedent, or a preceding noun or phrase; *who, whose, whom, what, that, which.*

5. **Interrogative pronouns:** These are used in asking questions; *who, which, what*.
6. **Indefinite pronouns:** These forms refer to no one person or thing in particular; *each, every, either, neither, all, few, some, several, one, other, another, none, both, such*.

Verb

A verb is used to show an action or a state of being. Yule (2010: 82) said that “ verbs are words refer to several kinds of actions (go, talk) and states (be, have) including people and things in events (Ann is sick and she need to go to the hospital)”. Tallerman (2011: 33) also said that “ verb communicate an event, action, process or state” . According to the object they are requiring, verb can be:

1. **Transitive verbs:** verbs which have direct objects (no preposition are needed to connect verb and object); He *sees the house*. We *believe you*.
2. **Intransitive verbs:** verbs which do not have a direct objects. This includes both intransitive verbs which take an indirect object (usually with a preposition), such as “I *spoke to him*”, and intransitive verbs which have no object at all, such as “ I *aged slowly*”.

There are three types of verbs, namely:

1. Regular verbs end in-ed or – d
2. Irregular verbs change forms, such as write- wrote.
3. Linking verbs express a state of being such as shows and appear.

Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun. In English adjectives precede the noun they describe. Aarts (2001: 32) declares only some adjectives as words that can modify nouns: a beautiful, spring, a careless attitude, a constructive criticism, an unsavoury lecturer, a green car, an impertinent remark, etc. Meanwhile according to Morley (2000: 39), Adjective in traditional grammar is “A describing word, which has the position of ascribing an attribute to a noun. Example of adjectives include: pretty, red, old, nice, large, etc. An adjective can be classified into four types.

1. **A possessive adjective** is similar to a possessive pronoun, but it modifies a noun or a noun phrase.
2. **Demonstrative adjectives** is identical to a demonstrative pronoun, but it is used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrase.
3. **An interrogative adjective** is like an interrogative pronoun, but it modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own.
4. **An indefinite adjective** is similar to an indefinite pronoun. It modifies a noun, pronoun, and noun phrase.

Adverb

An adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb. Yule (2010: 82) states that “adverbs are words used, usually with verbs, to give more information about actions, states and events (slowly, yesterday). Several adverbs (really, very) are also used with adjectives to modify information about things (really

large objects move slowly. She had a really difficult assignment last week)”. The example of adverbs: carefully, quickly, wisely. Also sometimes modifies an adjective. (“ she was very tall” . ” ‘very’ is an adverb modifying ‘ tall,’ which in turn an adjective is modifying ‘ she’.) adverb usually, but not always, end in “_ly”. (however, not every word ending in “ly” is an adverb ; “ friendly,” for example, is an adjective).

Preposition

Literally a preposition is a word that indicates the relationship of a noun (or noun phrase) to another word. Yule (2010:82) states that “ prepositions are words (at, in, on, near, with, without) used with nouns in phrase giving information about time(at five o’clock, in the morning), place (on the table, near the window) and other relations (with a knife without a thought) including actions and things. The Examples of preposition are to, at, with, for, against, across. Noun and pronoun most often follow preposition. Examples of prepositions include: about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at before, behind, below, beneath, beside(s), between, beyond, but, by, concerning, down, during except, for, from, in(to), like, of, off, on, over, past, since, through (out), toward, under (neath),until, unto, uo, with, within, without.

Conjunction

Conjunctions are words that connect two words, phrase or sentence. Coordinating conjunction connect two independent clauses (sentences that can stand alone) together, while subordinating conjunction combine a subordinate to a

principal element in the sentence. “Conjunctions are word (and, but, because, when) used to create corelations and denote relationships between events (Ann’s sister was so kind and beautiful but she’s very lazy when her mother invited her to studied)” (Yule, 2010: 82). The Examples of coordinating conjunctions include: and, or, nor, but, for. Examples of subordinating conjunctions include: after, although, as, as if, as much as, as though, because, before, how, if, in order that, provided,since, than, that, though, unless, until, when, where, while.

Interjection

An interjection is word that express emotion and has no grammatical relation to other words in the sentence. Yule (2010: 45) states that “ interjections are normally described as those words which are used to express the speaker’s exclamation or emotional reactions but which have no further lexical content like as : ah, ouch, dear, wow, alas, nonsense, hey, hell, aha,als, etc.

b. Phrase structure.

Phrase structure rules are a type of rewrite rule used to describe a given language's syntax and are closely associated with the early stages of transformational grammar, being first proposed by Noam Chomsky in 1957. They are used to break down a natural language sentence into its constituent parts, also known as syntactic categories, including both lexical categories (parts of speech) and phrasal categories. Chaer (2007) defines Phrases as grammatical units in the form of a combination of words that are non-predictable, or commonly called a combination of words that populate one of the syntactic functions in a sentence..

A phrase does not have a subject or a verb, so it cannot stand alone as independent unit. Phrase may be classified by the type of the head they take :

1. Noun phrase (NP) with a noun as its head. For instance: the black cat, a beautiful girl, etc.
2. Verb phrase (VP) with a verb as its head. For instance: eat cheese, jump up and down.
3. Adjective phrase (AP) with an adjective as its head: for instance: full of toys, with green dress.
4. Adverbial phrase (AdvP) with an adverb as its head. For instance: very carefully, Never stop caring, All together now. with louder voice.
5. Prepositional phrase (PP) with a preposition as its head. For instance: in love, over the rainbow.

c. Clause structure

The Clause is a Syntactic unit in the form of a predicative word sequence constructed. That is, in the construction there is a component of a words or phrase, which functions as a subject, as an object, and as a description (Chaer 2007: 231). There are two types of clauses: independent and subordinate (dependent). An independent clauses consists of a subject verb and also demonstrates a complete thought : for example, “ i am sad.” A dependent clause consists of a subject and a verb, but demonstrate an incomplete thought: for example, “ Because i had to really move.” There are main types of dependent clause:

1. A noun clause typically acts as the subject of a verb or as the object of a verb or preposition. For examples:
 - I keep thinking about what happened yesterday.
 - I imagine that they are having a good time.
 - What you say is not as important as how you say it.

2. An adjectival clause modifies a noun phrase. In English, adjectival clauses typically come at the end of their noun phrase. Most adjectival clauses start with the pronouns who, whom, whose, which, that, when, where. For examples:
 - The man I spoke to said otherwise.
 - We have to consider the possibility that he is lying to us.
 - The traffic is never light on the days when I am in a hurry.

3. An adverbial clause typically modifies its entire main clause; at the beginning of a sentence, in the middle of a sentence, and at the end of a sentence. For examples:
 - Wherever Jane goes, she leaves a broken heart behind
 - Tom liked the meal more than Tim did because he is greedy
 - Jack wanted to quit because he was bored with his old job.

d. Sentence structure

“Sentence structure may ultimately be composed of many parts, but the foundation of each sentence is the subject and the predicate. The subject is a word or a group of words that functions as a noun; the predicate is at least a verb and

possibly includes objects and modifiers of the verb (Lara Robbins:2007). In sentences there are differences between the deep and surface structure. The surface structure of a sentence is its grammatical form, while the deep structure is understood as its meaning.

According to Ann (2004 :1) a sentence in standard written English has certain essential requirements:

- Each a new sentence must begin with capital letter.
- A sentence must end with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point.
- A sentence must contain a subject that is only stated once.
- A sentence must contain a complete verb phrase, containing any auxiliary verbs; is, were, has, will, etc.
- A sentence must contain standard word order.
- A sentence must have one independent clause as the focus of attention of linguists.

Dealing with syntax, where, in order to analyze sentences structure, specific methods and symbols had to be introduced. This where syntax tree diagram comes in, and it is utilized to perform the analysis.

e. Tree diagram.

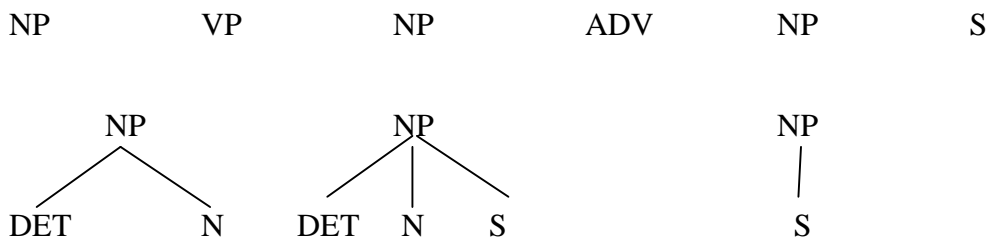
Tree diagrams are the other way of graphically representing the sentence structure. Syntax and tree diagrams- the two seem to belong to different worlds altogether, the fact is that syntax tree diagrams can help you understand the grammatical structure of a sentence in a better and easier way. Wayne (2009) defined “syntax is an important part of language and is usually difficult to grasp”. According to Carnie (2000: 31) claims that the theory of tree diagrams is a sentence analysis by using the internal hierarchical structure of sentences as generated by a set of rules. Moreover, Yule (2010: 99) says that one of the most normal ways to make a visual representation of syntactic structure is through tree diagrams. A syntax tree diagram can also be used to understand the different types of sentence structure in a language. Sometimes you find that a sentence is ambiguous and the meaning is not clear. A syntax tree diagram can help you understand these ambiguous sentences too.

Tree diagrams, also known as analytical trees, systematic tree diagrams or hierarchy diagrams, are the structural representations of a topic. They convert ideas into charts and graphs. The functioning of a tree diagram is similar to the tree functions. It consists of multiple choices or sub-parts, which come under one broad category. Syntactic trees give a clear representation of the syntactic makeup of a sentence (Wayne, 2009). By observing a sentence which has been “broken down” into its constituents by means of a syntactic tree, we can see how each part acts on the others to fit together as a meaningful sentence. This is particularly useful for teachers and learners of a language.

Sentence structures that are portrayed in tree diagram can be drawn in two ways according to Robert (1997: 101) they are:

1. Top-down derivation of sentence.
2. Bottom-up diagramming of sentences.

But in this thesis, the writer chose top-down derivation of sentences in drawing tree diagram. The rules are:



1) Kinds of Sentence.

According to Haryono and Bryan (2008 : 384) states that There are four kinds of sentence based on their purpose: declarative, exclamatory, interrogative, imperative:

1. Declarative a *declarative sentence or declaration*, the most common type, commonly makes a statement: *I am going home.*
2. Interrogative an *interrogative sentence or questions* is commonly used to request information – *when are you to work?* – but sometimes not; see rhetorical questions.

3. An exclamatory sentence or *exclamation* is generally a more emphatic form of sentence: *what a wonderful day this is!*
4. An imperative sentence or *command* tells someone to do something: *go to work at 7: 30 tomorrow morning.*

2) Form of Sentence

The classification of sentence by forms is based on the number and kind of clauses within sentences. Clauses are also grammatical forms which maybe defined in the same way as sentence. There are two kinds of clauses:

1. Independent clauses: a subject and predicate that can stand on its own a sentence.
2. Dependent or subordinate clauses: part of a sentence that cannot stand on its own, usually introduced by a subordinating conjunction.

One traditional scheme for classifying English sentence is by the number and types of finite clauses. There are four types of sentences:

1. Simple Sentence

A simple sentence is a sentence structure that contains one independent clauses and no dependent clauses. Basically, it has one subject and one verb but there is simple sentence with compound subject or compound verb.

The sentence called compound subject when it has two or more subject the individual subjects in compound subject are joined by a

coordinator conjunction beside that a compound verb is used when two verb are needed to explain the action taken by the subject.

1. The ice on the river melts quickly under the warm march sun.
2. Juan and Arturo play football every afternoon.(It contains a compound subject).
3. Alicia goes to the library and studies every day. (Iy contains a compound verb).

2. Compound sentence

A compound sentence is composed of at least two independent clauses. It does not require a dependent clause. The clause are joined by a coordinating conjunction(with or without a comma), a correlative conjunction (with or without a comma), or a semicolon that fuctions as a conjunction.

The examples of compound sentence ; *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so,* punctuation, or both:

1. I tried to speak spanish, *and* my friend tried to speak english.
 2. Jane is clever in the school, *but* her brother is lazy to do anything.
 3. It is going to rain, *so* it is better staying at home.
3. A complex sentence consists of one or more independent clauses with at least one deoendent clauses. A dependent clauses starts with a subordinating conjunctions. Examples: *that, because, although, where, which, since.*

1. I don't like dogs that bark at me when i go past. (one independent clauses and two dependent clauses).
2. You can write on paper, although a computer is better. (one independent clauses and one dependent clauses).
3. None of the students were injured whern the tree feel through the school roof. (One independent clause and one dependent clause).
4. A compound- complex sentence consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clauses.
 1. I don't like dogs, and my sister doesn't like cats because they make her sneeze. (two independent clauses and one dependent clause).
 2. You can write on paper, but using a computer is better as you can easily correct your mistakes. (two independent clauses and one dependent clause).
 3. A tree fell onto the school roof in a storm, but none of the students was injured although many of them were in classrooms at the top of the building. (two independent clauses and one dependent clause).

f. Sentence Elements

1) Subject and Predicate

A normal sentence in english usually contains at least three elements:

Subject, verb, and object. For example:

Subject	Verb	Object
The cat	Eats	The goldfish
John	Likes	football
Mary	Chose	The wallpaper

The subject is usually a noun- a word that names a person, place, or thing. The something or someone that the sentence is about is called the subject of the sentence.

Predicate is syntactical name marking/identifying the verb used to express the action or the state of the subject. The predicate contains information about someone or something that is the subject. The verb (or predicate) usually follows the subject and identifies an action or a state of being.

2) **Object and complement**

An object receives the action and usually follows the verb. The object is syntactical element which suffers, directly or indirectly, the action/ state expressed by predicate. Object be divided into:

1. A direct object is a noun or pronoun that receives the action. For examples:
 5. John jumper no longer fits *him*.
 6. She can invite *whomever* she wants.
2. An indirect object tells to or for whom something is done. For examples:
 - Bill gave *us* a pair of sock.

- Jane gives a letter to *me*.

The term complement is used with different meanings. The core meaning of complement is a word, phrase, or clause which necessary in a sentence to complete its meaning. Complement can be classified into two; they are:

1. Subject complement tells more about the subject by means of the verb. The pattern is subject + verb+ complement. For instance:
 - Mr Jenner is *management consultant*.
 - She looks *ill*.
2. Object complement tells more about the object by means of the verb. The pattern is subject + Verb + Object + Complement. For instance:
 - We elected him *chairman*.
 - We paints the house *white*.

RELEVANCE STUDY

In accomplishing this thesis with entitled A syntactical analysis of sentence structures of song lyrics “ Fight Song , Stand by you, and better place” by Rachel Platten, the writer consulted some relevance study that related to this study. Previous related studies on the syntactic analysis about sentence have been carried out by a number of researchers. A research was conducted by Rachmawati (2003) under the title on Analysis on sentence patterns used in David Foster’s songs. From the result of analysis, she found nineteen sentence patterns. The nineteen sentence patterns are presented as follows : 1) S consists of NP + VP, 2) S consists of Conj + VP, 3) S consists of ADV P + NP VP, 4) S consists of Conj +

ADV P + VP, 5) S consists of ADV + VP, 6) VP consists of AUX + Vt + NP, 7) VP consists of AUX + Vt + ADV P + NP, 8) S consists of Conj1 + Conj2 + NP + VP, 9) PP consists of PREP + NP + ADV P, 10) S consists of ADV P + NP, 11) PP consists of ADV P + PREP + NP, 12) VP consists of AUX + Vi + Vt + NP, 13) VP consists of AUX + BE + PRED, 14) S consists of Conj + ADV P + VP + NP + VP, 15) Vp consists of AUX + Vt + NP + PP + ADV P, 16) S consists of Conj + PP + S, 17) S consists of Conj + VP + NP, 18) NP consists of PRON + PP, and 19) VP consists of AUX + Vt + NP + Conj + VP.

Moreover, Luthfiani (2006) in her thesis entitled *A Syntactical Analysis on Kelly Clarkson's Songs by Using tree Diagram*. In her analysis, she explained about the lyrics of Kelly Clarkson's songs. From the result of analysis, she found eleven sentence patterns of Kelly Clarkson's song. The eleven sentence patterns are presented as follows : 1) S consists of NO + VP, 2) S consists of Conj + NP + VP, 3) S consists of VP, 4) S consists of Conj + ADV P + NP + NP, 5) S consists of ADV P + NP + VP, 6) S consists of PP + NP + VP, 7) S consists of S1 + Conj + S2, 8) S consists of NP1 + NP2 + VP, 9) S consists of ADJ P + PP + NP + VP, 10) S consists of VP1 + Conj + VP2, and 11) S consists of ADJ P + Conj + VP.

In addition, Alvina amaliyah and S.R. Pramudyawardhani (2017) under the title on *A syntactical Analysis on sentence found in the song lyrics of one direction's album "made in the A.M."* The researcher use descriptive method. Their research just analyse simple declarative sentences. They found that there are 82 simple declarative in the song lyrics of One Direction's album "made in the

A.M.” there is a sentence structure that frequently occurs. It is about 19 sentences that have this kind of structure: S + NP + VP in which VP + V + BP. The sentence constituent (represented by the symbol S) consists of two constituents : Noun phrase and Verb phrase. Verb phrase contains Verb and Noun phrase

Based on the explanation above, this study has similarities with the previous study: we analyzed sentence structures of song lyrics using descriptive Qualitative method that portrayed in the form tree diagram. And then we have the similarities in method of collecting data. Then the differences this study with the previous study is their research just focused in simple declarative sentence and then the problem that studied in the study, this study analyse three songs in album wildfire of Rachel Platten.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The research was conducted by using qualitative analysis method. The research method was used to determine the structure of song lyrics “ fight song , stand by you, and better place” by Rachel Platten. This study aimed to describe the form of sentence structures in song lyrics “ fight song ,Stand by you, and better place ” by Rachel Platten. the applied Descriptive qualitative method to make description accurately and systematically To analyze this thesis entitle “ A syntactical Analysis of sentence structure of song lyrics “ Fight Song ,Stand by you, and better place ” by Rachel platten”. The writer used library research that consisted of collecting some books related to the study and information from internet.

B. Source of Data

The data of this research was the song lyrics from Rachel platten’s album entitled wildfire. The data was taken from video of vevo the web that containing about music. From this album the writer had chosen five songs:

1. Stand by you
2. Fight song
3. Better place

C. Data Collecting Method.

The collecting the data the Research follows some steps,they were

1. Browsing and downloading the video fight song, stand by you, better place”,from vevo in youtube.
2. Watching and listening the song of the video fight song and stand by you, and better place.
3. Reading the teks of song lyrics fight song and stand by you, and, better place.
4. Anlyzing the sentence structures of the song lyrics.

D. Data Analyzing Method.

The data analysis method applied in this thesis research was descriptive qualitative method. The process of analyzing the data in this thesis were :

1. Determining the object reserch. The object of this thesis was the song lyrics “fight song and stand by you, and better place” by Reachel Platten.
2. Collecting the data. Data in this reserch was obtained through careful reading the sentence structure of song lyrics.
3. Analyzing the data.: in analyzing sentences structure potrayed in tree diagram.
4. Conclusion and writing research report. After got all the data the last steps was describe all the data so that it would become clearl.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data.

The data of this research was song lyrics “ Fight Song, Stand by you, and Better place” by Rachel Platten. The Song taken from Rachel platten’s album entitled wildfire. The research was focused on Sentence Structure from the song lyrics “ Fight Song. Stand by you, and Better Place’ which potrayed on tree diagram.

