

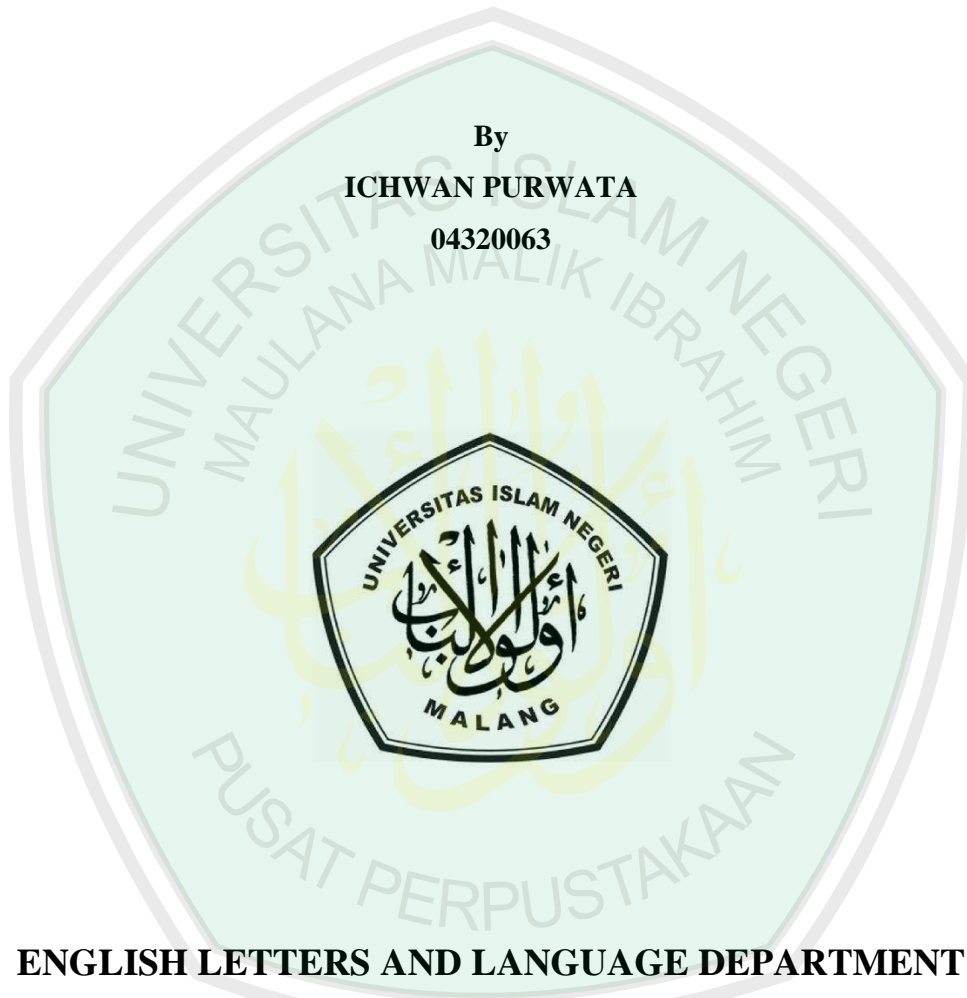
**A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS ON SENTENCE PATTERNS  
USED IN WESTLIFE'S SONG LYRICS**

**THESIS**

By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT**

**HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY**

**THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

**MALANG**

**2008**

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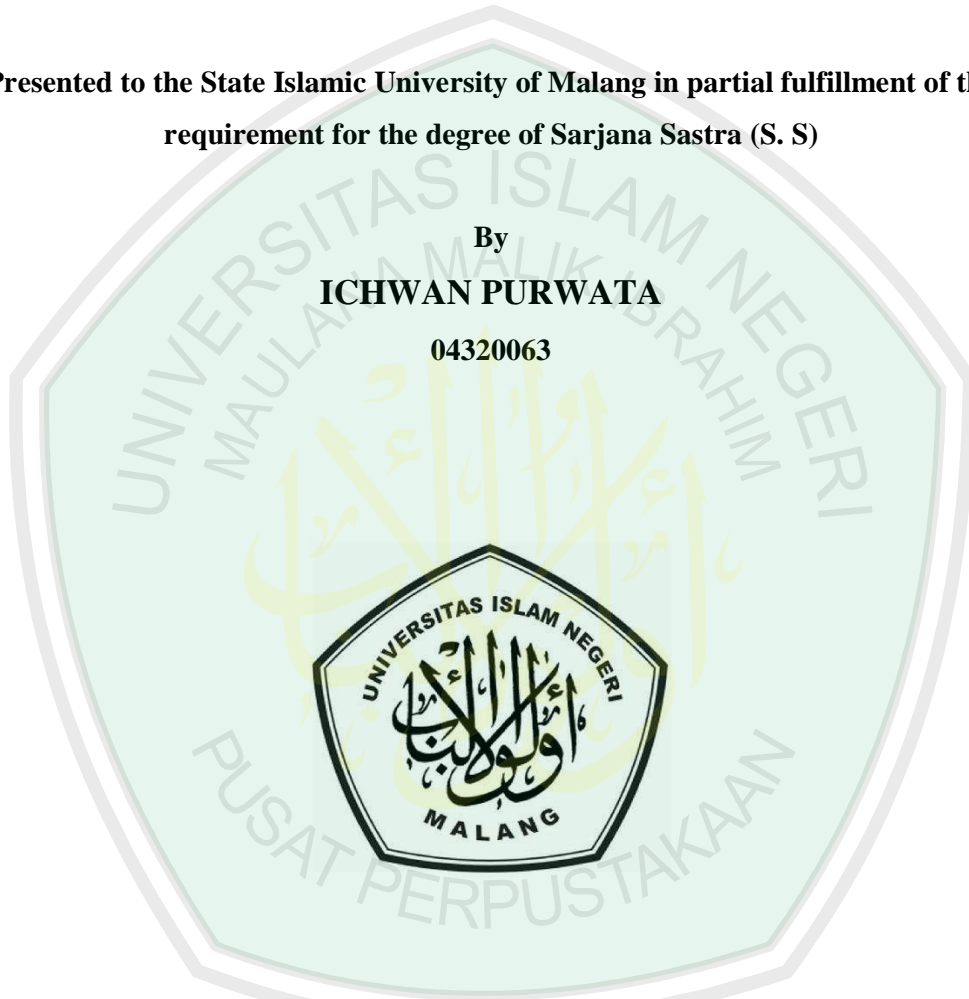
**THESIS**

**Presented to the State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S. S)**

**By**

**ICHWAN PURWATA**

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT**

**HUMANITIES AND CULTURE FACULTY**

**THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

**MALANG**

**2008**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “*A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Pattern Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics* ” by Ichwan Purwata has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board examiners.