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter the writer analyzed type of sentence strutures appearing on the song lyris “ *Fight song, Stand by You, and Bettter Place*”. After the writer analyzed the types sentence on the song lyrics,the writer found there were 30 Simple sentence, 3 compound sentence, 1 complex sentence, and 3 compound complex sentence on song lyrics Fight song. Than, the writer found there were 5 Simple sentence, 2 Compound Sentence, 23 Complex sentence, and 6 Compound Complex sentence on song lyrics Stand by You. In this song the writer didn’t find type Compound Sentence. Than, in the Song lyrics of Better Place, the writer found there were 12 Simple Sentence, 5 Compound Sentence, 12 Complex Sentence.

The writer described types of sentence of each sentence on the song lyrics “ Fight Song, Stand by You, and Better place” in the table below.

NO	Types of Sentence	Fight Song	Stand by you	Better Place	Total
1	Simple Sentence	30	7	12	49
2	Compound Sentence	3	2	5	9
3	Complex Sentence	1	23	12	35
4	Compound-Complex Sentence	3	6	-	9
	TOTAL				104

a. Simple Sentence

The writer only choosed seven types of Simple sentence to be analyzed. The sentences can be seen in appendix 2, precisely Simple sentence table. The result of the analysis can be seen below.

1. like how a single word can make a heart open

The sentence above was included as simple sentence. The sentence showed only consisted of independent sentence with structure “ *like how a single word* “ as “ Noun/Subject, and “ *can* “ as auxiliary, and “ *make* ” as “Verb” and “ *a heart open*” as Complement.

2. this is my fight song

The sentence above only consisted of independent sentence with structure “ *this* ” as Noun/Pronoun “ *is* ” as Verb and “ *fight song* ” as Complement.

3. starting right now i will be strong

The sentence above only consisted of independent sentence with structure “*Starting right now i*” as Subject “will be” as Predicate and “strong” as complement.

4. and i still believe.

The sentence above only consisted of independent sentence or one clause. With structure “*and i still*” as subject and “*believe*” as predicate. event thought the sentence doesn’t has Complement, it has formed the correct sentence, its caused the sentence has had “subject and Predicate”.

5. I will scream them loud tonight.

The sentence above only consisted of one clause or consists of independent sentence. with structure “I” as subject and “will scream” as verb/predicate and “them loud tonight” as Complement.

6. Hands, put your hands in mine

The sentence above only consisted of one clause or consists of independent sentence. with structure “Hands” as Subject/Noun “put” as Predicate/Verb and “your hands in mine” as Complement.

7. I see the whole world in your eyes.

The sentence consisted of independent sentence. with structure “i” as subject/Noun “see” as Predicate/verb and whole world in your eyes as Complement.

b. Compound Sentence

The writer only choosed four types of Compound sentence to be analyzed. The sentences can be seen in appendix 2, precisely in Compound sentence table. The result of the analysis can be seen below.

1. I might only have one match but i can make an explosion.

The sentence above consisted of two clauses or two independent sentences. each clauses was formed by a conjunction. The first clause was “ I might only have one match”, and the sentence was connected by coordinating conjunction “ But” and the second clause was “ I can make an explosion”. Its completly has formed a Compound Sentence.

2. I miss my home but there’s a fire burning in my bonese

The sentence above consisted by two clauses and two independents sentence. each clause was formed by a conjunction.the first clause was “ I miss my home” with structure “I” aas subject/Noun, “Miss” as Predicate/Verb, and “Home” Object/Complement. And than the clause connected with a coordinating Conjunction “ But” and the second Clause “there is a fire in my bones” with

structure “there” as Subject/Pronoun “is” as Predicate/Auxiliary and “a fire burning in my bones” as Object/Complement.

3. We just feel so right so I pour my heart into your hands

The sentence above consisted by two clauses or two independent sentences. “ we just feel so right” as the first clause and than “ I pour my heart into your hands”. The sentence was connected by coordinating conjunction “So”. With the sentence structure “ We just” as Subject , “ feel” as Predicate, and “ so right” as Complement.and than “ so” as Conjunction, “I” as Subject, “Pour” as Predicate” and “ My heart into your hands” as Complement.

4. And the sun paints the skies and the wind sings our song

The sentence above has two clauses or two independent sentence, which each sentence connected by Coordinating conjunction “And”. The sentence structure in the first clause was “ and the sun” as Subject, “Paints” as Predicate, and “The skies” as Object/Complement. Than there was Coordinating conjunction “And” to make the second clause. The structure was “ The wind” as Subject, “ Sings” as Predicate, and “Our song” as Object/Complement. Its completely has made a Compound sentence.

c. Complex Sentence

The writer only choosed five types of Complex sentence to be analyzed. the sentences can be seen in appendix 2, precisely in Complex sentence table. The result of the analysis can be seen as follows.

1. Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through.

The sentence above consisted of one Dependent sentence and one Independent sentence. The sentence showed “Even if we are Breaking Down” was Dependent sentence, started by Subordinating Conjunction “ Even if”. And “ We can find a way to break through” as Independent sentence. automatically it has become a Complex sentence.

2. Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you

The sentence above consisted one Independent sentence and one Independent sentence. The sentence showed “ Love, you are not alone” as Independent sentence. Than connected by a Subordinating Conjunction “ Cause/Because” and I am gonna Stand by you” as Dependent sentence.

3. Oh, truth, I guess truth is what you believe in

The sentence above consisted of two clauses. The sentence above looks like a simple sentence but because the sentence has two clauses which can stand alone. The both sentence was connected by question word(Wh) “ what” to make a complex sentence. the sentence structure was “oh , truth, I guess” as dependent sentence and “ what you believe in” as adverb clause.

4. It's better place since you came along

The sentence above consisted of two clauses with the type of sentence one independent sentence and one dependent sentence. The first clause was “ it's better place” as independent sentence than there was a subordinating

conjunction “ since” to connect to the dependent sentence “ you came along” became complex sentence.

5. Everything’s alright cause it feels like I’ve opened my eyes again

The sentence above consisted of dependent sentence and independent sentence. the sentence showed “ Everything’s alright” and “it feel like” as dependent sentence and than “cause” as subordinating conjunction and “i’ve opened my eyes again” as independent sentence. Thus the sentence above belongs to the complex sentence.

d. Compound-Complex sentence

The writer only choosed two types of Compound-Complex sentence to be analyzed.both the sentences can be seen in appendix 2, precisely in Compound-Complex sentence table. The result of the analysis can be seen below.

1. I’ll play my fight song and I don’t really care if nobody else believes cause I’ve still got alot of fight left in me

The sentence above consisted with three independent sentences and two dependent sentences. Each clauses connected by one coordinative conjunction and two subordtinating conjunction.

The independent sentences were (1) “ I’ll play my fight song” (2) “ I don’t really care” (3) “a lot of fight left in me” and there was “ and” as coordinative conjunction. And than there were two types dependent sentences,they were (1) “ If

nobody else believes” (2) “ cause I have still got” and there were two subordinating conjunction “ If and Cause” on the sentence. its completly has formed a Compound-Complex sentence on the song lyrics.

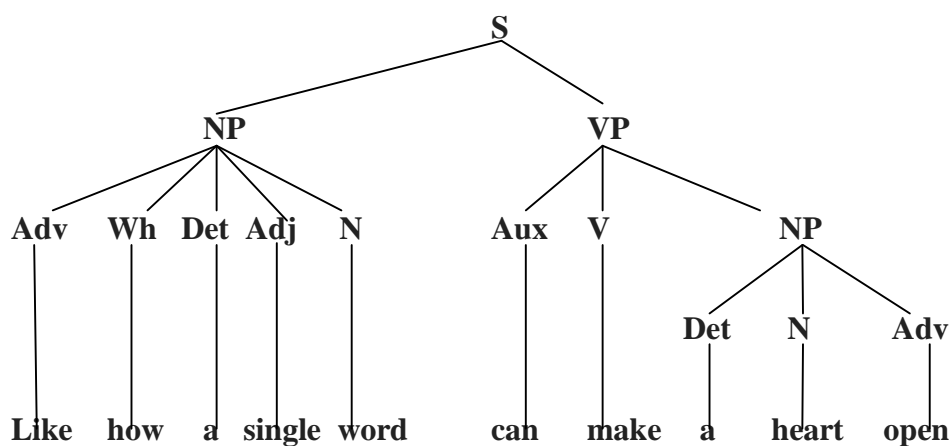
1. And hey, if your wings are broken,please take mine so yours can open too ‘cause I’m gonna stand by you

The sentence above consisted of two indepent sentences and two dependent sentences.and than was connected by two subordinating conjunction and one coordinating conjunction. The independent sentences were (1) “ Please take mine” and connected by “so” as coordinating conjunction (2) “yours can open too”. Than the dependent sentences were “ and hey,if your wings are broken” (2) “ cause i’m gonna stand by you”. its completly has formed a Compound-Complex sentence on the song lyrics.

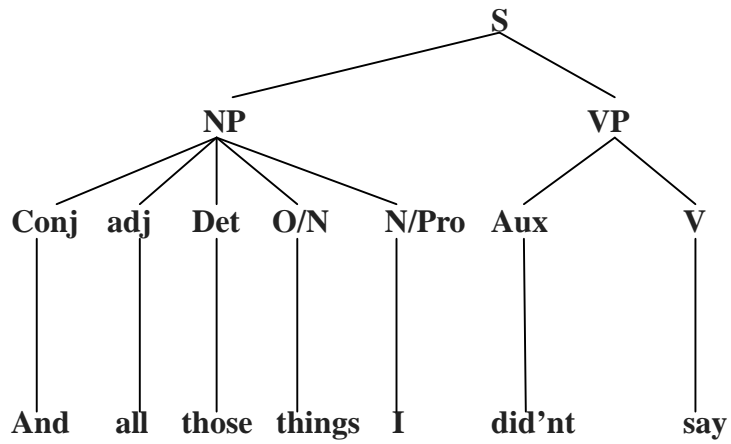
B. The Tree diagram.

a. Simple sentence.

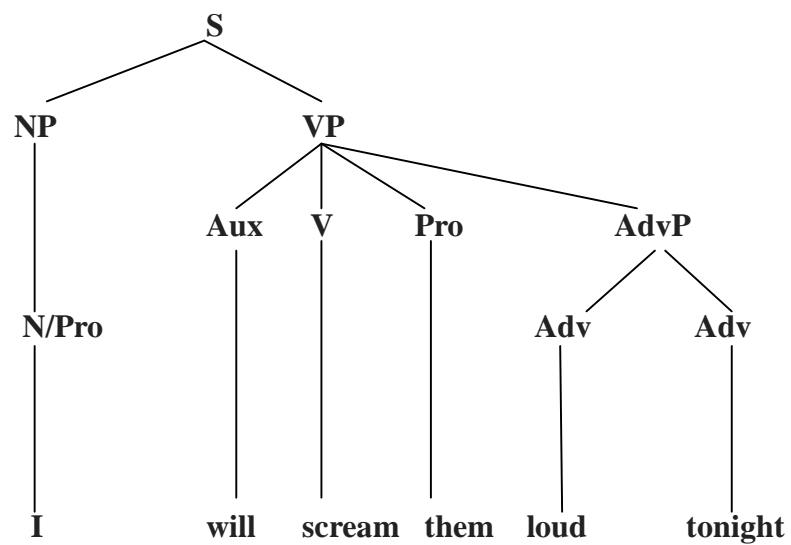
1. like how a single word can make a heart open