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## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This to certify that the *Sarjana's* thesis of Ichwan Purwata entitled “**A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics**” has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S1)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, October 24<sup>th</sup> 2008

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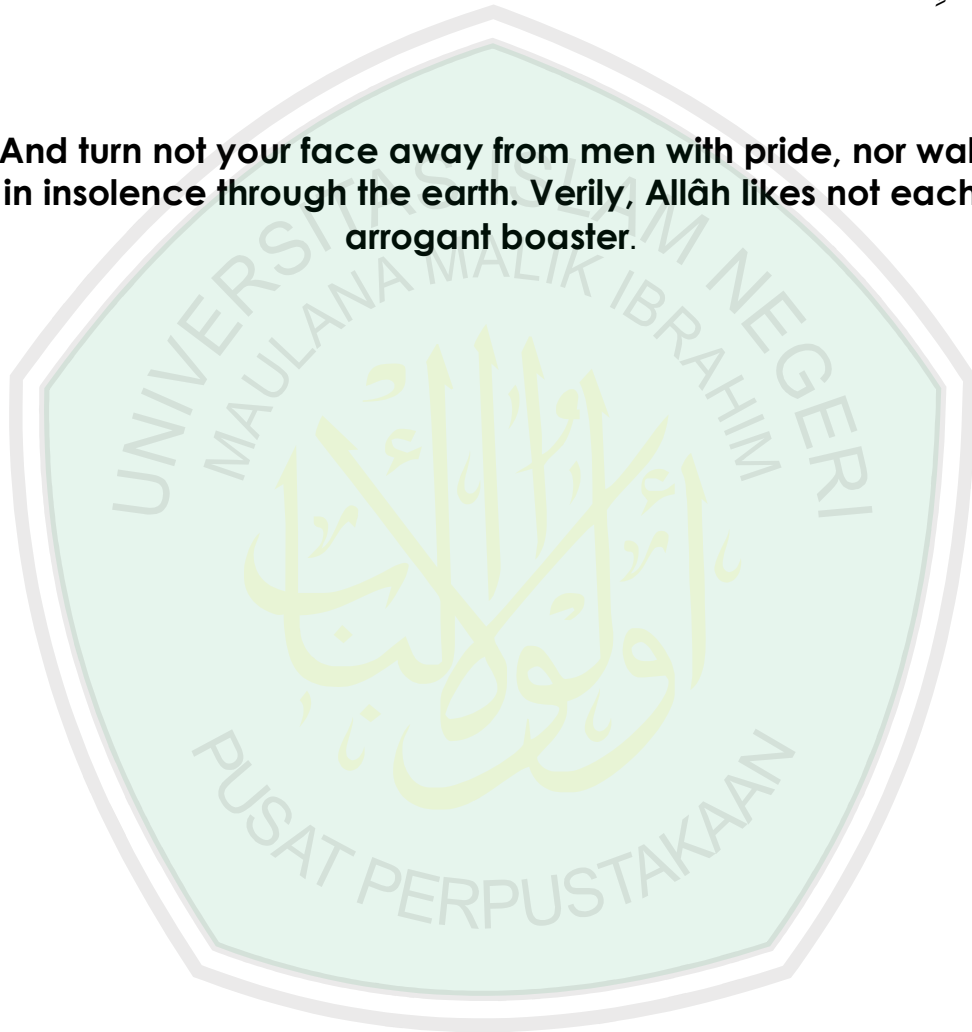
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MOTTO

وَلَا تُصَعِّرْ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ

فَخُورٍ

**"And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allâh likes not each arrogant boaster.**



## DEDICATION

**This thesis is dedicated to:**

**My beloved Father, Utun S Apetatu**

*'You are my best leader of my life'*

**My beloved Mother, Umu Salamah**

*'Thanks for your unlimited advices'*

*'You are my best friend and the best woman in my life'*

**All of my brothers,**

Wan, Cu, and Rif

*I will prove that 'I can'*

**My beloved aunt and uncle**

Om Aba and Tanta Ibu

*'Thanks for your support'*

**My beloved friends in FORSIMMAF**

*'Thank for your support to end this thesis'*

**'My beloved family in MAPALA TURSINA**

*'VIVA MAPALA TURSINA'*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Alhamdulillah*, all praises be due to Allah, the most Gracious and most Merciful, who has given me His guidance and blessing in finishing this thesis, entitled “A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife’s Song Lyrics”.

Shalawat and Salam are also conveyed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the *rahmatan lil al-amin*.

First of all, my sincere gratitude extends to the Rector of the State Islamic University of Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Imam Suprayogo, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Culture, Drs. H. Dimjati Ahmadin, M. Pd., and the Head of English Letters and Language Department, Dra. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., who have allowed me to conduct this thesis without any trouble and obstacle.

Likewise, my sincerest gratitude also extends to H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed. Ph. D as my advisor, who has continually guided me throughout the entire process of the thesis writing with all constructive comments and suggestions to make this thesis more perfect.

My sincere thank must also go to the lecturers at English Letters and Language Department who have given me a lot of valuable things during my study in this beloved university, especially for this thesis. I am indebted to my beloved mother Bq. Kartisih and father H. M. Bilal, S.H, for their endless love, invaluable attention and prayers. To my brother, sisters and nieces thanks for your support and prayers.

Finally, I am really indebted and would like to express my great thanks to all my friends who assist me so much that I can accomplish this thesis.

Furthermore, I really realize that this thesis still needs constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the English Letters and Language Department.

Malang September 17<sup>th</sup> 2008

The writer





## ABSTRACT

**Purwata, Ichwan. 2008. A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in Westlife's Song Lyrics.** Thesis. Humanities and Culture Faculty. The State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor. Drs. H. Djoko Susanto M.Ed. Ph.D.

**Key Words:** syntax, sentence patterns, Westlife's song lyrics.

---

Language plays an important role in human life as a means of communication. It is actually the realization of the examples of written works. The writer chooses the song to be analyzed because studying song is not merely analyzing its figurative language, the meaning of words and the language style, but also analyzing the sentence patterns of the lyrics. Therefore, the researcher took a syntactical analysis on sentence patterns used in Westlife's song lyrics.

In analyzing the material, the writer used some theories which are suitable with the subject. The theory of tree diagram proposed by Diana D. Bornstein is used to analyze sentences into each of the content of the sentence. In order to have deep understanding in syntax, the researcher then chooses the material from one of Westlife's albums entitled Westlife Deluxe.