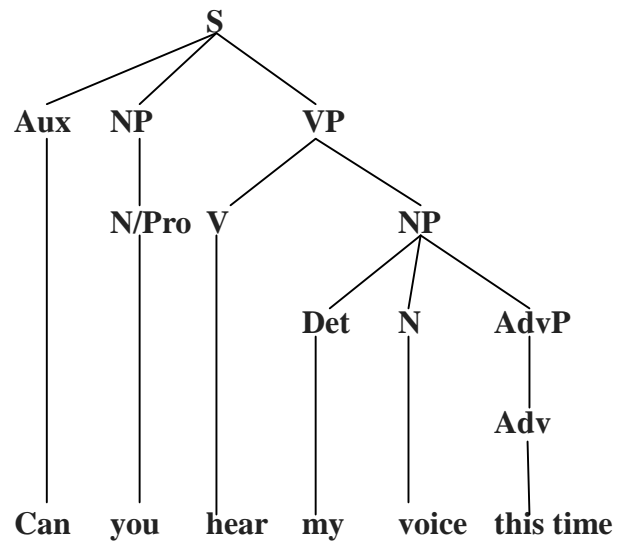
2. and all those things I didn't say



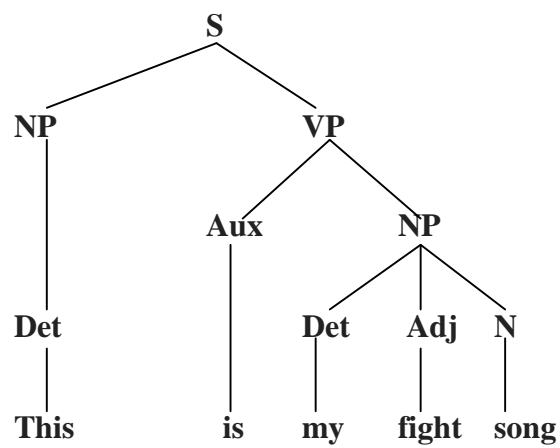
3. I will scream them loud tonight



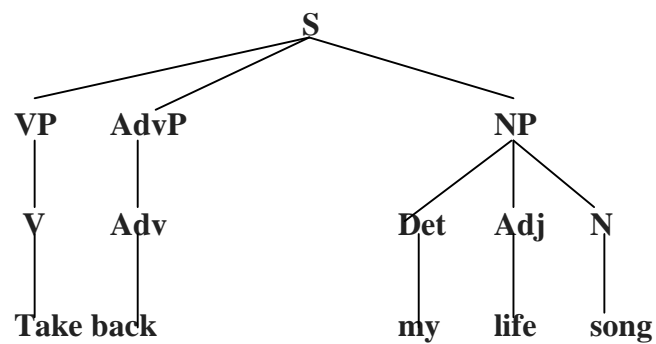
4. Can you hear my voice this time



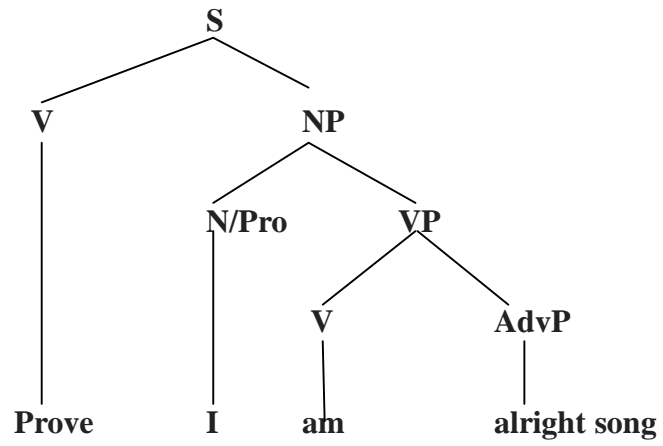
5. This is my fight song



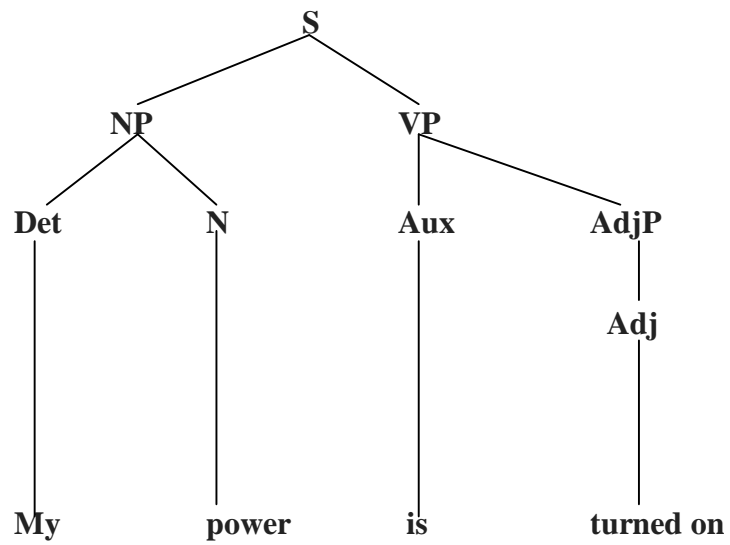
6. Take back my life song



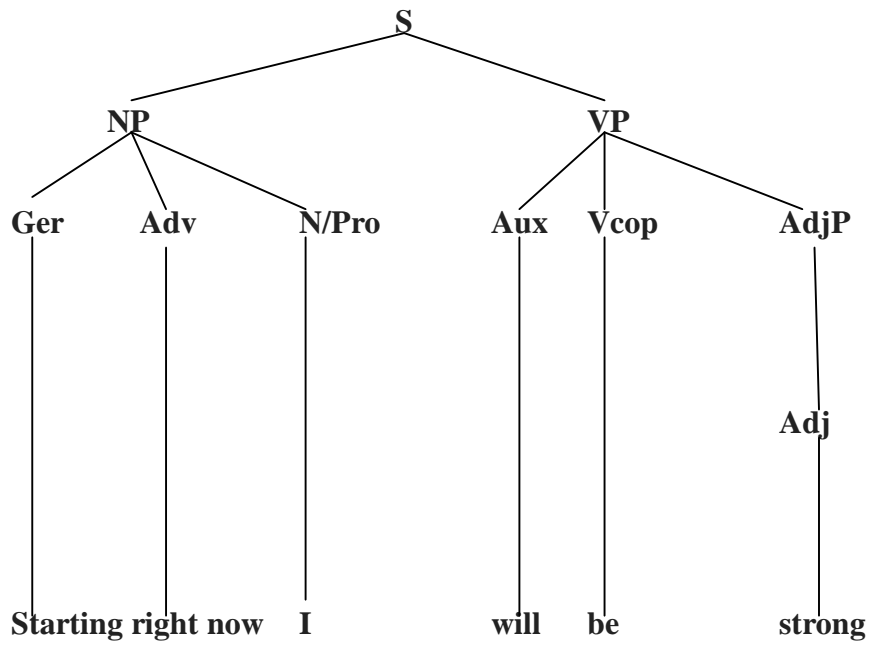
7. Prove I'm alright song



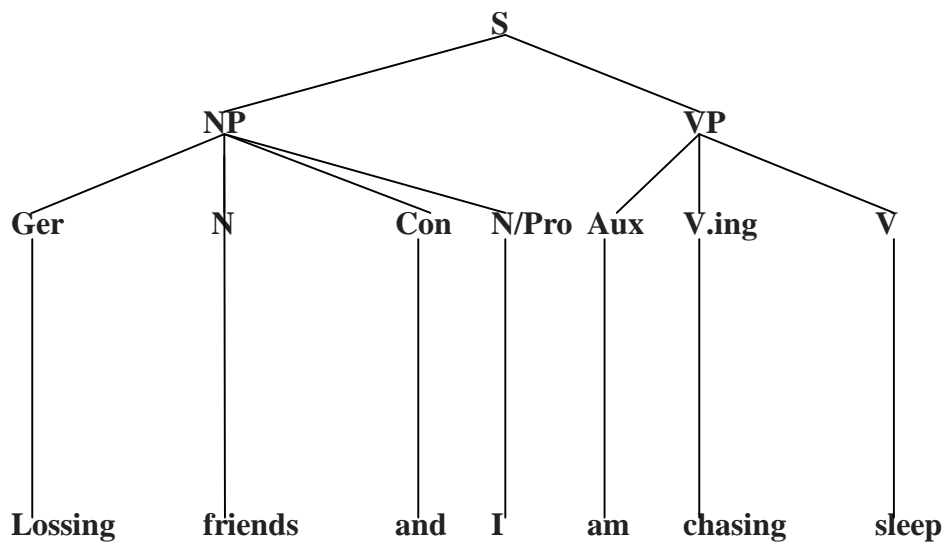
8. My power's turned on



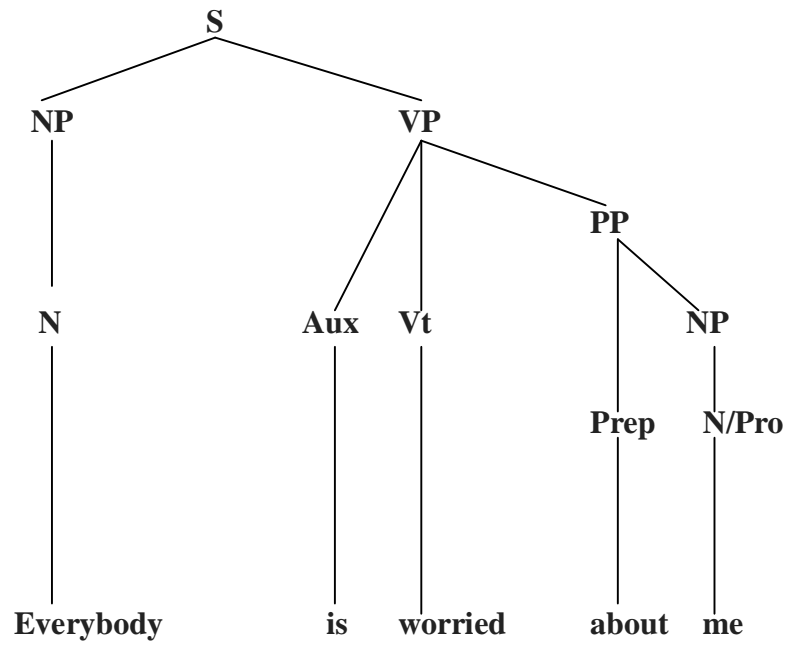
9. Starting right now I'll be strong



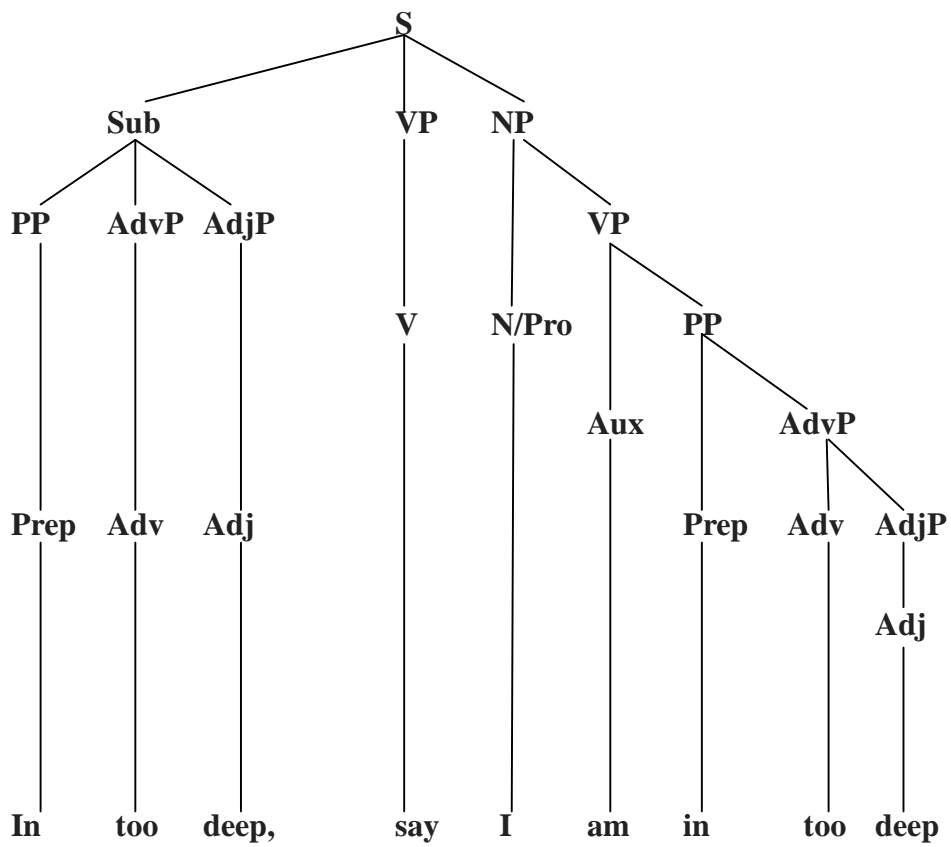
10. losing friends and I'm chasing sleep



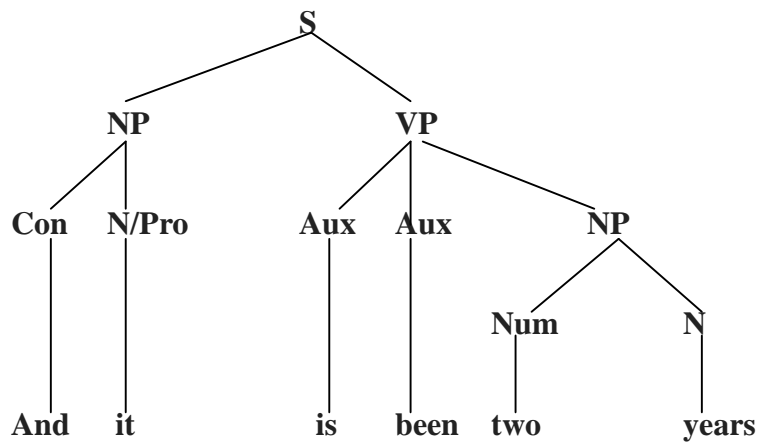
10. Everybody's worried about me



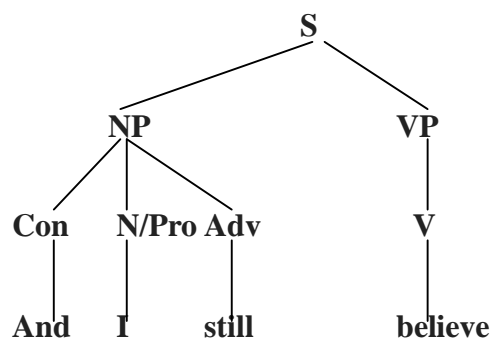
11. In too deep, Say I'm too deep



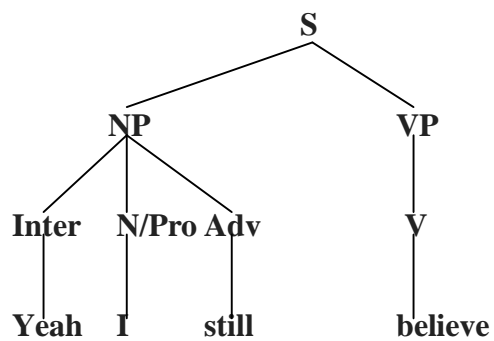
12. And it's been two years



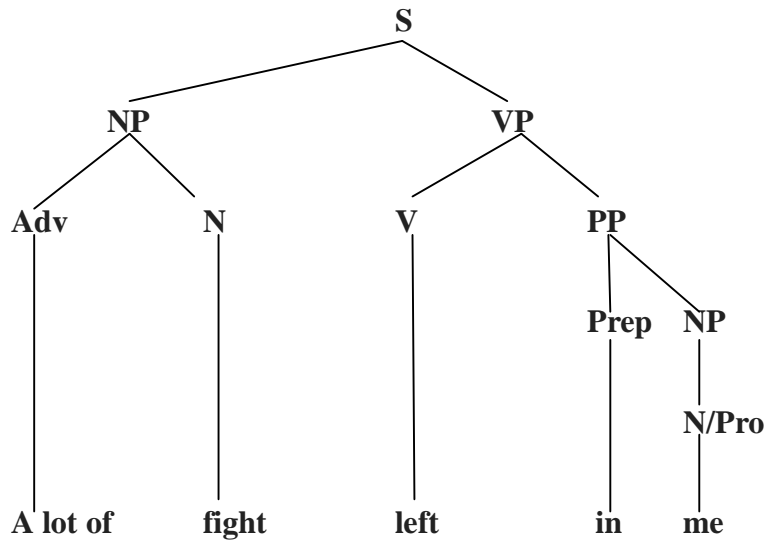
13. And I still believe



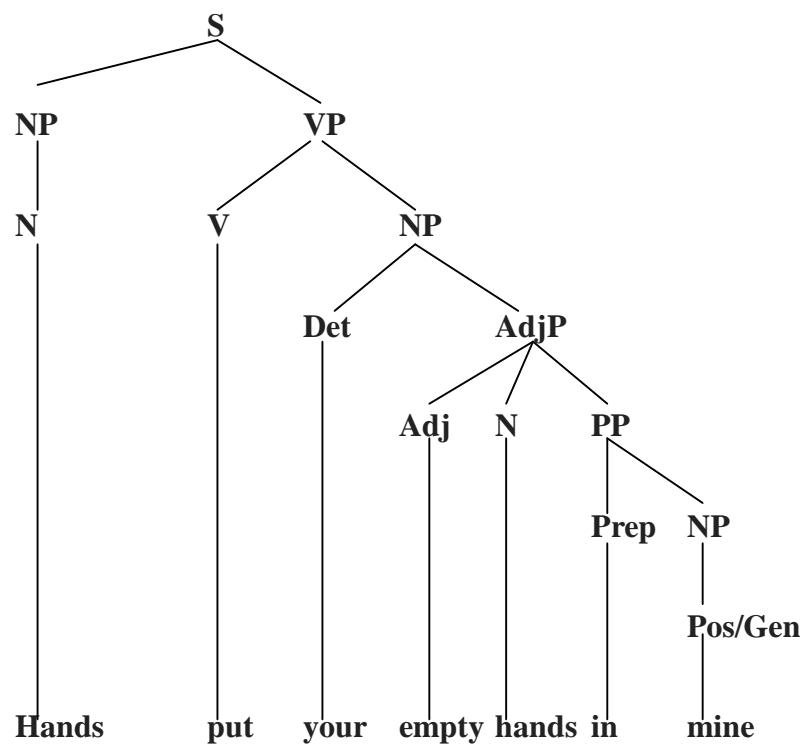
14. Yeah I still believe



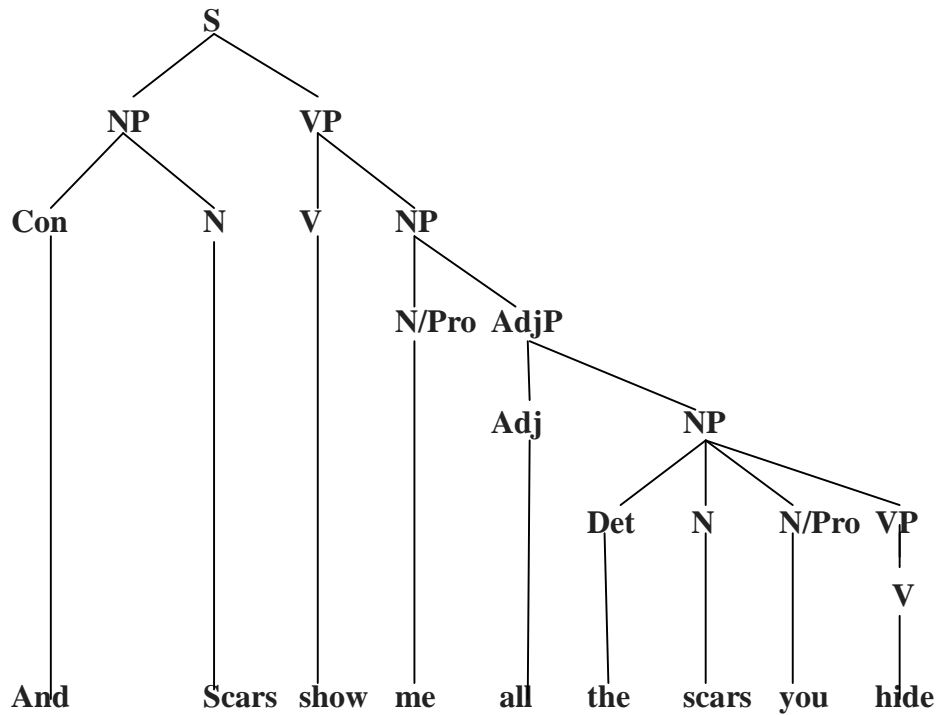
14. A lot of fight left in me



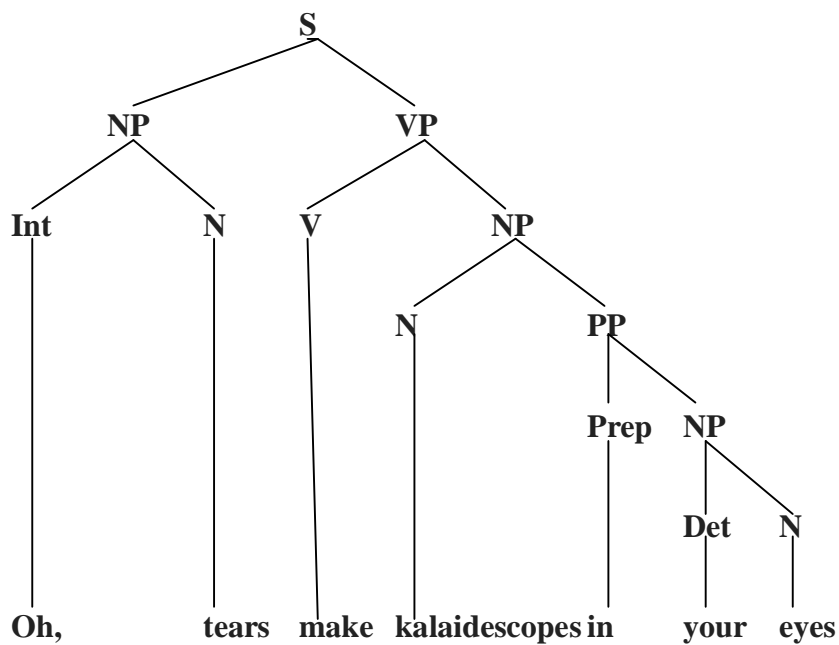
14. Hands, put your empty hands in mine



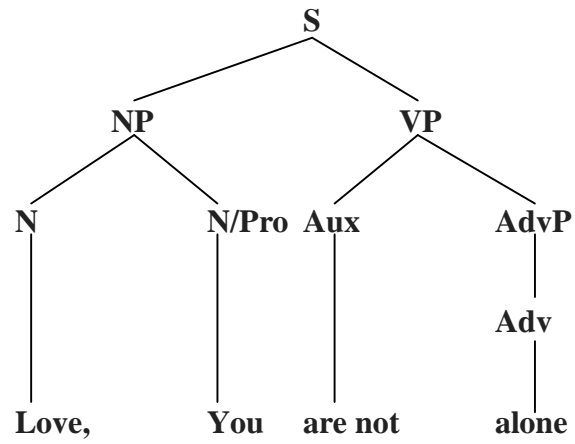
15. and, Scars, show me all the scars you hide



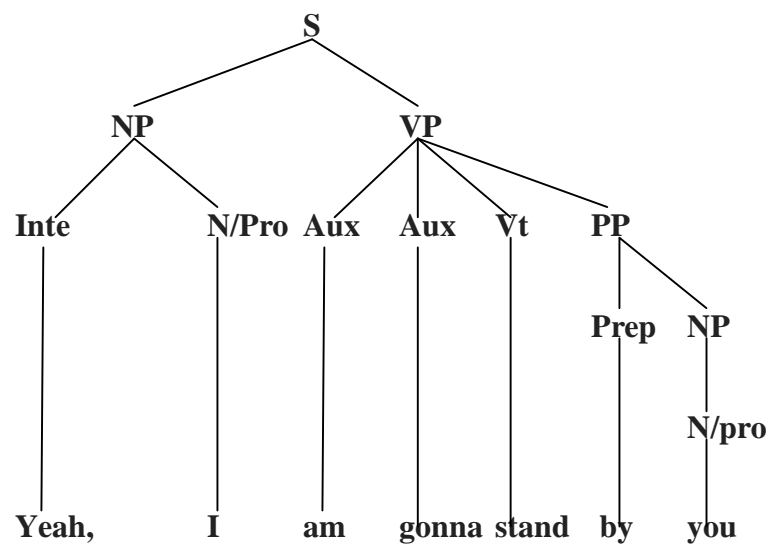
16. Oh, tears make kalaidoscopes in your eyes



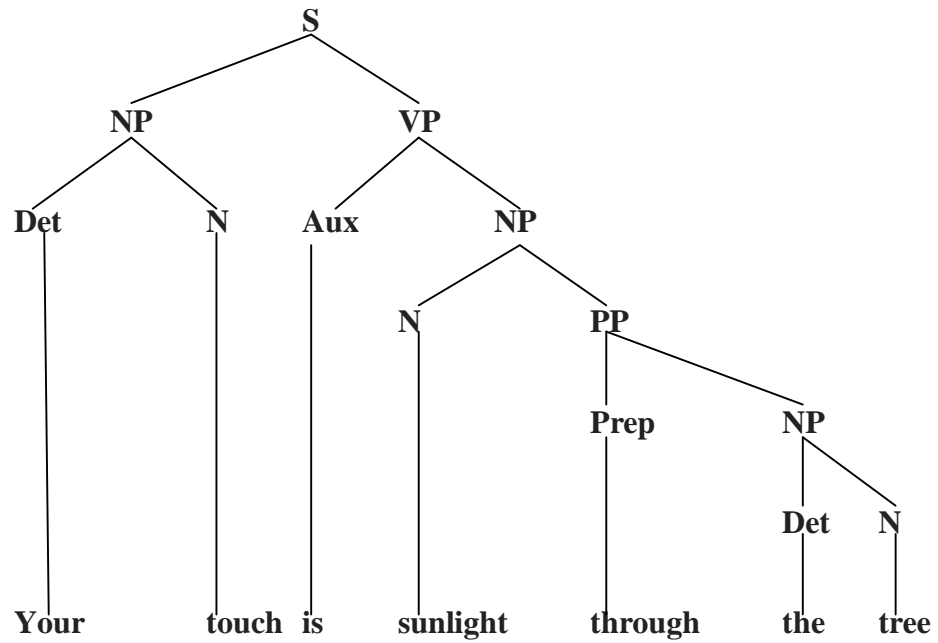
17. Love you are not alone



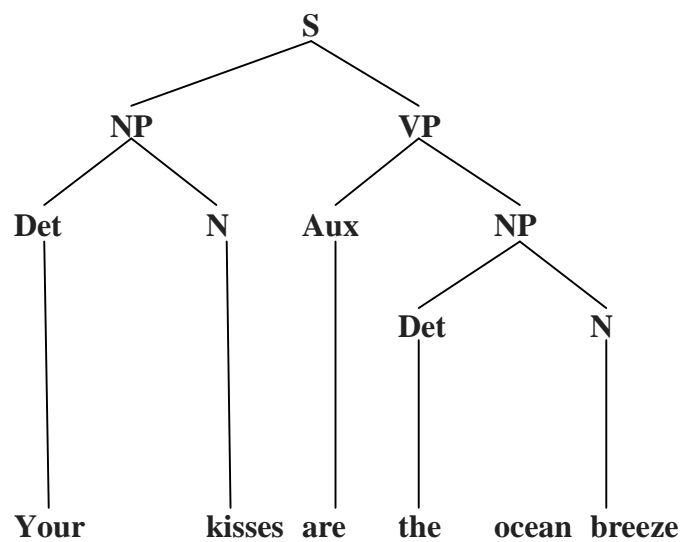
18. yeah, I am gonna stand by you



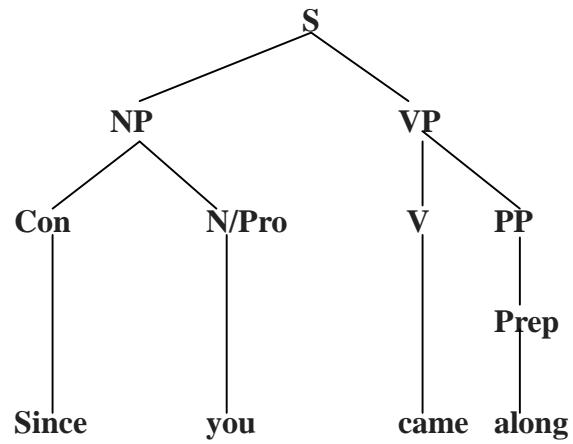
19. Your touch is sunlight through the trees