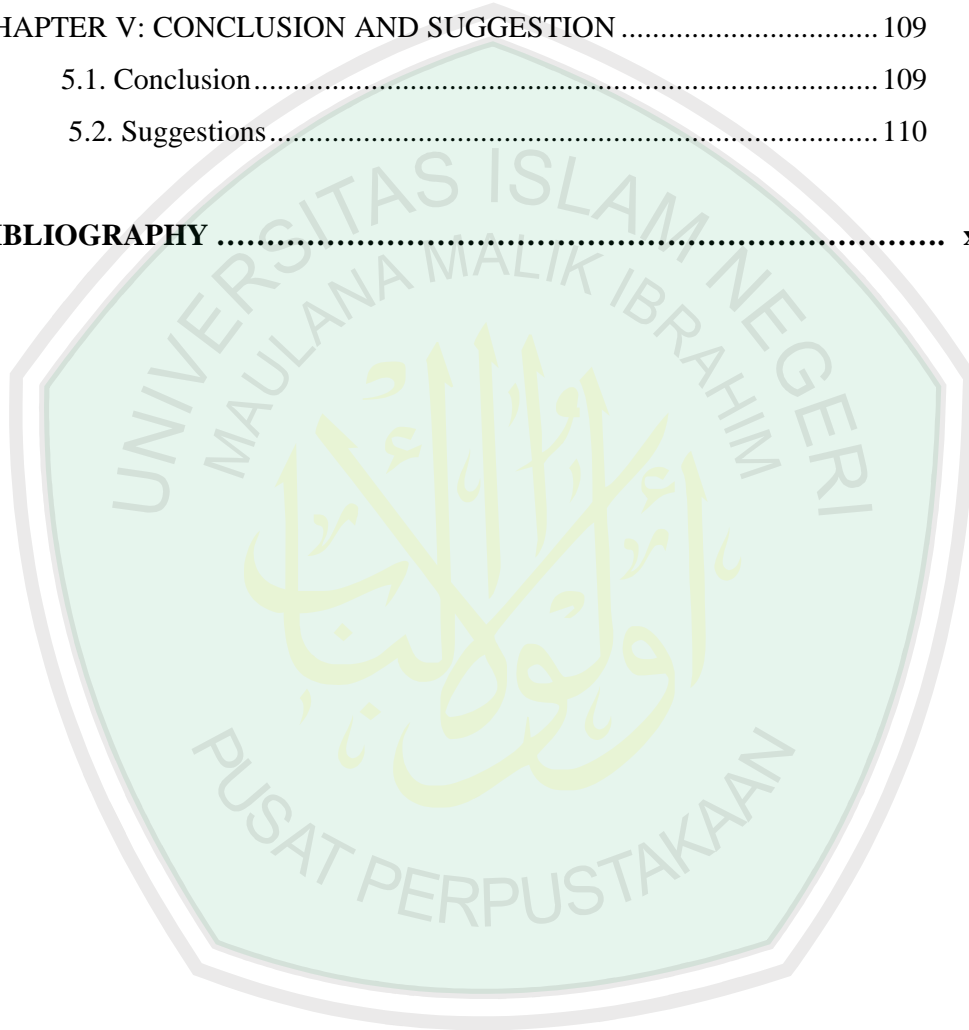
This thesis employs descriptive qualitative method. The steps in taking and collecting the data are reading the lyrics of the songs, listening to the cassette, and selecting the songs as the samples and writing down the three lyrics of the selected songs.

Having analyzed the data, the writer finally found seventeen kinds of the sentence patterns. The most sentence patterns of the lyrics used as the samples are kernel sentences and transformed sentences. Through the discussion, the researcher also found the substandard English words, such as I've, 'cause, and gonna. The sentence patterns of the Westlife's songs consist of noun phrase plus verb phrase, some sentences consist of conjunction plus noun phrase plus verb phrase, some sentences consist of adverb of place plus noun phrase plus verb phrase.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Language is the main instrument of communication; it cannot be separated from human being. We use language to express our feeling, respond the phenomena, share an idea, and also criticize. Due to these facts people realize that language plays an important role in their daily life.

In communication with other people either in oral or written forms; we use language as the media. Here, the language we used ought to be meaningful and understandable to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

In linguistics, the study about the sentence of languages is syntax. Gleason (1961: 128) defines syntax as the principles of arrangement of the construction formed by the process of derivation and inflection (word) into larger constructions of various kinds. Further, Hodge (1978: 39) defines that syntax concerns the discovery of basic sentence types with the description or the possible substitutions for each element of the basic types.

Curme (1931:1) says that syntax treats of the relation of words or group of words to one another in sentences. It is the set of principles, or constructive rule, according to which words are combined into sentences in language.

According to the above definitions of syntax, it is concluded that syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences or larger constructions based on grammatical rules.

Language is also a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates (Lyons, 1984: 3-4). By using language, people can develop their knowledge and know something. Besides, we also use language to write, speak, and analyze, for example, the lyrics of songs.

Language can also be expressed through music. The language in music can build a communication to all people. The people can use their own language, their own style to express their feeling and emotion and they can write it into a lyric.

Syllado (1983: 23) states that music nowadays is regarded as the universal language; music is an art and science of combining vocal and instrument sound or tone in varying melody, harmony, rhythm, and timbre, especially so as to form structurally complete and emotionally expressive compositions (Webster, 1988: 894). In a shorter definition, music means the arrangement of sound or tones in particular form played on particular instruments.

According to Greek history, music occupied a main part as an expression of thinking and feeling (Syllado, 1983; IV).

There are many kinds of music such as rock, jazz, pop, R&B, and rap. All those kinds of music have spread everywhere, including to our country. Western music has begotten a lot of singers who are very famous on their own music, like Britney Spears, Bryan Adams, Blue, Westlife.

Music can express our feeling and emotion. Music is a universal language, so it can touch our heart when we enjoy it and it can touch any aspects of human life. Nowadays, music has a wider connotation since it still has a rule when it is demonstrated; it is beautiful with the existence of the element of rhyme, tone, and harmony. Through its different lyric, music could arise the feeling of love, sadness, hope and happiness.

The study of sentence patterns in the song lyrics becomes more important when the word or lexical items are combined into sentence found in the song lyrics because sometimes we find the words which have different interpretation in the forms of sentence pattern construction. The study of sentence patterns in the song lyric, hence becomes crucial.

There are many reasons why the researcher selects Westlife's song lyrics as the object of this research: (1) examining the pattern of the sentence containing in this song lyrics; (2) analyzing the way of constructing the lyrics by using tree diagram.

Previous related studies on the lyrics of songs have been carried out by a number of researchers. For example, Rahmawati (2003) looks at "A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in David Forester's Songs". She finds nineteen rules of the sentence patterns with Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase as the most common rules. She also mentions other common sentence patterns consisting of Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase or Prepositional only, Conjunction plus Verb Phrase or Noun Phrase. Finally, she concluded that kernel sentences appear less than the transformed ones.

Yulia, in her thesis (1998) entitled "Sentence Patterns Used in Michael Learns To Rock's Pop Songs", concludes that kernel sentence mostly appear rather than transformed sentences. The sentences can be in the form of VP only, simple sentence,

or two sentences are combined with or without conjunction. She also identified the substandard English words such as 'bout, I'm, she's, and I've.