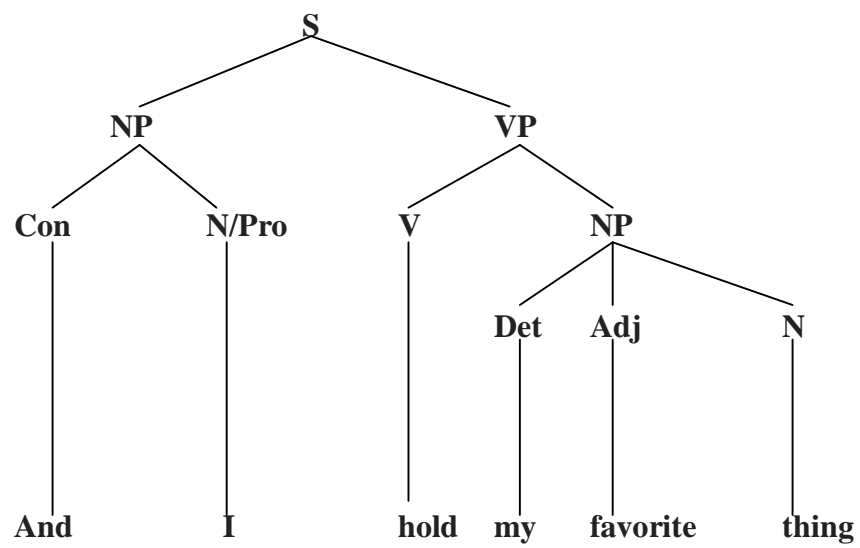
20. Your kisses are the ocean breeze



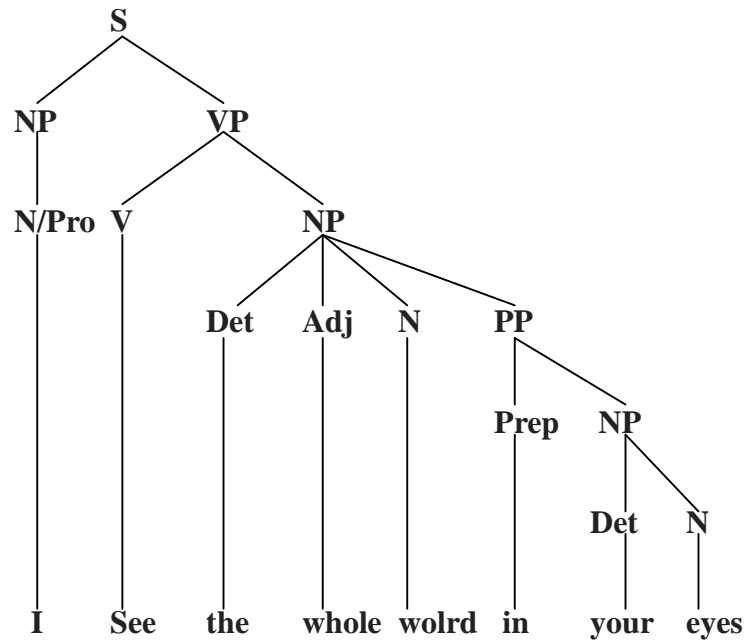
21. Since you came along



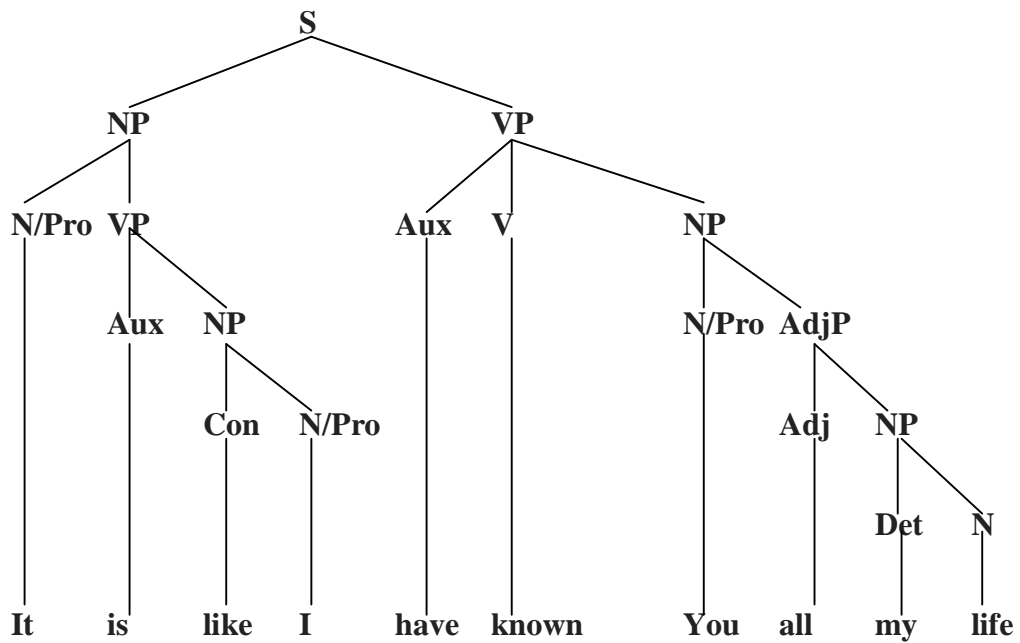
22. And I hold my favorite thing



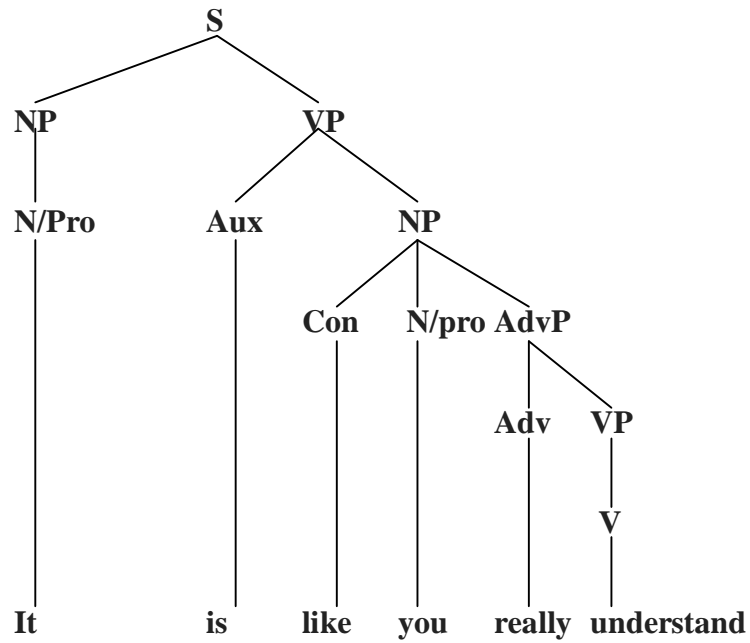
23. I see the whole world in your eyes



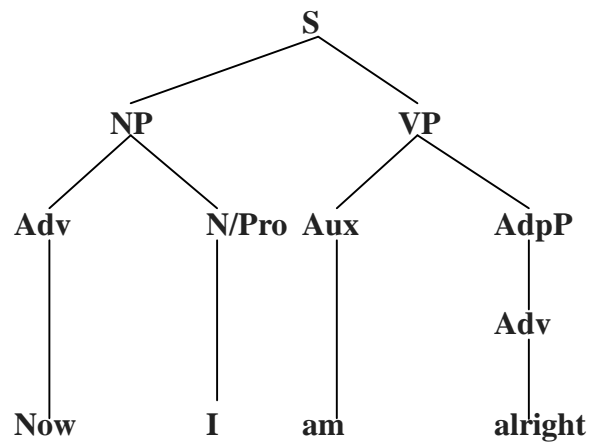
24. It's like I've known you all my life



25. It's like you really understand

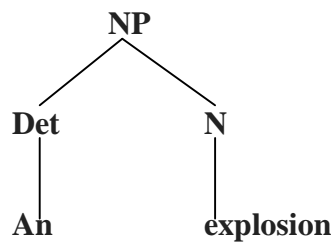
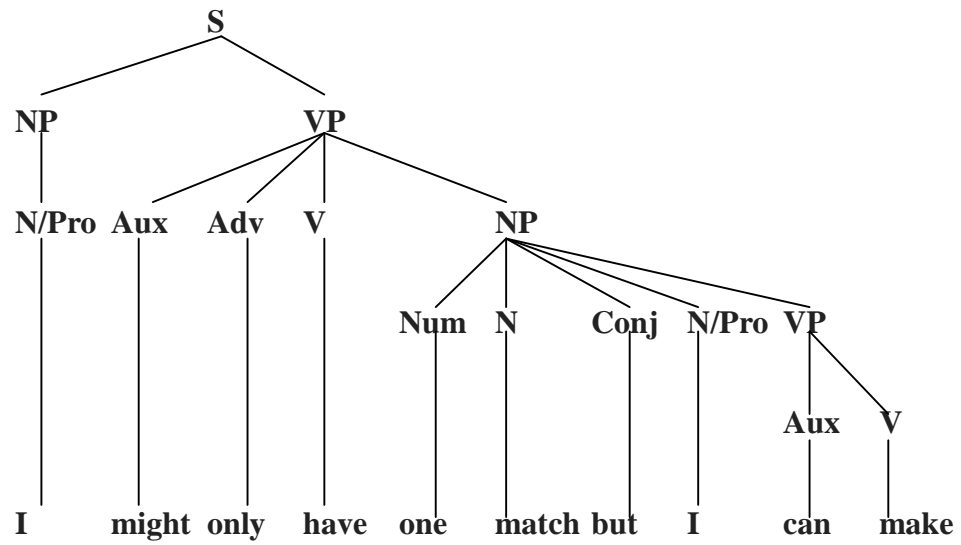


26. Now I'm alright

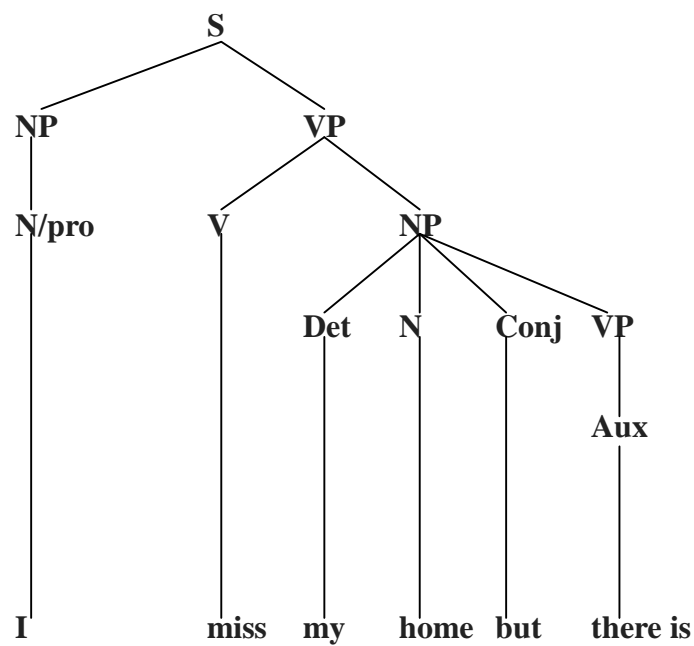


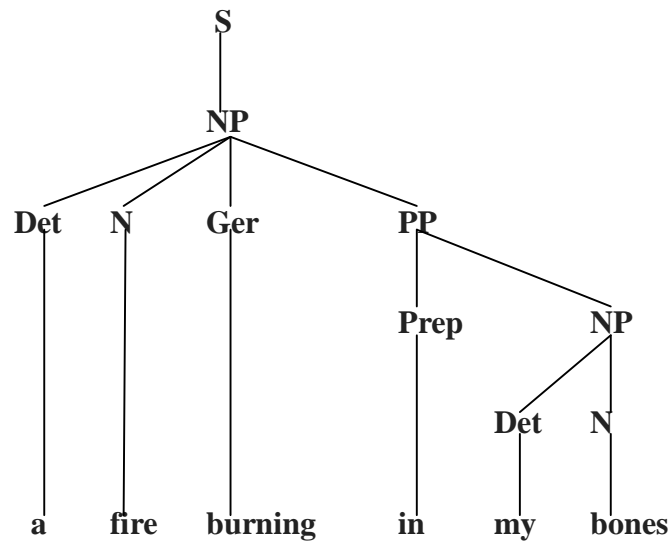
b. Compound Sentence

1. I might only have one match but I can make an explosion

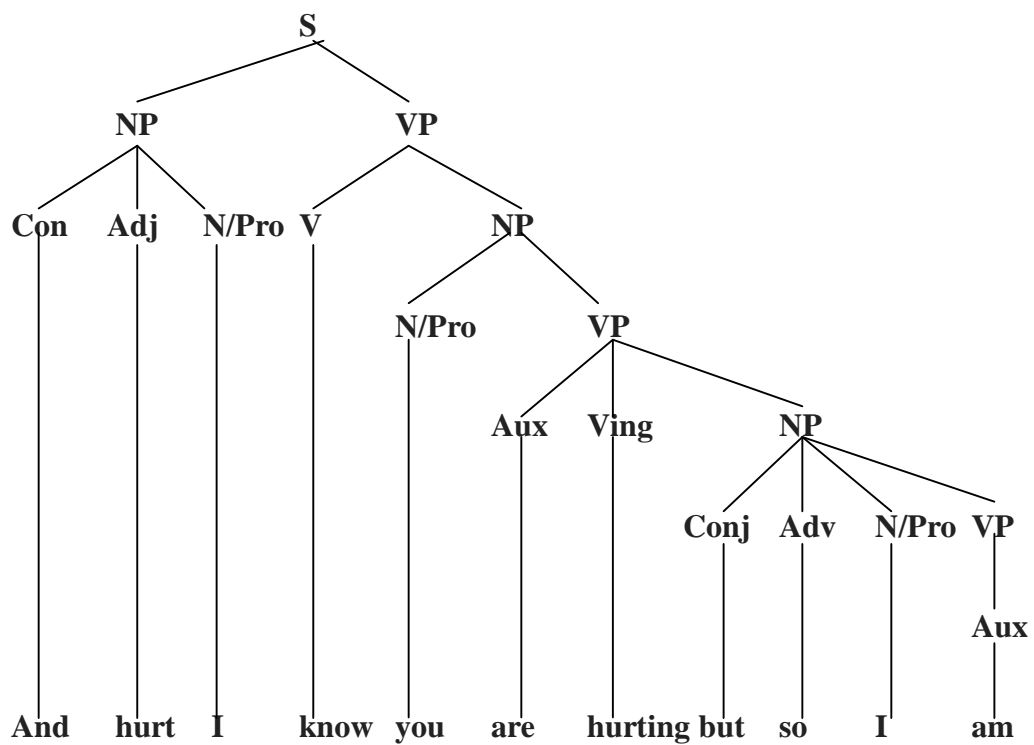


2. I miss my home but there's a fire burning in my bones

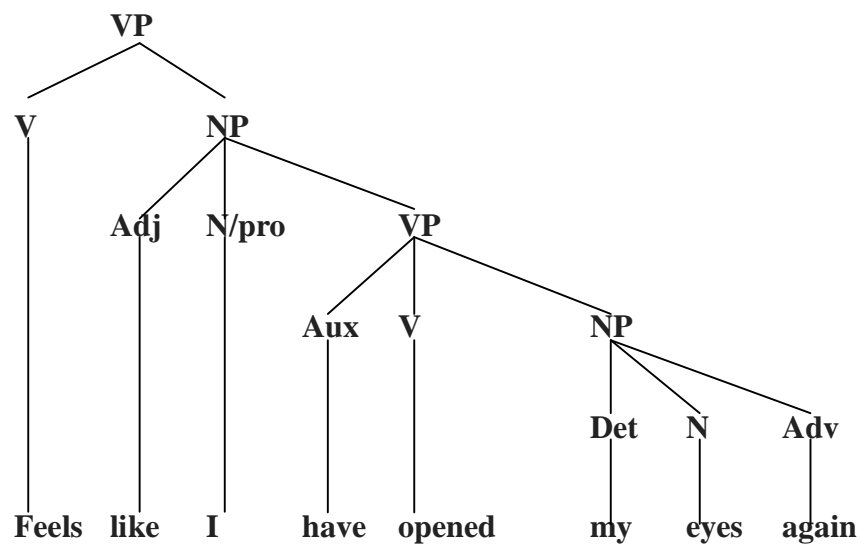
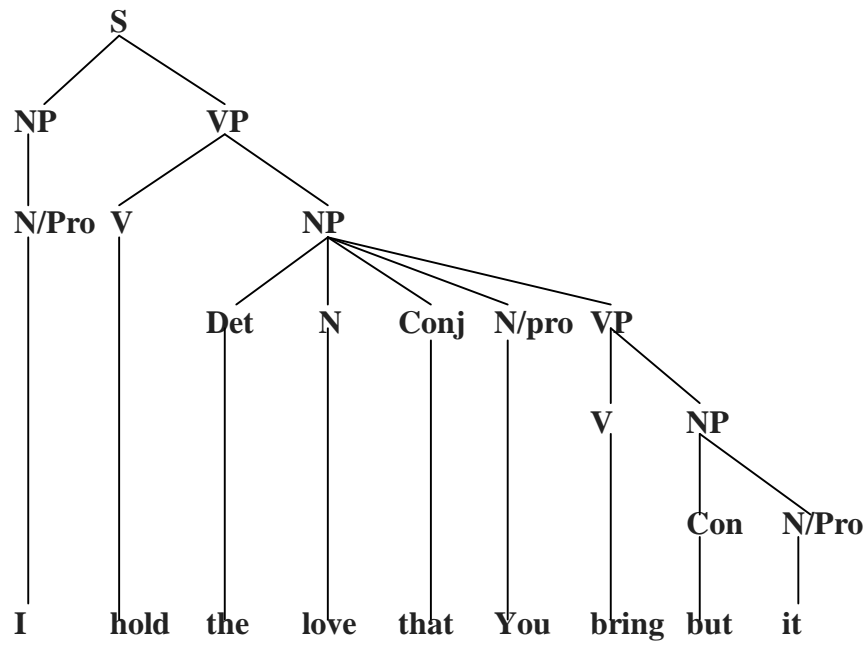