From the two previous studies above, it can be concluded focuses on the analyzing the parts of sentence patterns: Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. The reason for doing this is because of the assumption that the sentence patterns are the area studied by linguists in the song lyrics.

Therefore, the simplicity of the lyric on the music has attracted to examine Westlife songs. Three diagrams proposed by Diana D Bornstein is used to analyze the data.

### **1.2. Problem of the Study**

According to the background of the study in the preceeding discussions the following research problem is formulated:

1. What are the sentence patterns found in Westlife's song lyrics?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

This study aims to answer the problem stated above: analyzing sentence patterns in some of Westlife's song lyrics.

### **1.4. Limitation of the study**

The focus of this study is to investigate the sentence pattern in some of Westlife's song lyrics. To make the study manageable, the writer has to limit the scope of the study. Westlife Deluxe produced in 2002 is chosen as the subject of this study among from many lyrics of songs from Westlife's album. Three Westlife's

songs: Fool Again; What I Want is What I've Got and More Than Words are used as the data. In analyzing such song lyrics, tree diagram proposed by Diana D Bornstein is employed.

### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The results of this study will be useful for other researchers who are interested in investigating other songs which have the same topic. It is also hoped that this thesis will be useful for the English students of UIN Malang as linguistic reference which will assist them to understand and appreciate works of linguistics, especially sentence patterns in syntax.

### **1.6. Definition of the Key Terms**

Definition of the key terms is very important to avoid misunderstanding. The definition of the key terms is stated as follows:

1. Syntactic : about the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentence, sentence structure. (Webster, 1988: 55)
2. Analysis : separation into parts, possibly with commencement and judgment. (Webster: 1989)
3. Lyric : is a kind of poetry, expressing direct personal feeling and it is composed for singing.
4. Westlife : one of the most famous boy bands in Western countries. Westlife consists of five people: Bryan, Kian, Nicky, Shane and Mark.



5. Songs : the act of art singing, in other word could say that a song is a piece of music sung or as if for singing.  
(Webster: 1989)

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some theories which are related to this thesis. They are Sentence, Syntax, Transformational Grammar, Tree Diagram, Song, and Lyrics.

#### 2.1. Sentence

All sentences have both deep structure and surface structure. A deep structure represents the meaning, and a surface structure represents the sound. In other words, deep structure determines its semantic interpretation and surface structure determines its phonetic interpretation (Chomsky as quoted by Bornstein, 1997: 24).

According to House and Herman (1931: 3) state that sentence is from Latin word “Centia” which means an opinion. Here, sentence is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate expressing a complete and independent unit of thought.

Bornstein (1997: 39) states that sentence is considered as the basis of the syntactical system. Sentence is a word or group of words that is a complete thought containing both a subject and a predicate (Bornstein, 1977: 245). There are four kinds of sentences: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence.

- a. A simple sentence contains only one predicate (a group of words having a subject and predicate).

For example:

- I go to school.

- b. A compound sentence contains two or more predication connected by conjunction.

For example:

- This is my book and that is yours.

- c. Complex sentence contains one or more predication called independent or a main (principle) predication or main clause.

For example:

- That is a book which I bought.

- d. Compound complex sentence is a sentence that contains two or more independent clauses. Sentences may take the form of statement, question, request and exclamation.

For example:

- He doesn't go to Surabaya very much but he has to get there because his family wants to go there.

So, sentence is the basis of syntactic system which consists of a group of related words containing a subject and a predicate as a means to express ideas, thought, messages, etc.

According to Bornstein (1997: 52), sentence must have Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase ( $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ).

#### a. Noun Phrase

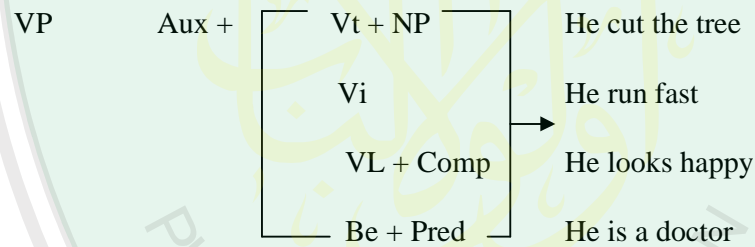
NP is a group of words whose elements are head and modifier and it functions as a noun or pronoun. According to Bornstein, Noun Phrase can be in the form of the following:

NP  $\longrightarrow$  N (table, chair)

- NP → Pron (you, I, he)
- NP → Pron N (John, Surabaya)
- NP → Det + N (a pen, the train)
- NP → NP + S (the girl who is driving a car)
- NP → The girl
- S → The girl is driving a car

**b. Verb Phrase**

Verb Phrase is a group of words whose elements are head and modifier and it functions as a verb. Several options are also available in writing the derivation of the Verb Phrase. The following phrase structure rules illustrate some of these options:



**c. Auxiliary**

The auxiliary can be written as a modal auxiliary (may, should, will) or one of the “Helping Verb” (be, do, have) of traditional grammar, but it also includes tense (present or past) as its first element. Tense must be appeared under the auxiliary.

Aux

|

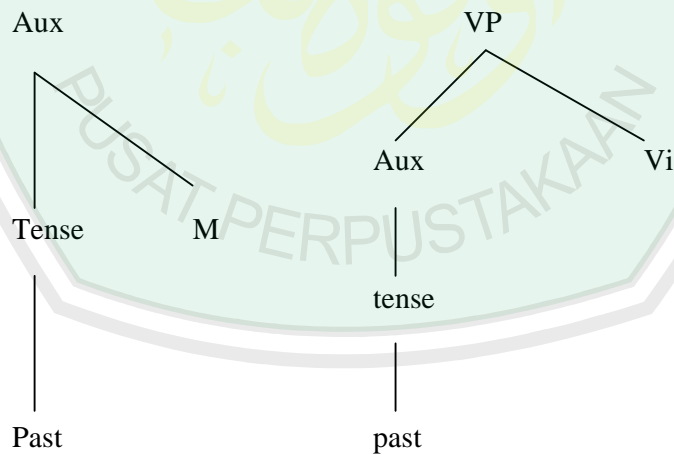
Tense

**d. Tense**

Tense may be written as either present or past. Placing these two items within brackets indicates this. When brackets are used, only one item within brackets must be selected.

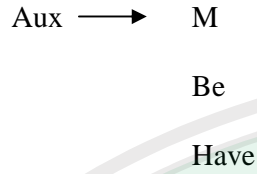
Tense → Present  
Past

When present tense is selected, a change form on the main verb appears only for the third person singular (he, she, and it) and not at all for modals. When past tense is selected, a change form is produced for modals and for main verb for all persons. We give an arrow to show the changes of the main verb or modal that is influenced by tense.