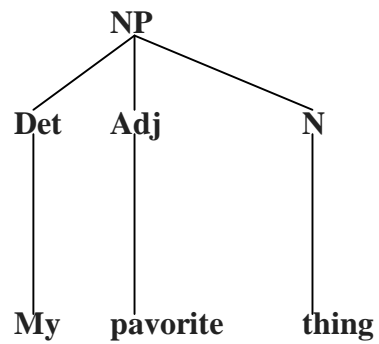
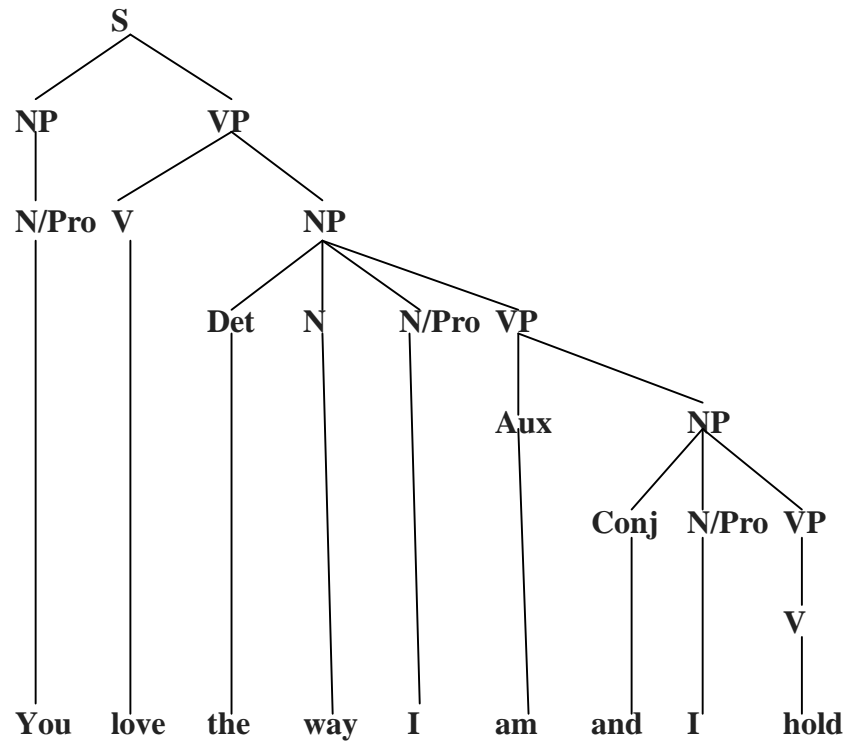
3 And hurt, i know you are hurting but so i am



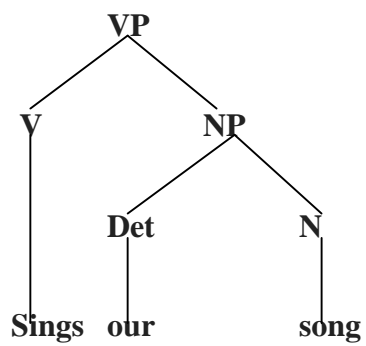
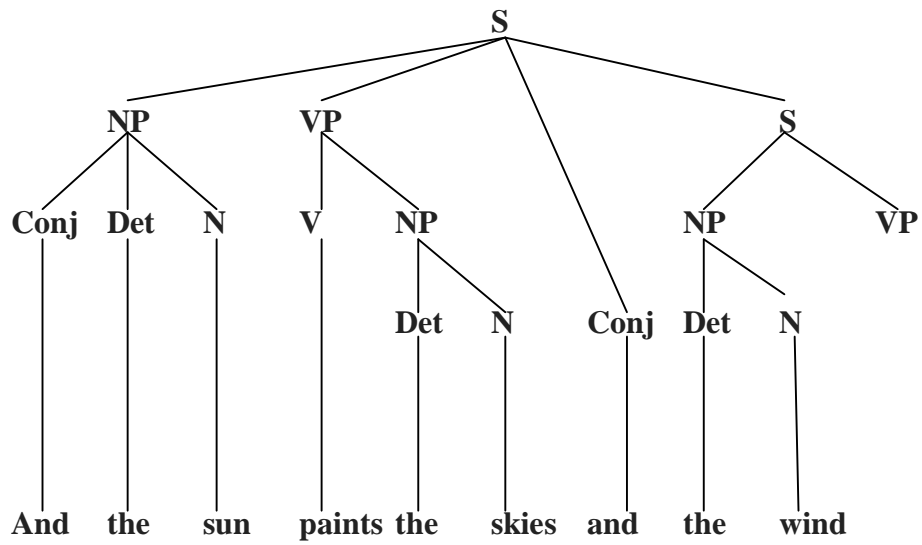
4. I hold the love that you bring but It feels like I've opened my eyes again



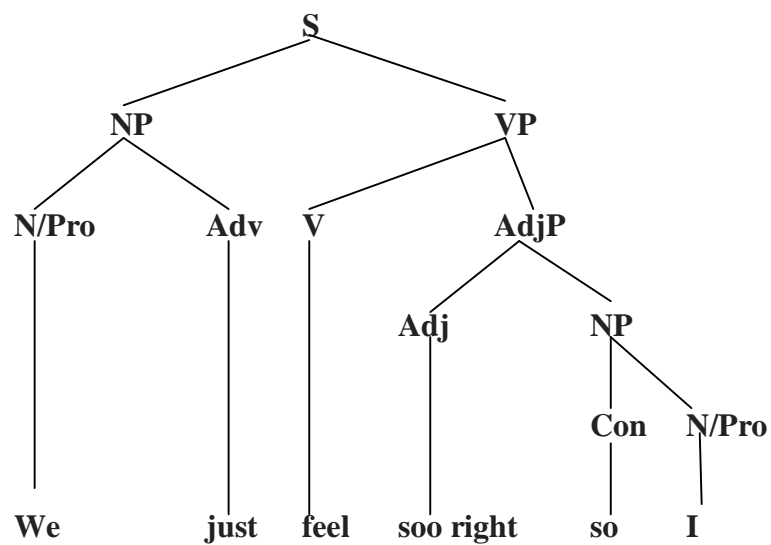
5. You love the way i am and i hold my pavorite thing

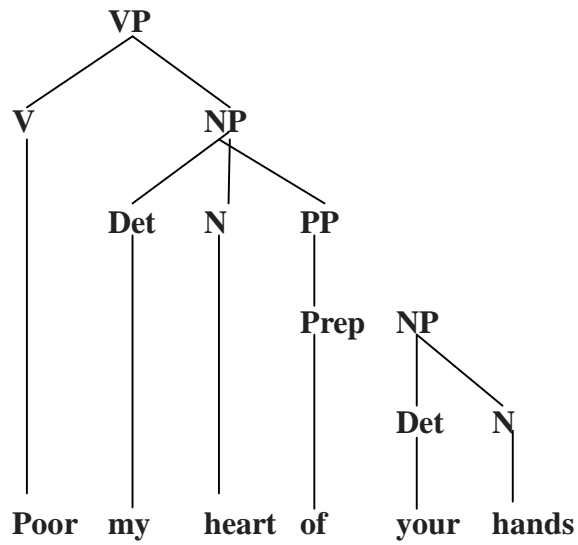


6. And the sun paints the skies and the wind sings our song



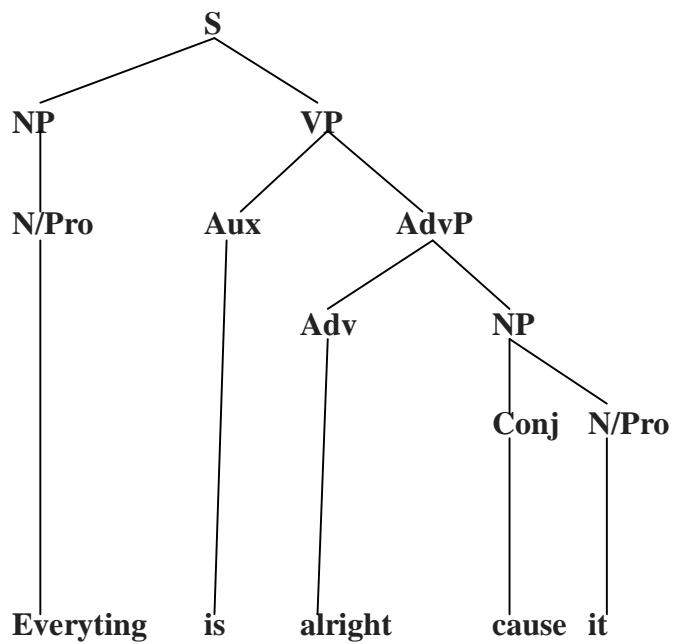
7. We just feel so right so I pour my heart into your hands

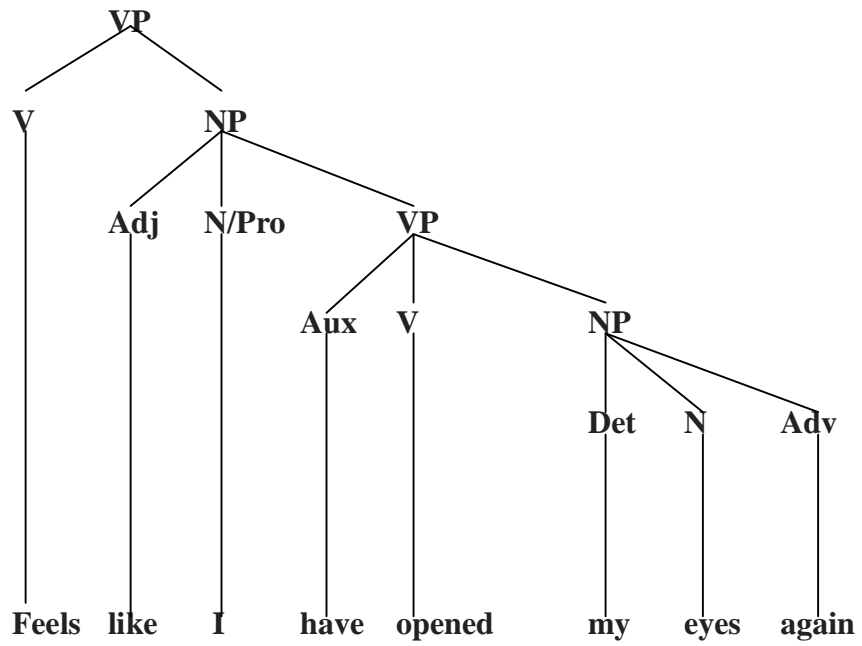




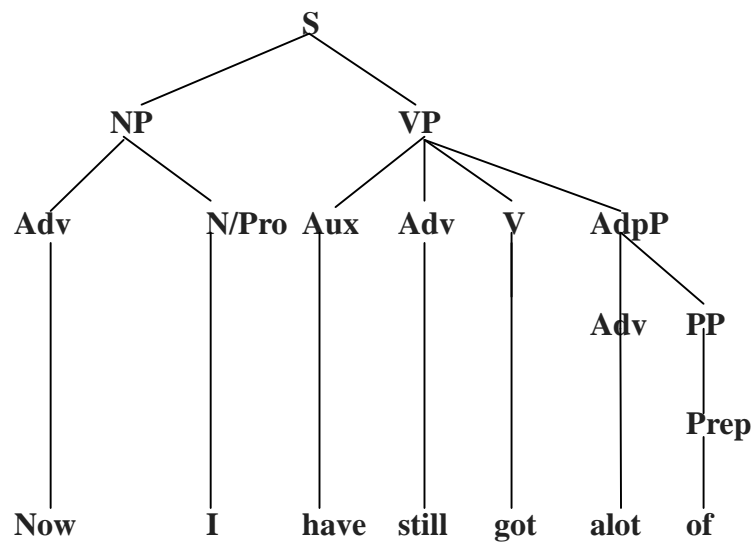
c. Complex Sentence

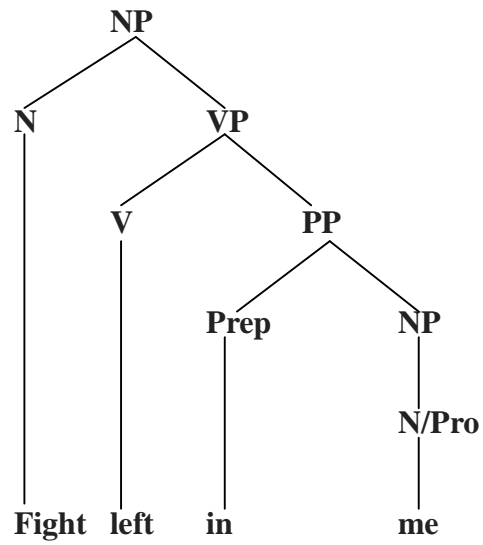
1. Everything's alright cause It feels like I've opened my eyes again



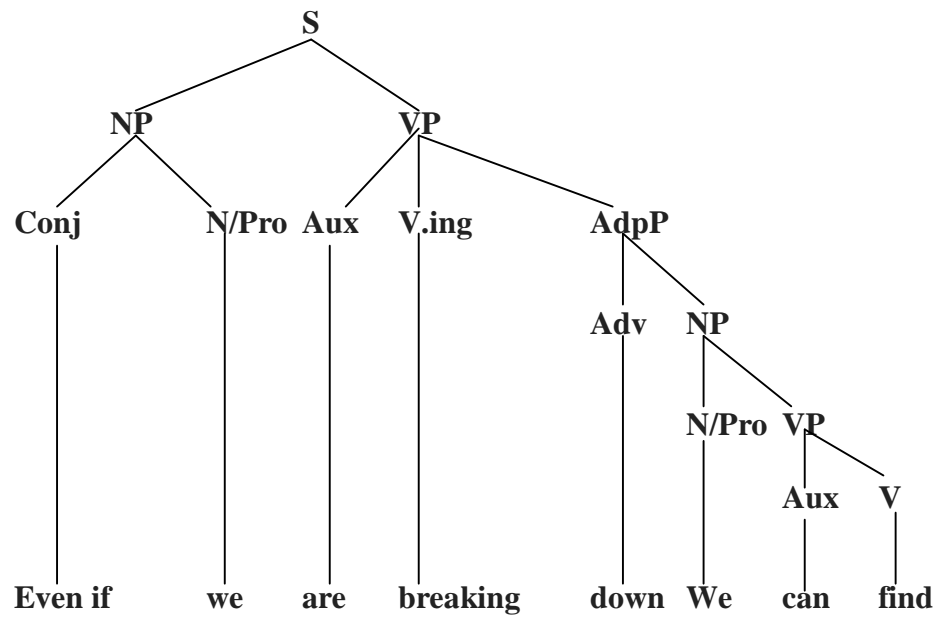


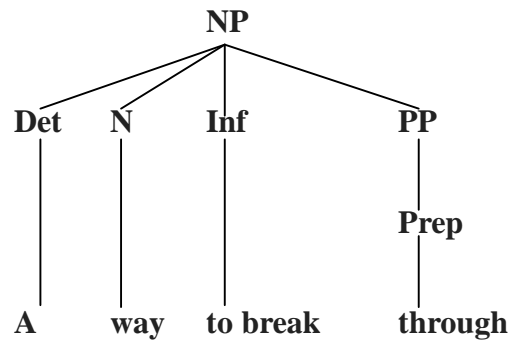
2. Now I've still got a lot of fight left in me



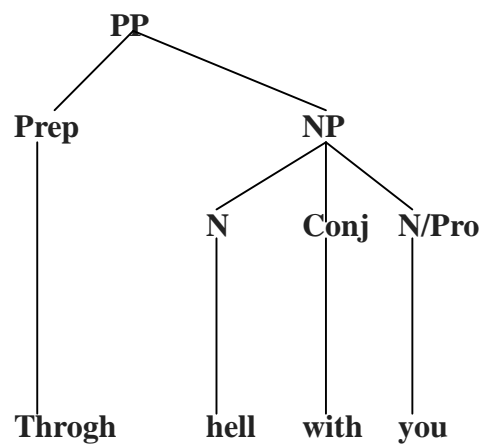
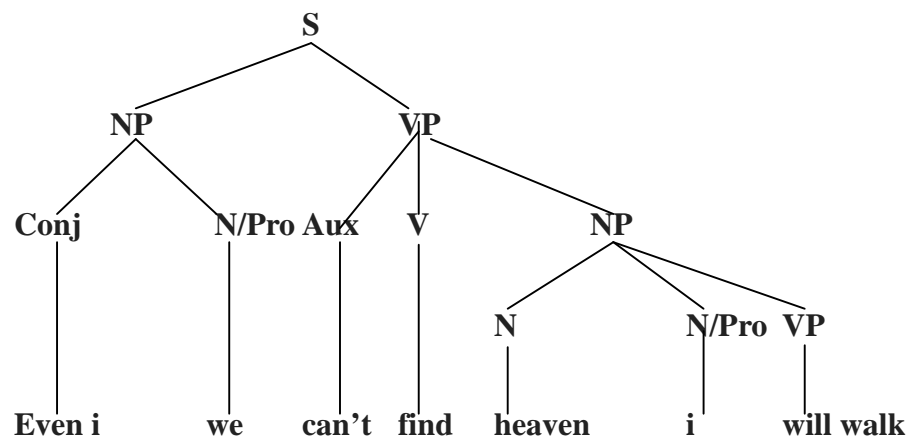


3. Even if we're breaking down, We can find a way to break through

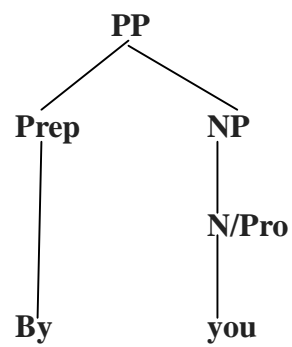
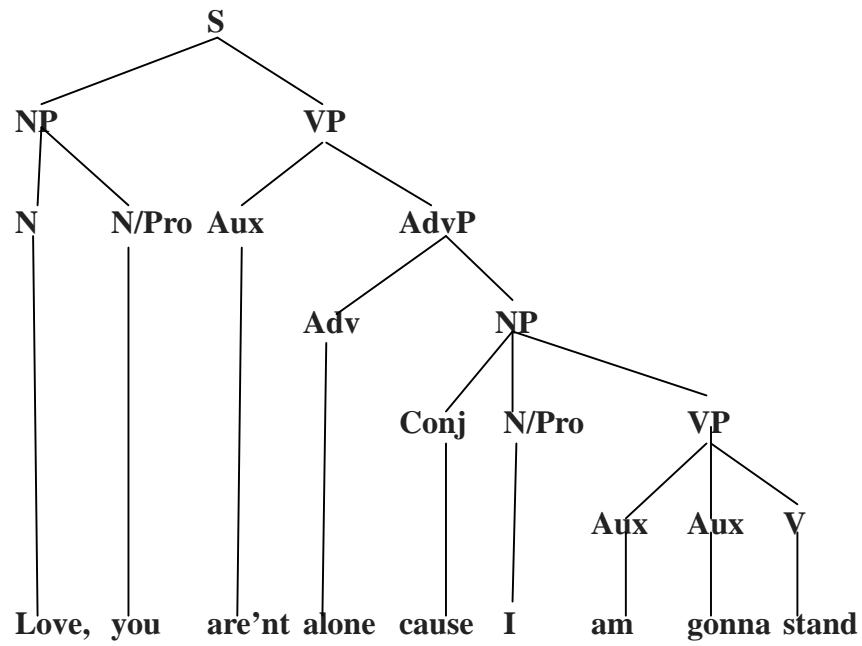




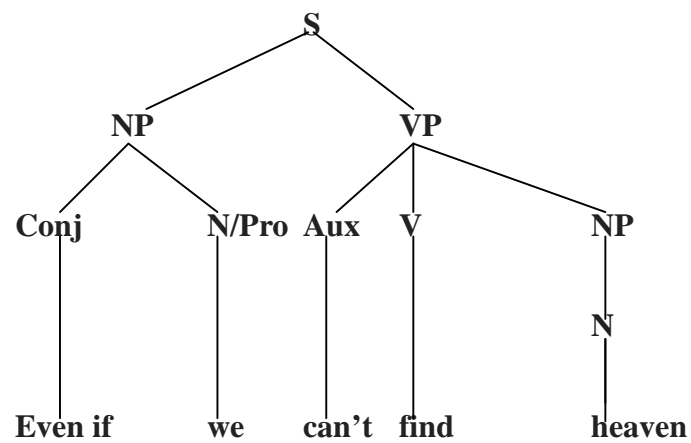
4. Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you