**e. Modal**

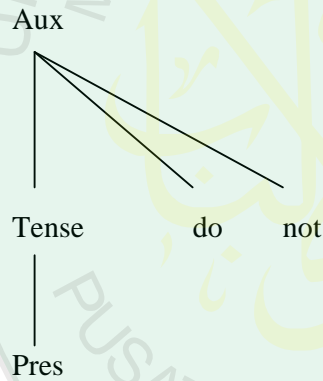
The next item to appear under the auxiliary is modal. Since it is optimal, it is placed within parentheses that are used to indicate that an item may or may not be chosen:



**f. Negative Form**

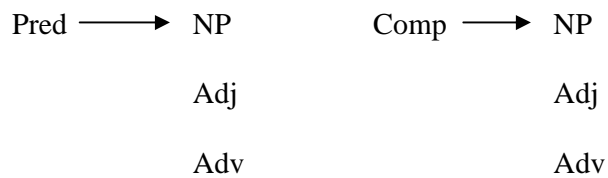
The negative form indicated by the word 'not' also appears under the auxiliary. The helping verb that precedes the word 'not' also comes from the auxiliary.

You do not go



**g. Predicate and Complement**

The form of predicate and complement appears in some options:



Sentence that could result from the above choices is the following (in order to simplify the matters, tense has been selected under the auxiliary):

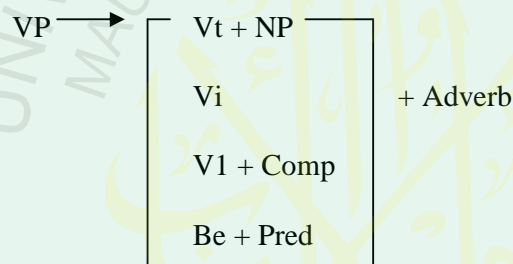
Maggie is a doctor → Be + Pred (NP)

Sandra is beautiful → Be + Pred (Adj)

Iyan is there → Be + Pred (Adv)

#### h. Adverb

Adverb can be added to most sentences. The following rule indicates that adverb can be added to any VP



## 2.2. Syntax

Historically, the term “syntax” means arranging together (from the word: syn ‘together’ and taxis ‘an arrangement’) and the name given to the part of grammar which treats the ways in which words are arranged together in sentence and of the function they perform (Onion, 1971: 23).

Similar to Onion, Matthews (1981: 1) said the term “syntax” is from ancient Greek “syntaxis”, a verbal noun which literary means “arrangement” or “setting out together” words into phrases, or clauses and phrases or clauses into sentences.

Later Latif (1995: 23) said, “a phrase or a sentence is always made from the words arranged by a particular rule.” Therefore we must know exactly the

classification of words being used “the connections of meaning within sentence are shown by the order of words.” By knowing the classification of words, we can properly arranged sentence that can show us the meaning of the arrangement.

Quite different from Latif’s definition, Gleason (1961: 128) defined syntax as the principles of arrangement of the construction formed by the process of derivation and inflection (word) into larger constructions of various kinds. Further, Hodge (1978: 39) defines that syntax concerns with the discovery of basic sentence types with the description or the possible substitutions for each element of the basic types.

Curme (1931:1) said syntax treats of the relation of words or group of words to one another in sentences. It is the set of principles, or constructive rule, according to which words are combined into sentences in language.

It can be concluded that syntax is the arrangement and relationship among words, phrases, and clauses forming sentences or larger constructions based on grammatical rules.

### **2.3. Transformational Grammar**

According to Webster’s New World College Dictionary (1996: 1420), transformational grammar generates the deep structures of a language and converts this to the surface structures by means of transformation.

Goodman (1970: 299) stated that all kinds of English sentences can be analyzed by using structure rule. He said that a sentence consists of phrase structure,

noun phrase (NP), verb phrase (VP), adjective phrase (Adj. P), prepositional phrase (PP), auxiliary (Aux), and others.

Bornstein (1977: 39-99) says that “Transformations bring about various kinds of changes; they can rearrange elements in a string of symbols, add elements that were not there before, delete elements, and substitute one element for another.”

Bornstein (1977: 39-46) also said that in Transformational Grammar (TG) phrase structure is illustrated by means of tree diagrams called phrasemakers, which show the hierarchical structure of sentence. Bornstein symbolizes some of the common symbols used in Phrase Structure Rule as follows:

S : sentence	Vt : transitive verb
NP : noun phrase	Vi : intransitive verb
VP : verb phrase	VL : linking verb
N : noun	Comp : complement
V : verb	Prep : preposition
D or Det : determiner	Pres : present
Pron : pronoun	PP : prepositional phrase
Prop N : proper name	M : modal
Pred : predicate	Be : the verb “be”
M : modal	Adv. P : adverb phrase
Be : the verb “be”	Adj. P : adjective phrase

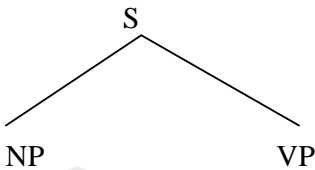
In Transformational Grammar, Phrase Structure Rules are illustrated by means of tree diagram called “phrase makers” that show the hierarchical structure of the sentence.

We begin S, the highest level, and work down to the lower levels until we come to maximally specific of terminal level where no additional symbols

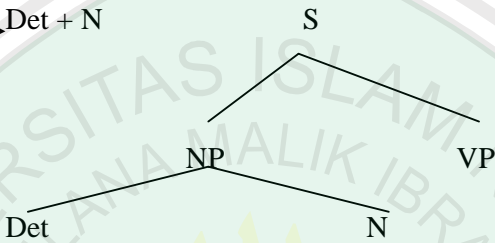


can be written. This process is called a derivation of sentence. This steps of derivation of a sentence is:

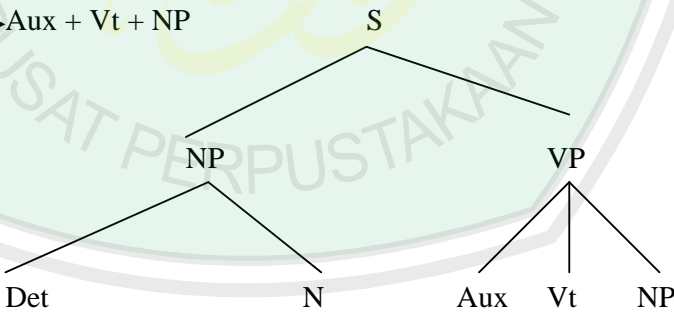
$S \rightarrow NP + VP$



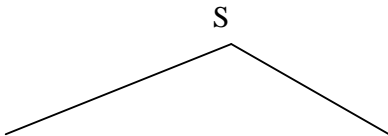
$NP \rightarrow Det + N$

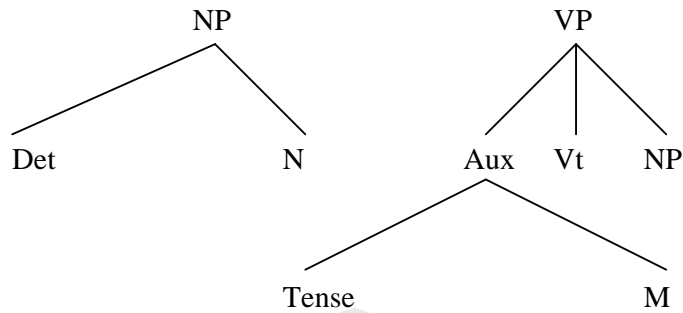


$VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$



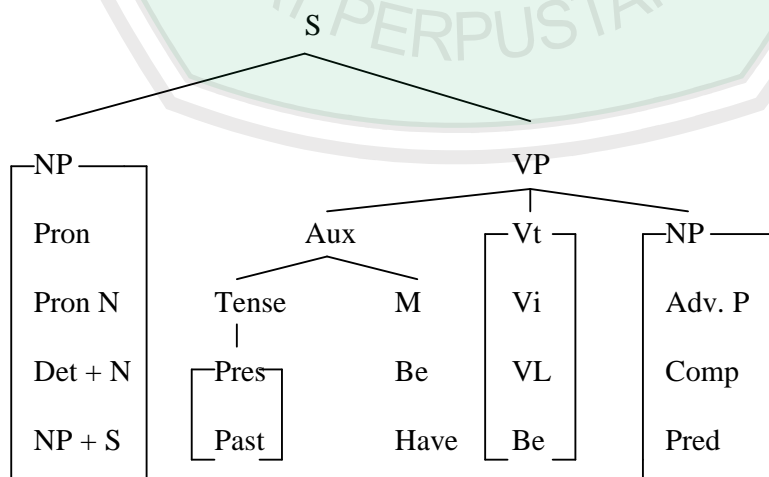
$Aux \rightarrow Tense (M)$



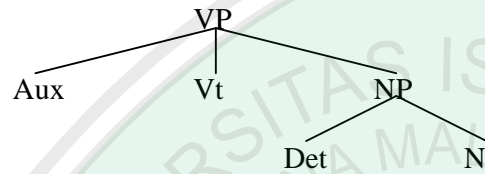


## 2.4. Tree Diagram

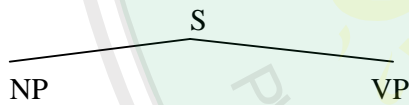
Bornstein (1977: 39) said that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. The sentence is considered the basic of the syntactic system. Instead of beginning with actual sentences, however we begin with the directions for generating or producing structural descriptions of sentences, which are set forth in phrase structure rules. The rules should be interpreted as an instruction to rewrite or expand the symbol on the left of the arrows as the sequence on the right. In S NP + VP, "S" stands for sentence, "NP" (Noun Phrase) and "VP" (Verb Phrase). The item on the left dominates the elements on the right. Bornstein starts with S, the highest level and works down to lower level until it comes to maximally specific level where in addition symbol can be written. This process is called derivational in the sentence.



Tree diagram provides a precise means of defining syntactic relation. NP is immediately dominated by an S in the subject of that sentence. An NP is immediately dominated by a VP is the object or complement of the sentence containing the verb phrase. Tree diagram also shows which words are constituents of a sentence (Bornstein, 1997: 44). From the diagram below we can see that Aux, Vt and NP belong to the VP.



Points of juncture in tree diagram are called nodes. If one node is immediately dominated by another, it is called a daughter node. If one node is immediately dominated by the same nodes, they are called sister nodes. In the following diagram, the nodes NP and VP are daughter of S and sister nodes of each other. NP is the left sister whereas VP is the right sister.



## 2.5. Songs

According to Webster New World Dictionary (1988: 1278), song is a usual short piece of music with words for singing. Literary, it means a relatively short metrical composition for, or suitable for singing as ballad or simple lyric.

Kamien (1988: 307) said that a song composer interprets a poem, translates its mood atmosphere and imagery into music, also create vocal melody that is musically satisfying and perfectly moulded to the text. Important words are emphasized by stressed tones as melodic climax.

Encyclopaedia Americana (1973: 220) stated that song is a short musical work set to a poetic text with equal importance given to the music and to the words. It may be written for one or several voices and is generally performed with instrumental accompaniment. So, song is a group of words written in musical note and it is suitable to singing with instrumental accompaniment as the background of the song. According to Hornby (1986: 822) song is a short poem or a number of verses set to music and intended to be sung.

From the definitions above, the writer concludes that song is a short poem, which is suitable for singing and it is used to express personal and sentimental feeling or emotion. It is always followed with instrumental accompaniment to make the song more meaningful and understandable.

## **2.6. Lyrics**

According to Encyclopaedia Americana (1892: 414) lyric is originally a song written for musical accompaniment by a lyre. According to Hornby (1986: 509), lyric is a kind of poetry, expressing direct personal feeling and it is composed for singing.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that lyric is the words of a song, describing a feeling and it is composed for singing.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the method used to analysed the data. In addition to that, he also wants to show the ways how to analyze the data by using the related theory dealing with the topic of this study. To make the readers understand the discussion easily, the writer presents the research design, source of data, data collection and data analysis.

#### **Research Design**

In his thesis, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. It means that the research is based on the characteristics of phenomena and the data were analyzed using the description not numbers. Wiersman (1991: 14) stated that quantitative research relies heavily as statistical result represented with number; qualitative research relies heavily on narrative description. It means that the researcher only intends to describe the data obtained as they are found in the fields. It is based on the problem statement. Here the writer gives the description of the adjective clauses in written language using the tree diagram.

#### **Data Source**

The data of this study are the lyrics of songs from Westlife's album entitled Westlife Deluxe produced in 2000. From this album the writer has chosen 3 songs:

1. Fool Again
2. What I Want Is What I've Got
3. More Than Words

### **Data collection**

In collecting the data for his thesis, the writer followed these steps:

1. Listening to the songs: Fool Again, What I Want Is What I've Got, and More Than Words.
2. Listening to the songs again focusing on the lyrics.
3. Choosing the lyrics to be analyzed from each song randomly.
4. Writing down all the chosen lyrics to be analyzed.

### **Data Analysis**

After gathering the data, the writer analyzed the lyrics of the songs by doing some steps.

The steps that he takes are as follows:

1. Presenting all the chosen data (writing the chosen texts of the lyrics).
2. Analyzing each sentence orderly using the theory proposed by Diana D Bornstein.
3. Drawing the formula of each analyzed sentence.
4. Concluding the sentence patterns of the sentence lyrics.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and the interpretation of data analysis..

#### 4.1 Data Presentation

Nasir (2003: 157) stated that data can be described into two kinds:

1. Realist description, which is done by describing the data as their existing in the fields. The will be explained in details based on their characteristics.
2. Constructionist description which is done by applying theoretical concepts and theoretical constructs that have been proposed by the researcher in the previous chapter.