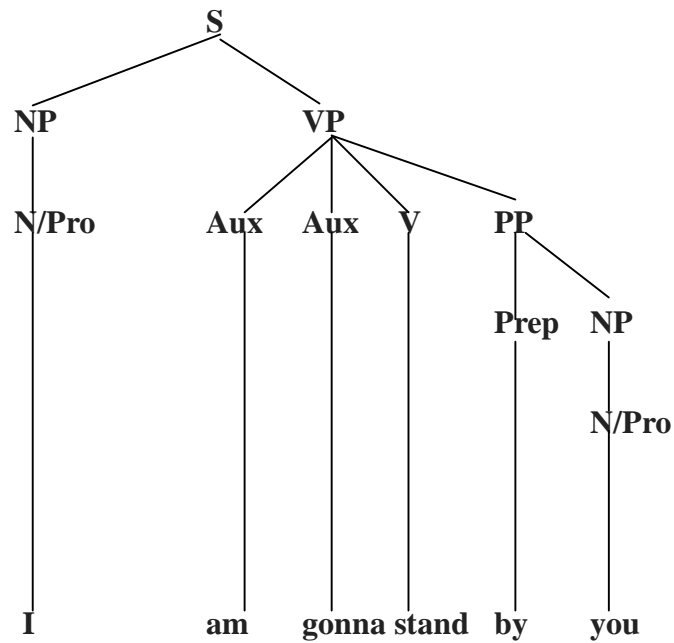


5. Love, You're not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you

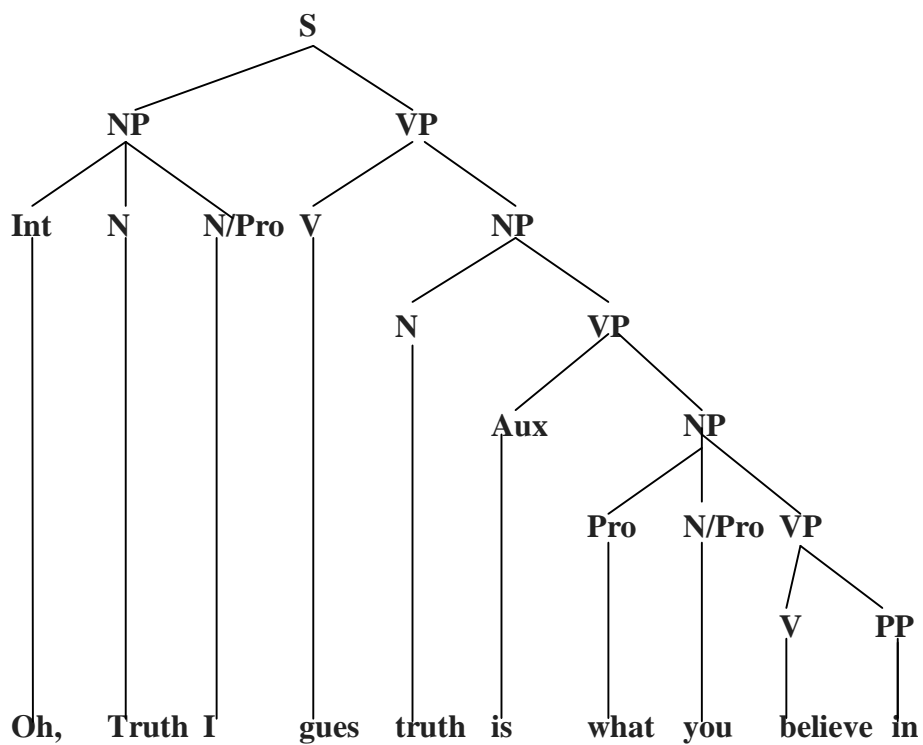


6. Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you

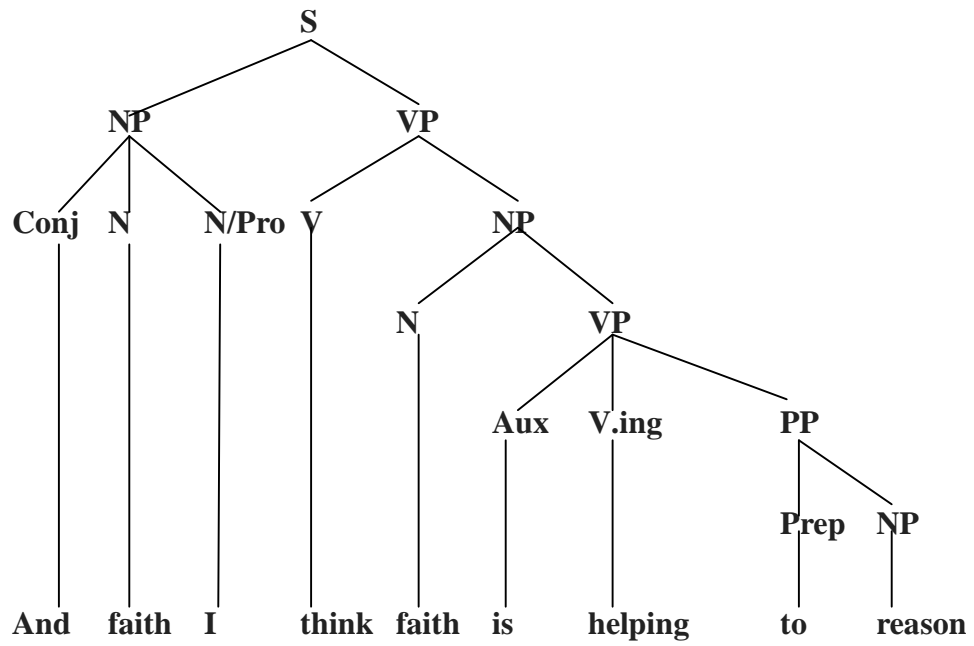




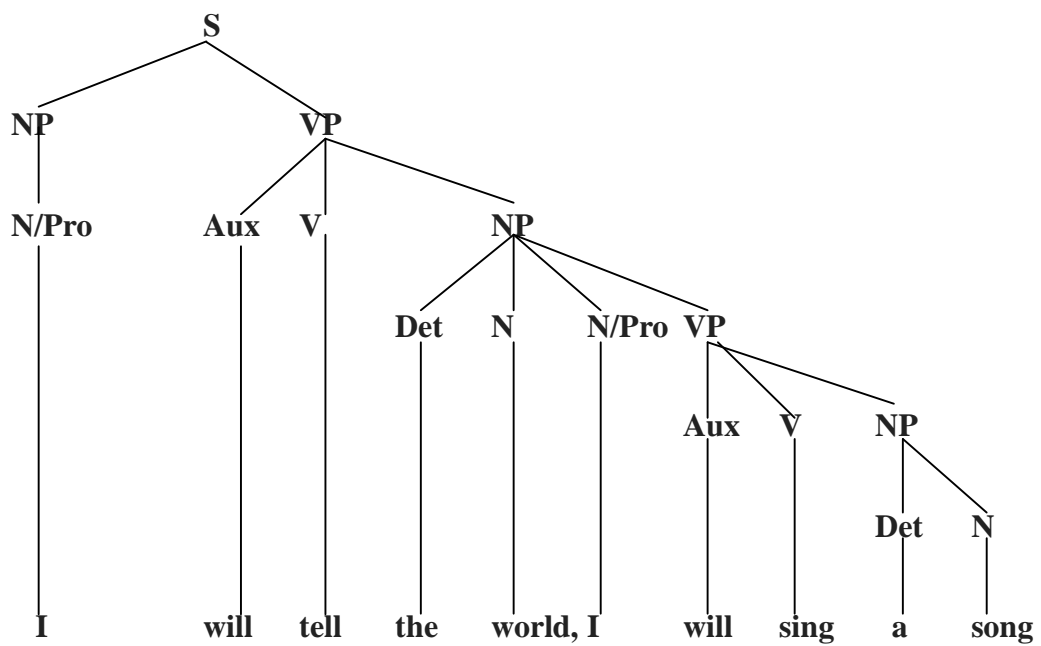
7. Oh Truth, I guess truth is what you believe in



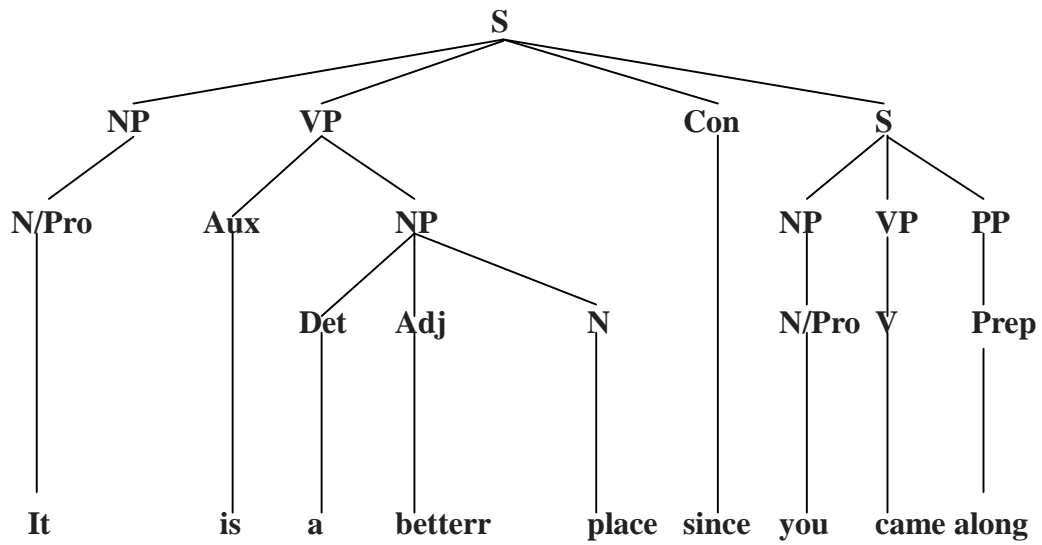
8. And faith, I think fait is helping to reason



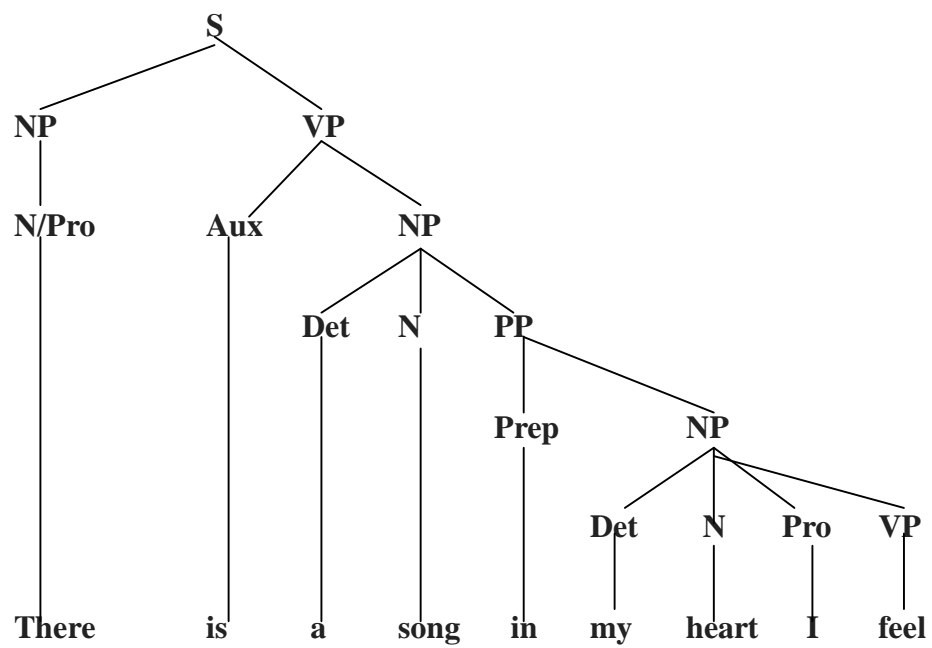
9. I'll tell the world,I'll sing a song

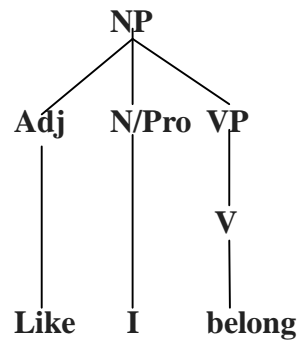


10. It's better place since you came along



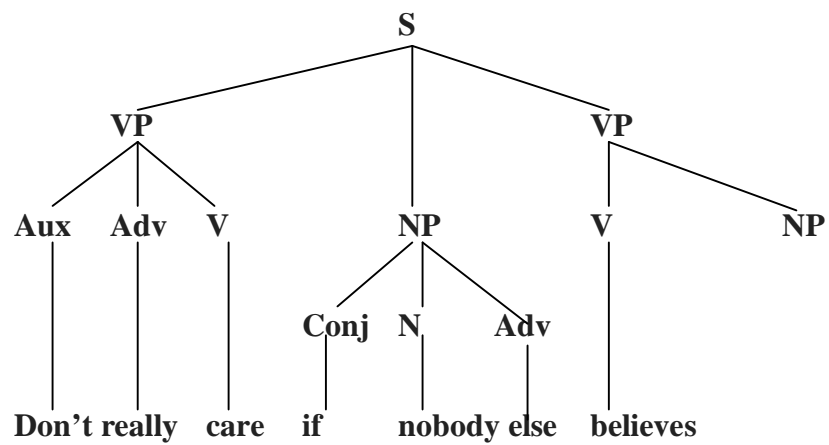
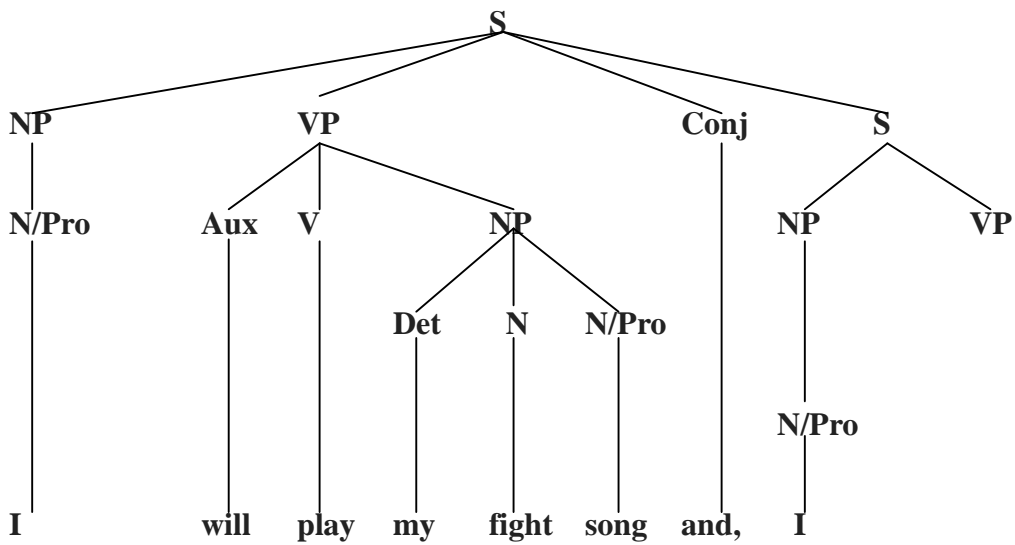
10. There's a song in my heart, I feel like I belong

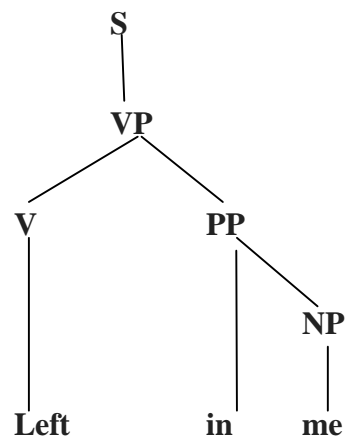
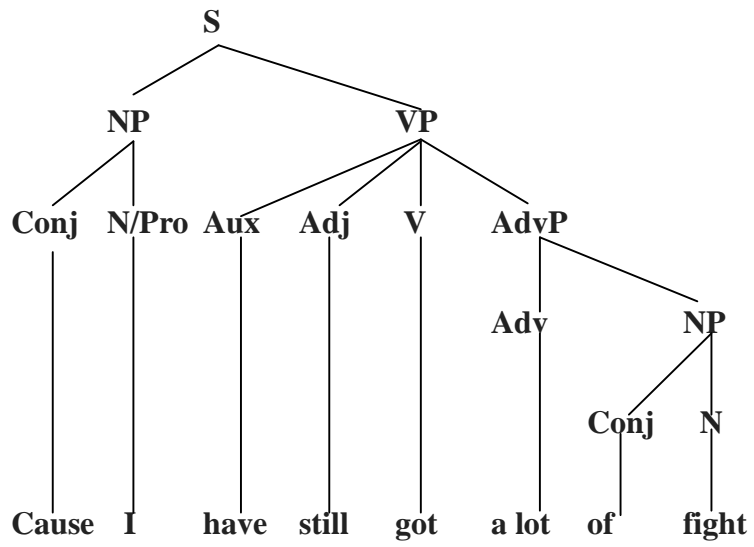




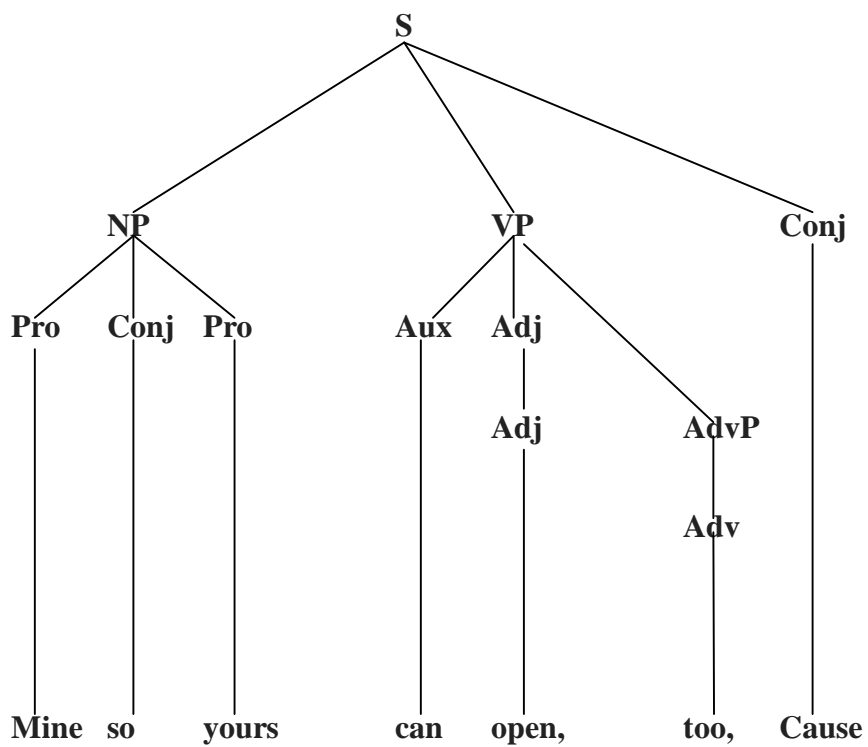
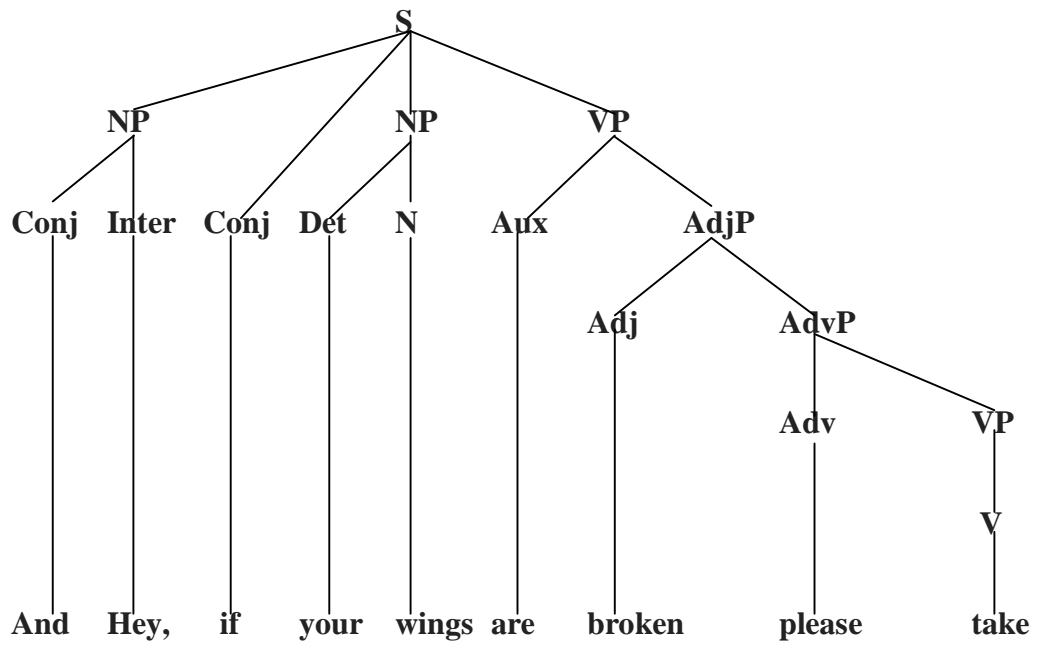
C. Compound-Complex Sentence