In this thesis, the data will be presented by using the first technique.

#### 1. Fool Again

Baby, I know the story

I've seen the picture

It's written all over your face

Tell me, what's the secret

That you've been hiding

Who's gonna take my place

I should've seen it coming

I should've read the signs

Anyway....I guess it's over

Chorus: Can't believe that I'm fool again

I thought this love would never end

How was I to know

You never told me

Can't believe that I'm fool again

And I who thought you were my friend

How was I to know

You never told me

Baby, you should've called me

When you were lonely

When you needed me to be there

Sadly, you never gave me

Too many changes

To show you how much I care

I should've seen

(back to chorus)

About the pain and the tears

Oh, Oh, Oh

If I could, I would

Turn back the time

I should've seen...

(chorus twice)

## 2. What I Want Is What I've Got



All that I want  
In my life  
Is the feeling of peace  
Deep within me truly  
I took a chance  
I let go  
I promised myself  
That it wouldn't scare me  
Miracles appear I know  
Now I can see it snow  
Cause I

Chorus: Found out what I dream of

And I looked it up

At this very moment

What I want is what I've got

Found out what was missing

And I looked it up

At this very moment

What I want is what I've got

Life is too short  
To hold back  
I won't live in the past  
Being lonely now I know  
This is the time  
Of my life

I'm sure what I want

Is what I've got

Miracles appear I know

Now I can see it snow

Cause I

Now I found out what I've

Being dreaming of

It's the feeling of peace deep within me

Cause life is too short to hold back

I made up my mind I just

(chorus)

### 3. More Than Words

Saying I love you

Is not the words

I want to hear from you

It's not that I want

Not to say

But if you only knew

How easy

It would be to

Show me how you feel

More than words

Is all you have to do

To make it real

Then you wouldn't  
Have to say  
That you love me  
Cause I already know

What would you do

If my heart

Was torn in two

More than words

To show you feel

That your love

For me is real

What would you say

If I took

Those words away

Then you couldn't

Make things new

Just by saying

I love you

More than words

More than words

Now that I've tried to

Talk to you

And make you understand

All you have to do

Is close your eyes

And just reach out your hands

And touch me

Hold me close

Don't ever let me go

More than words

Is all I ever

Needed you to show

Then you wouldn't

Have to say

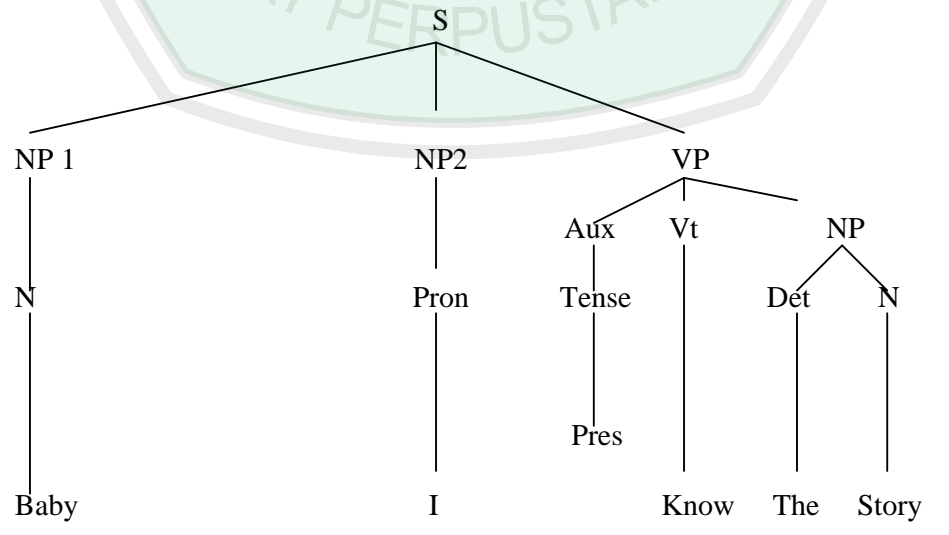
That you love me

'Cause I already know

## 4.2. Discussion

### 1. Fool Again

Line 1: Baby, I know the story



Baby, I know the story

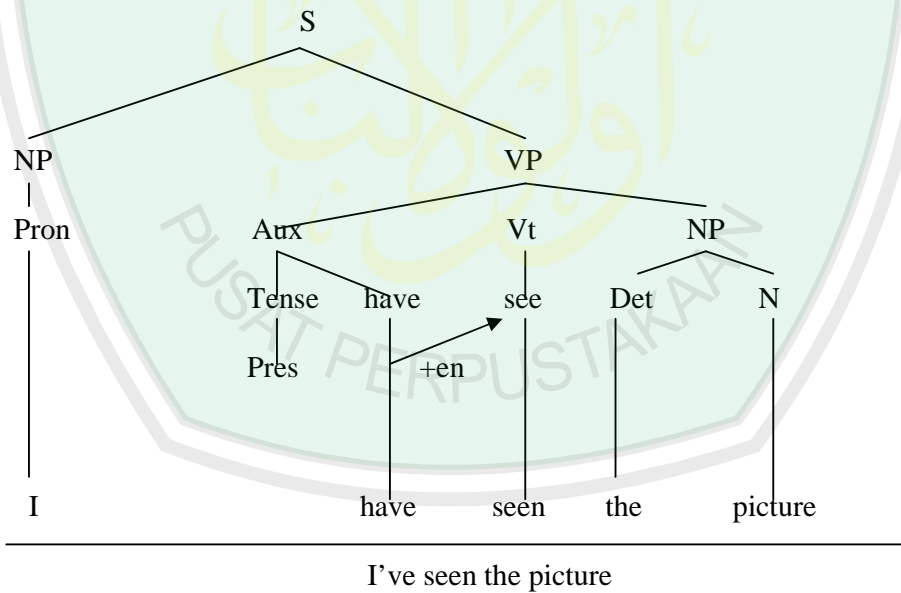
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP1 + NP2 + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP1 \rightarrow N, NP2 \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt +$

$NP, Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres), NP \rightarrow Det + N.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (Baby, I know the story) consist of NP1 (Baby) plus NP2 (I) plus VP (know the story). NP1 consists of N (baby). NP 2 consists of Pron (I). VP consists of Aux plus Vt (know) plus NP (the story). Aux consists of Tense (Pres). NP consists of Det (the) plus N (story).