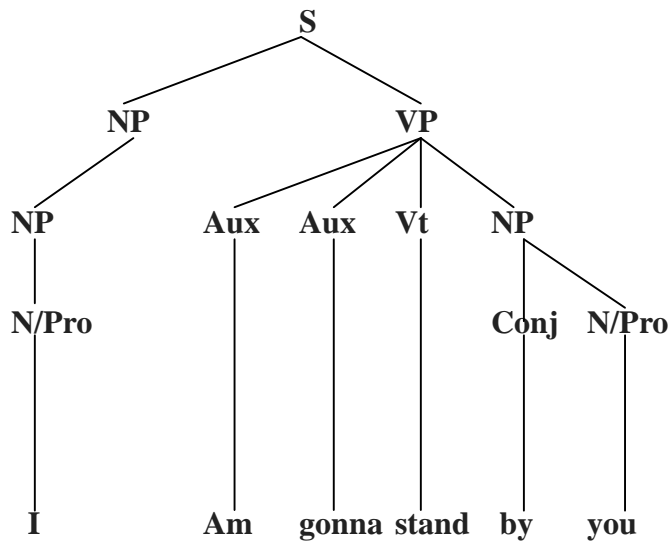
1. I'll play my fight song and I don't really care if nobody else believes cause, I've still got a lot of fight left in me



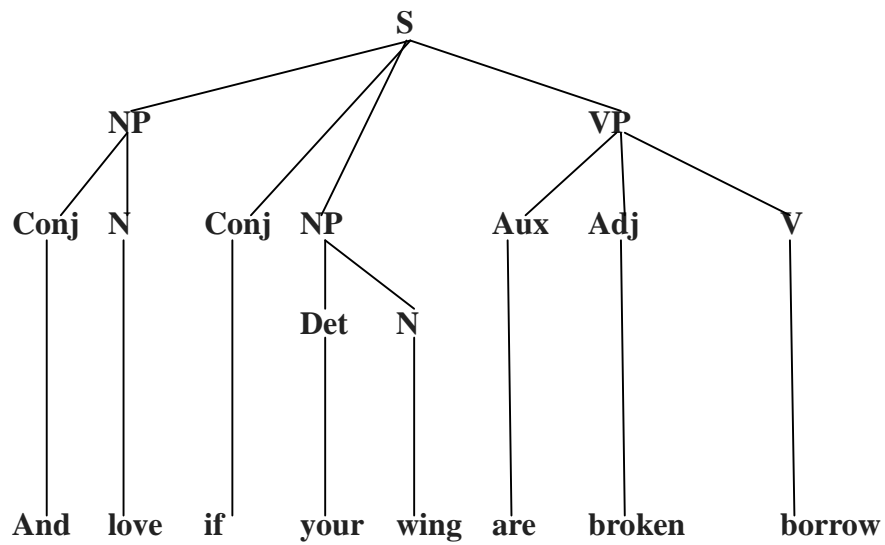


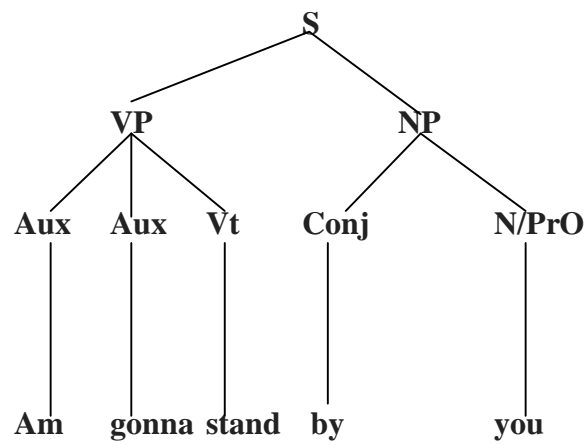
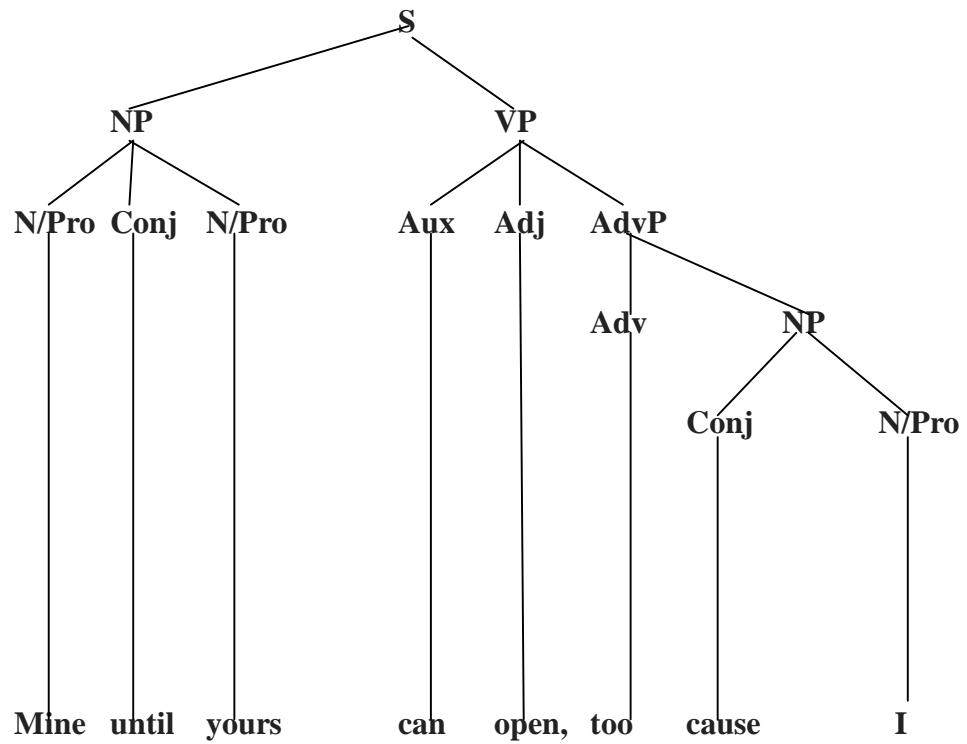
2. And ,Hey, if your wings are broken please take mine so yours can open,too cause I,m gonna stand by you



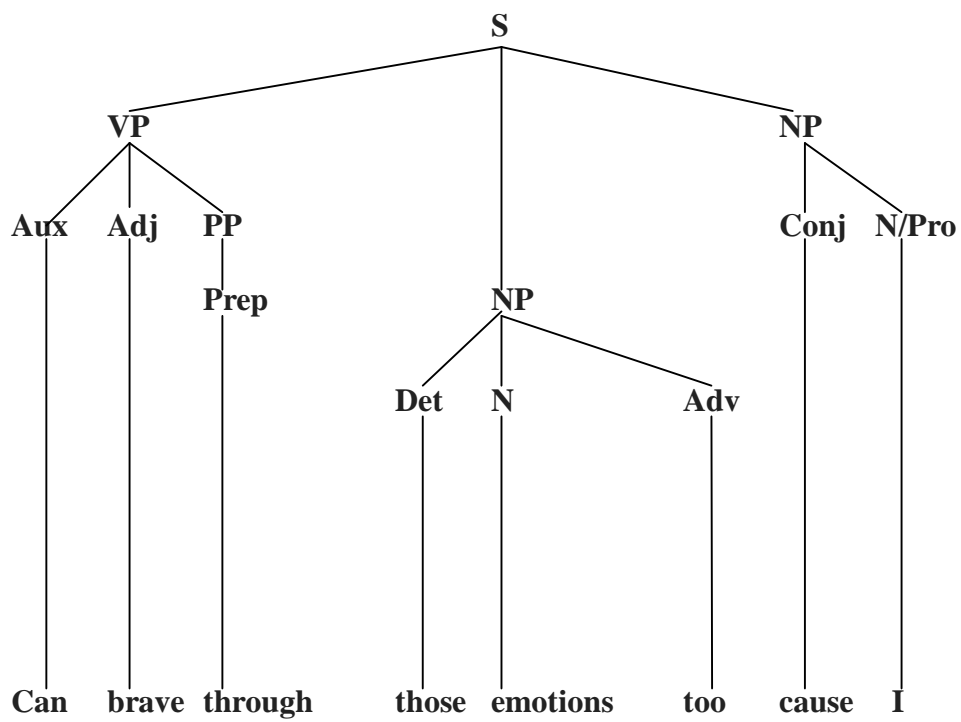
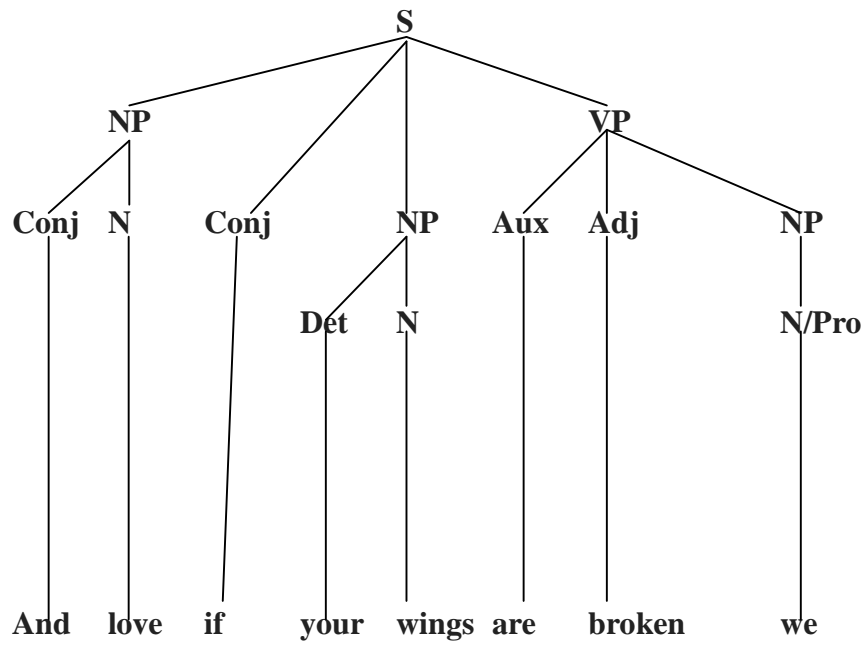


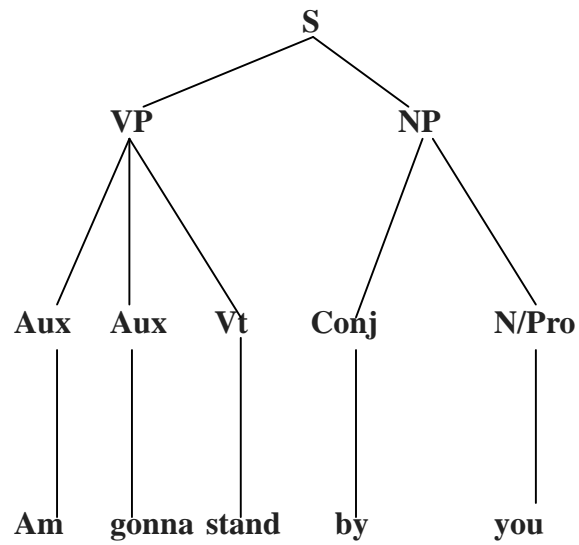
3. And love if your are broken,borrow mine `till yours can open,too
 'cause I'm gonna stand by you



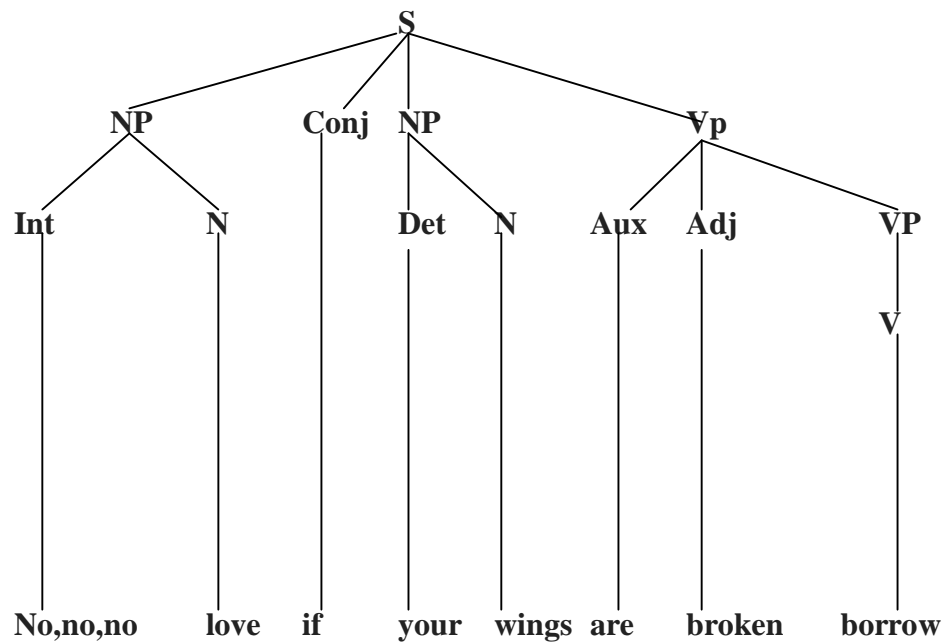


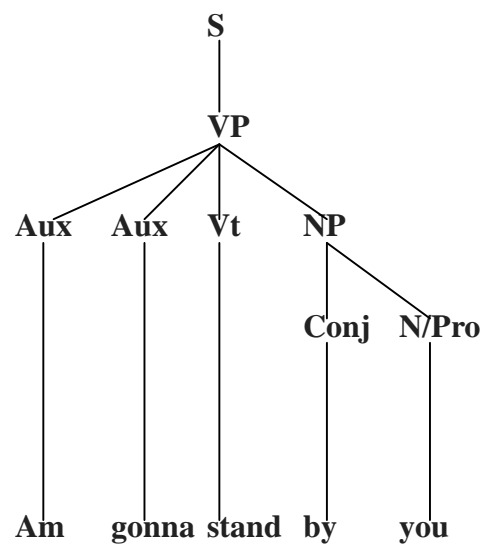
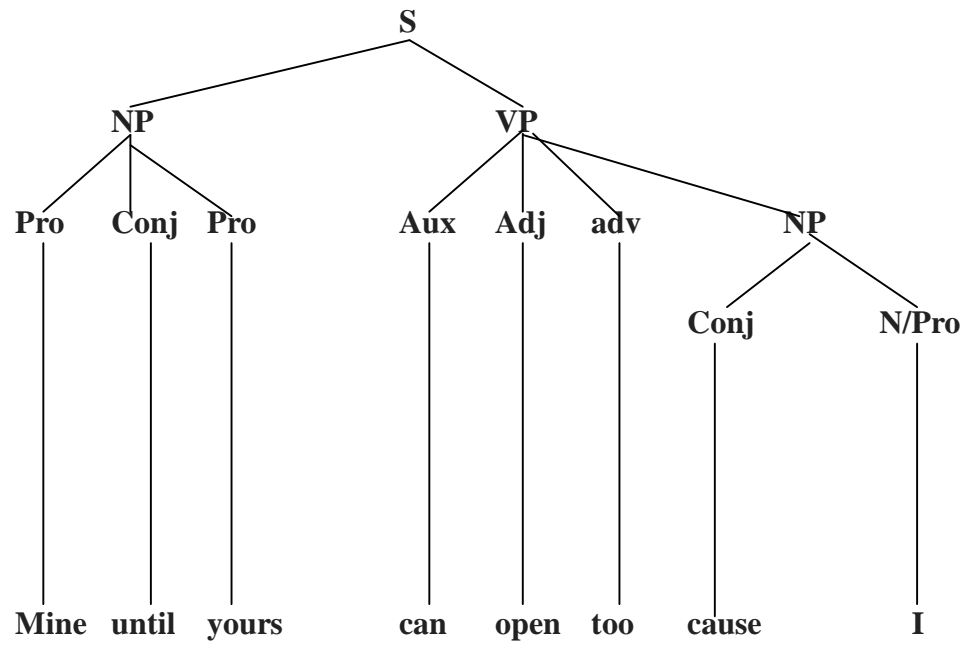
4. And love if your wings are broken we can brave through those emotions too cause I am gonna stand by you



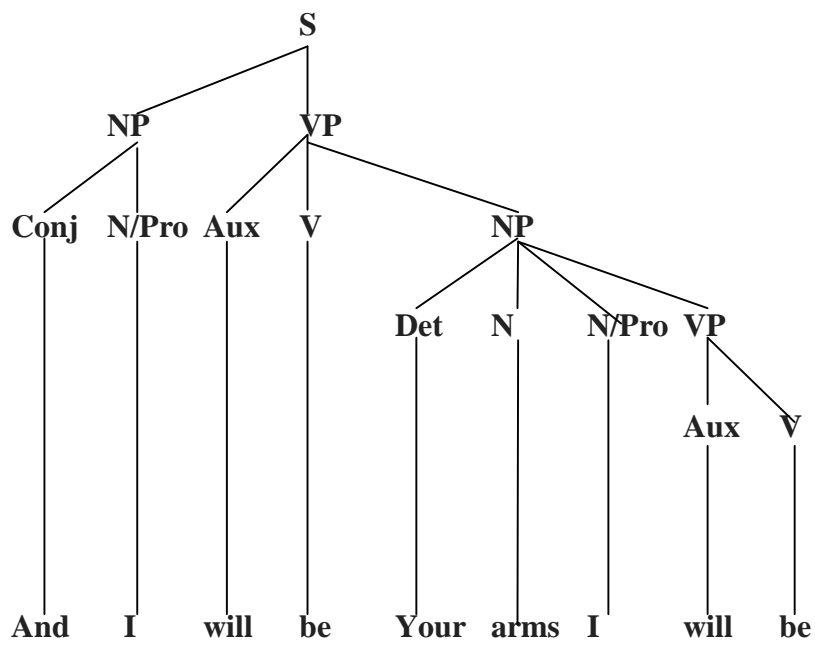
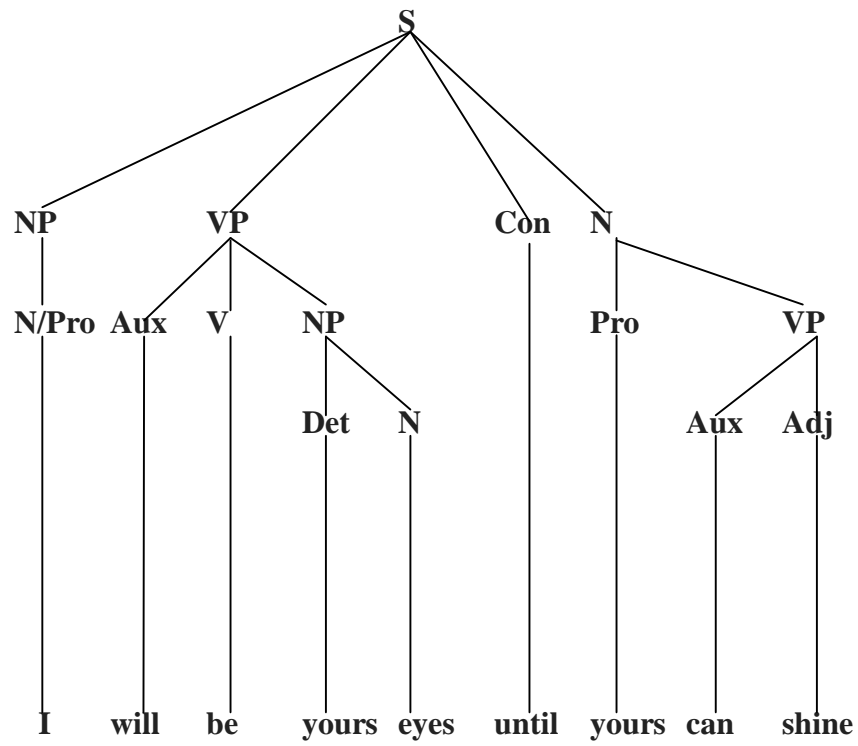


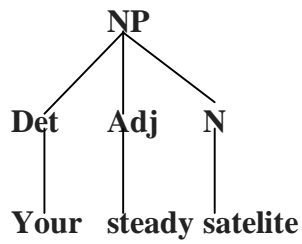
5. No,no,no, love if your wings are broken borrow mine so yours can open too,cause I'm gonna stand by you





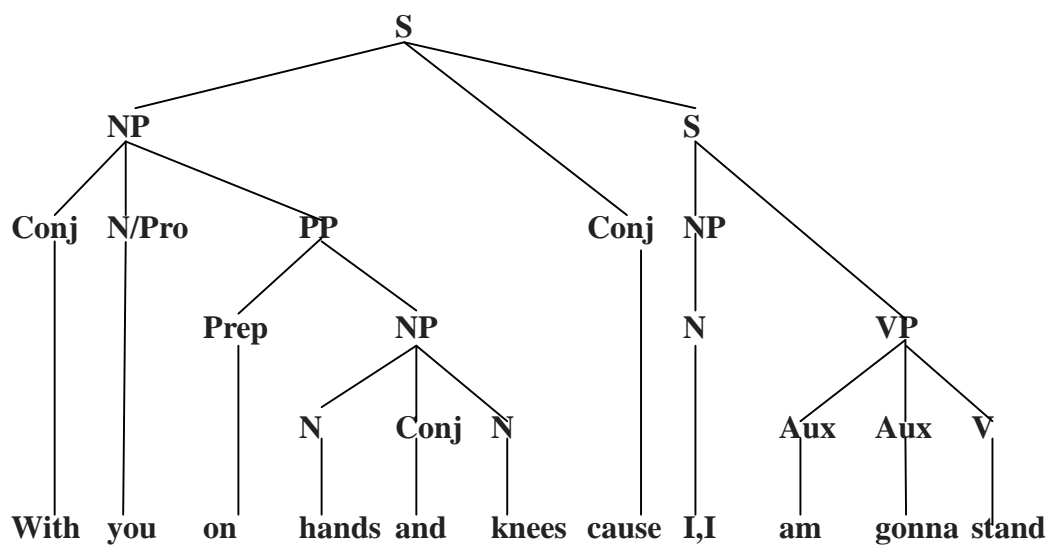
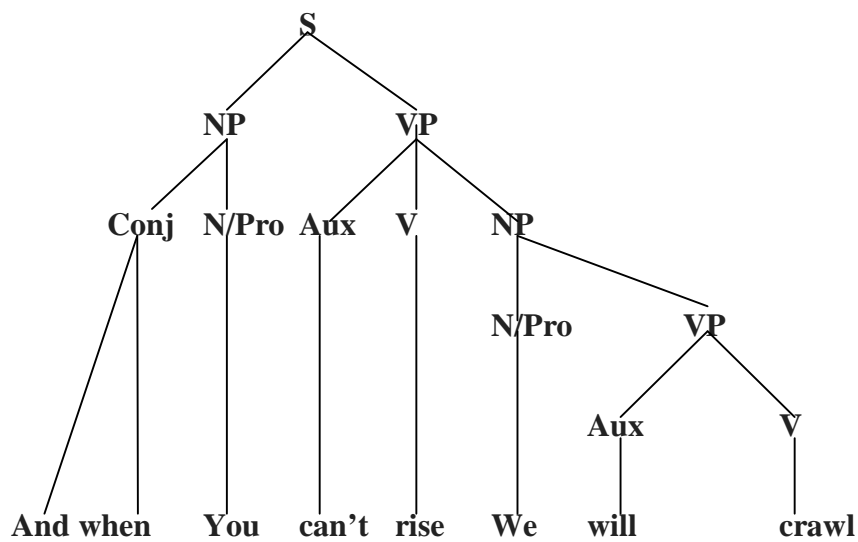
6. I'll be your eyes until yours can shine and I'll be your arms, I'll be your steady satellite

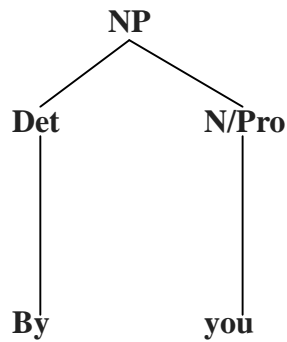




7. And when you can't rise we will crawl with you on hands and knees cause

I am gonna stand by you





C. The Kinds the Sentence error.

After analyzed the sentence in the fight song, stand by you, and better place lyrics. the author found there were two types of sentences that did not have sentence structure correctly.

A. The error sentences structure of song lyric.

1. Like small boat on the ocean sending big waves into motion

The sentence above did not have a sentence structure correctly because it did not have a clear verb or predicate. The correct sentence was:

“like small boat on the ocean I *is sending* big waves into motion”.

(S + to be + v.ing+ O/Com)

by adding *is* to connect the word *sending* to become a present continuous

another way was:

“ like small boat on the ocean *send* big waves into motion”

(S + V₁ + O/ Com)

by removing V.ing to make it a simple sentence. Or by adding which/that.

“ like small boat on the ocean *which/ that send* big waves into motion.

(S + *which/that*+ v₁+ O/Com)

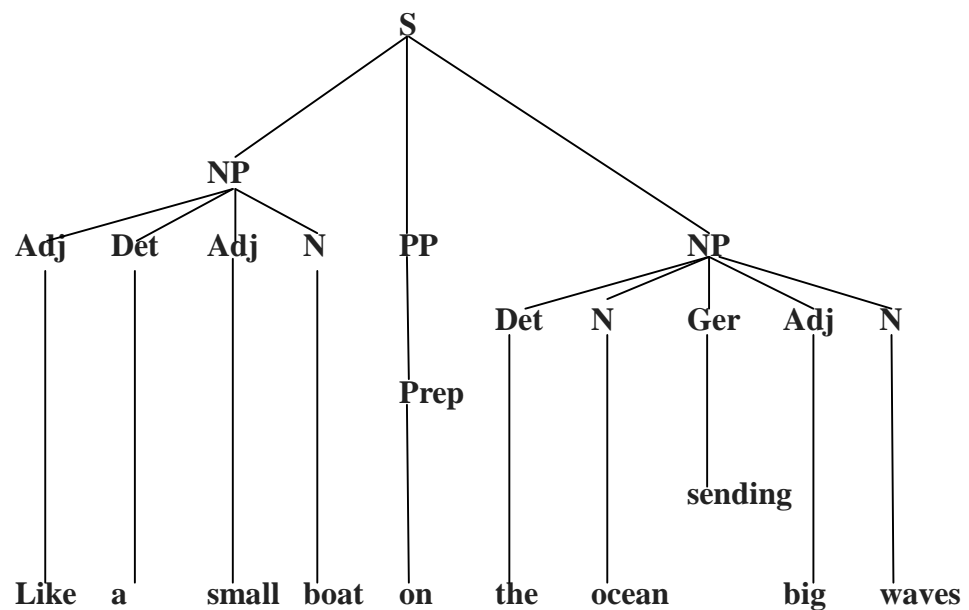
2. Another errors sentence structure that found on the lyric was:

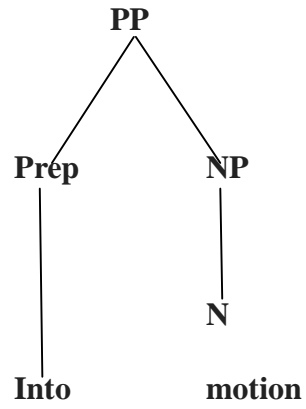
“ Wrecking ball inside my brain”

The sentence above consists only of the subject and did not have *Predicate* and *Complement*. so that the sentence couldn't be classified into the form of *Defenddent sentence* or *Indefendent sentence*.

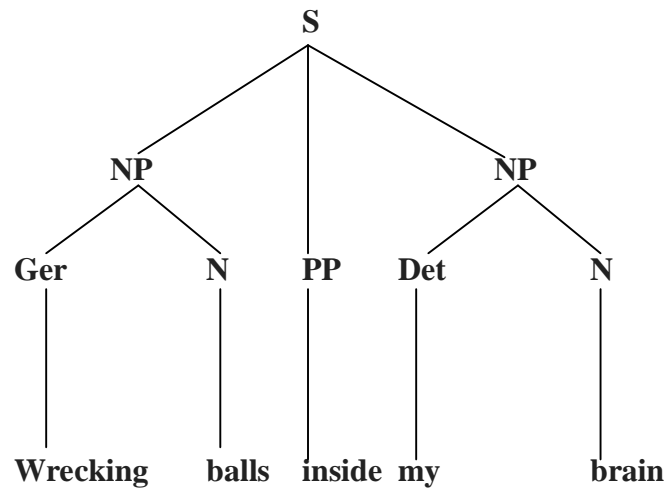
B. The form of sentence structure on tree diagram

1. like small boat on the ocean sending big waves into motion





2. Wrecking balls inside my brain



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the previous explanation and the analysis, the writer concluded that:

- The result of analyzed data from there by Rachel Platten showed that there were four types of sentence dominantly found in those songs “ Fight Song, Stand by You, and Better Place, they were Simple sentence, Compound sentence, Complex sentence and Compound-Complex sentence.
- However there were two kinds of sentence which did not have correct structure. They were:
 1. Like small boat on the ocean sending big waves into motion
 2. Wrecking ball inside my brain

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests to the reader and the next researcher who are interested in analyzing sentence structure to continue this research more accurately and different research. For the next researcher this research can be used as reference to analyze about sentence structure on tree diagram and for the reader, Song is very interesting to be analyzed. Besides analyzing about the sentence structure of song lyrics, the readers can also analyze other things found in songs, such as about Language style, Pronunciation, Slang, Morphology, e.t.c.

In addition, for further researchers, before conducting research on syntax the researcher should have some methods and references as the reference to improve the way of the analysis.

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APPENDICES

A. The song lyrics.

1. The songs lyrics “ Fight song”.

Like a small boat

On the ocean

Sending big waves

Into motion

Like how a single word

Can make a heart open

I might only have one match

But I can make an explosion

And all those things I didn't say

Wrecking balls inside my brain

I will scream them loud tonight

Can you hear my voice this time

This is my fight song

Take back my life song

Prove I'm alright song

My power's turned on

Starting right now I'll be strong

I'll play my fight song
And I don't really care if nobody else believes
Cause I've still got a lot of fight left in me

Losing friends and I'm chasing sleep

Everybody's worried about me

In too deep

Say I'm in too deep (in too deep)

And it's been two years

I miss my home

But there's a fire burning in my bones

And I still believe

Yeah I still believe

And all those things I didn't say

Wrecking balls inside my brain

I will scream them loud tonight

Can you hear my voice this time

This is my fight song

Take back my life song

Prove I'm alright song

My power's turned on

Starting right now I'll be strong
I'll play my fight song
And I don't really care if nobody else believes
Cause I've still got a lot of fight left in me

A lot of fight left in me

Like a small boat
On the ocean
Sending big waves
Into motion
Like how a single word
Can make a heart open
I might only have one match
But I can make an explosion

This is my fight song
Take back my life song
Prove I'm alright song
My power's turned on
Starting right now I'll be strong (I'll be strong)
I'll play my fight song
And I don't really care if nobody else believes

Cause I've still got a lot of fight left in me

Now I've still got a lot of fight left in me

2. The song's lyrics "Stand by you".

Hands, put your empty hands in mine

And scars—show me all the scars you hide

And hey, if your wings are broken

Please take mine so yours can open, too

'Cause I'm gonna stand by you

Oh, tears make kaleidoscopes in your eyes

And hurt, I know you're hurting, but so am I

And, love, if your wings are broken

Borrow mine 'til yours can open, too

'Cause I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through

Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you

Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you

Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you

Yeah, you're all I never knew I needed
And the heart—sometimes it's unclear why it's beating
And, love, if your wings are broken
We can brave through those emotions, too
'Cause I'm gonna stand by you

Oh, truth—I guess truth is what you believe in
And faith—I think faith is helping to reason
No, no, no, love, if your wings are broken
Borrow mine so yours can open, too
'Cause I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through
Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you
Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you
Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you
Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you
Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you

I'll be your eyes 'til yours can shine
And I'll be your arms, I'll be your steady satellite
And when you can't rise, well, I'll crawl with you on hands and knees

'Cause I... I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through, come on

Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you

Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through Hell with you

Love, you're not alone, 'cause I'm gonna stand by you

Love, you're not alone

Oh, I'm gonna stand by you

Even if we can't find heaven, heaven, heaven

Yeah, I'm gonna stand by you

3. The song's lyric "BETTER PLACE"

I'll tell the world, I'll sing a song

It's a better place since you came along

Since you came along

Your touch is sunlight through the trees

Your kisses are the ocean breeze

Everything's alright when you're with me

And I hold my favorite thing

I hold the love that you bring

But it feels like I've opened my eyes again

And the colors are golden and bright again
There's a song in my heart, I feel like I belong
It's a better place since you came along
It's a better place since you came along
I see the whole world in your eyes
It's like I've known you all my life
We just feel so right
So I pour my heart into your hands
It's like you really understand
You love the way I am
And I hold my favorite thing
I hold the happiness you bring
But it feels like I've opened my eyes again
And the colors are golden and bright again
And the sun paints the skies and the wind sings our song
It's a better place since you came along
It's a better place since you came along
Now I'm alright
Now I'm alright
Everything's alright
'Cause it feels like I've opened my eyes again
And the colors are golden and bright again

There's a song in my heart, I feel like I belong

It's a better place since you came along

It's a better place since you came along

B. Types of Sentence

A. Simple Sentence

NO	Simple Sentence
1	Like how a single word can make a heart open
2	And all those things i dind't say
3	I will scream them loud tonight
4	Can you hear my voice this time
5	This is my fight song
6	Take back my life song
7	Prove I'm alright song
8	My powers's tuned on
9	Starting right now i'll be strong
10	Losing friends and i'am chasing sleep

11	Everybody's worried about me in too deep
12	Say i am in to deep (in too deep)
13	And it's been two years
14	And I still believe
15	Yeah i still believe
16	And all those things i didn't say
17	I will scream them loud tonight
18	Can you hear my voice this time
19	This is my fight song
20	Take back my life song
21	Prove i'm alright song
22	My powers's turned on
23	Starting right now i'll be strong (i'll be strong)
24	A lot of fight left in me
25	Like how a single word can make a heart open
26	This is my fight song

27	Take back my life song
28	Prove i'm alright song
29	My power's turned on
30	Starting right now i'll be strong (i'll be strong)
31	Hands, put your empty hands in mine
32	And scars, show me all the scars you hide
33	Oh, tears make kaleidoscopes in your eyes
34	Love, you're not alone
35	Yeah,I'm gona stand by you
36	Your touch is sunlight through the trees
37	Your kisses are the ocean breeze
38	And i hold the love that you bring
39	And the colord sre golden and bright again
40	I see the whole world in your eyes
41	It's like I've known you all my life
42	It's like you really understand

43	You love the way i am
44	And the colors are golden and bright again
45	Now I'm alright
46	Now I'm alright
47	And the colors are golden and bright again
48	Since you came along

B. Compound Sentence

NO	Compound Sentence
1	I might only have one match but I can make an explosion
2	I miss my home but there's a fire in my bones
3	I might only have one match but I can make an explosion
4	And hurt, I know you're hurting, but so am i
5	I hold the love that you bring but it feel like i've opened my eyes again
6	We just feel so right so I pour my heart into your hands
7	I hold the love that you bring but it feel like i've opened my eyes again

8	And the sun paints the skies and the wind sings our song
10	You love the way I am and I hold my favorite thing

C. Complex Sentence

NO	Complex Sentence
1	Now I've still got a lot of fight left in me
2	Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through
3	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
4	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
5	Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you
6	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
7	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
8	Yeah, you're all I never knew I needed
9	And heart, sometimes it's unclear why it's beating
10	Oh, truth, I guess truth is what you believe in
11	And faith, I think faith is having a reason

12	Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through
13	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
14	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
15	Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you
16	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
17	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
20	Even if we're breaking down, we can find a way to break through, come on
21	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
22	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
23	Even if we can't find heaven, I'm gonna stand by you
24	Even if we can't find heaven, I'll walk through hell with you
25	Love, you are not alone, cause I'm gonna stand by you
26	Oh, I'm gonna stand by you Even if we can't find heaven, heaven,heaven
27	I'll tell the world' I'll sing a song
28	It's better place since you came along
29	Everything's alright when you're with me

30	There's a song in my heart, I feel like I belong
31	It's better place since you came along
32	It's better place since you came along
33	It's better place since you came along
34	It's better place since you came along
35	There's a song in my heart, I feel like I belong
36	It's better place since you came along
37	It's better place since you came along
38	Everything's alright cause it feels like I've opened my eyes again

D. Compound-Complex sentence

NO	Compound-Complex sentence
1	I'll play my fight song and I don't really care if nobody else believes cause I've still got alot of fight left in me
2	I'll play my fight song and I don't really care if nobody else believes cause I've still got alot of fight left in me
3	I'll play my fight song and I don't really care if nobody else believes cause

	I've still got alot of fight left in me
4	And hey, if your wings are broken,please take mine so yours can open too 'cause I'm gonna stand by you
5	And , love, of your wings are broken borrow mine 'till yours can open, too 'cause I'm gonna stand by you
6	And, love, if your wings are broken we can brave through those emotions, too cause I'm gonna stand by you
7	No, no, no, love, if your wings are broken borrow mine so yours can open too cause I'm gonna stand by you
8	And when you can't rise,well, I'll crawl with you on hands and knees 'cause I'm gona stand by you
9	I'll be your eyes 'till yours can't shine And I'll be your arms, I'll be your steady satelite