Line 2: I've seen the picture



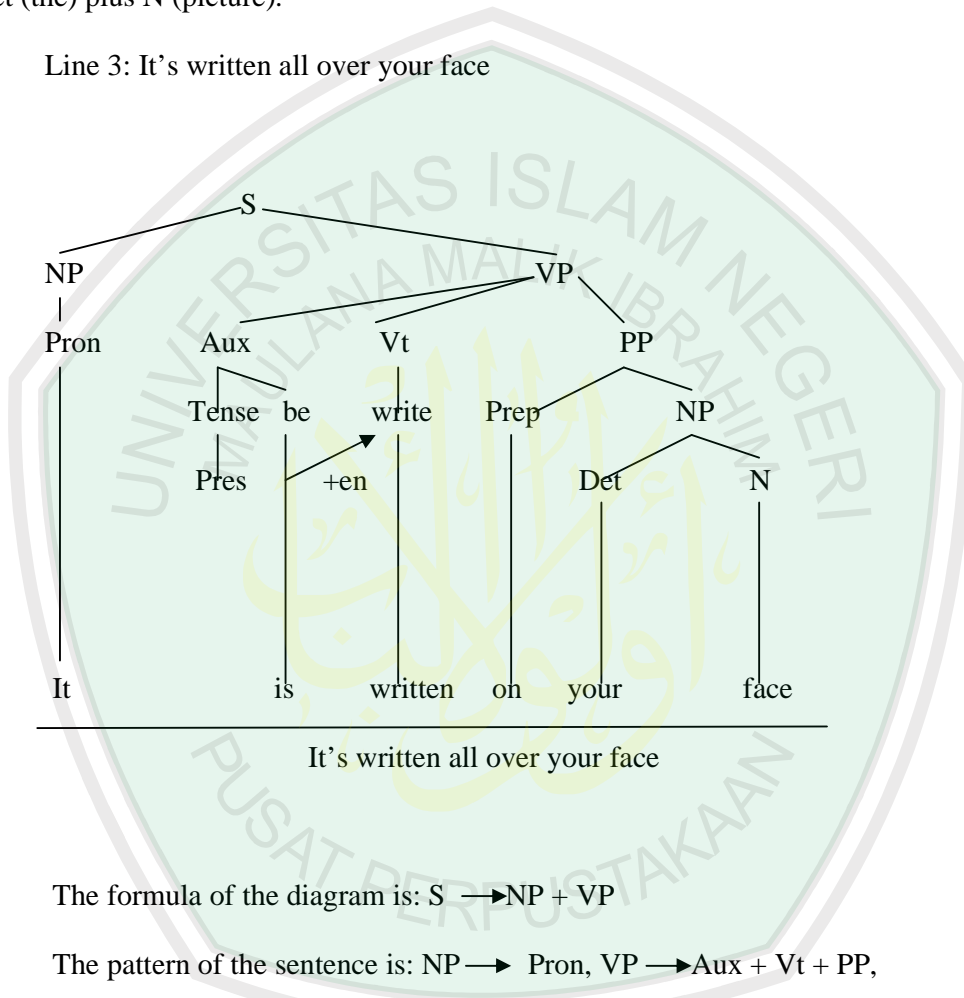
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP1 \rightarrow N, NP2 \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt +$

$NP, Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres), NP \rightarrow Det + N.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I've seen the picture) consist of NP (I) plus VP (have seen the picture). NP consists of Pron (I). VP consists of Aux plus Vt (see) plus NP (the picture). Aux consists of Tense (present) plus NP (the picture), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (picture).

Line 3: It's written all over your face



The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

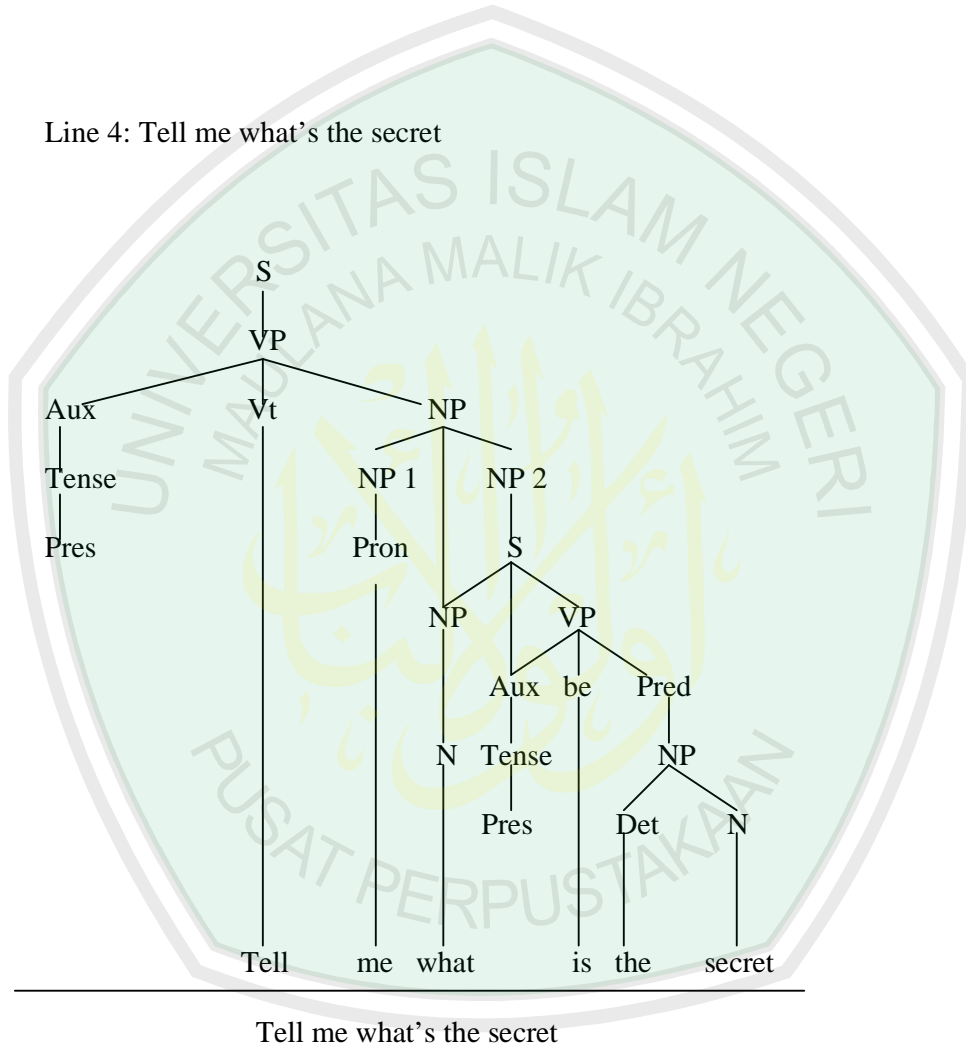
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + PP,

Aux → Tense (Pres) + Be(+ en), PP → Prep + NP, NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (It's written all over your face) consists of NP (It) plus VP (is written all over your face). NP consists of Pron (It). VP consists of Aux plus Vt (write) plus PP (all over your face). Aux consists of Tense (present) plus Be (

is), PP consists of Prep (on) plus NP (your face). NP consists of Det (your) plus N (face.)

Line 4: Tell me what's the secret



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow VP$

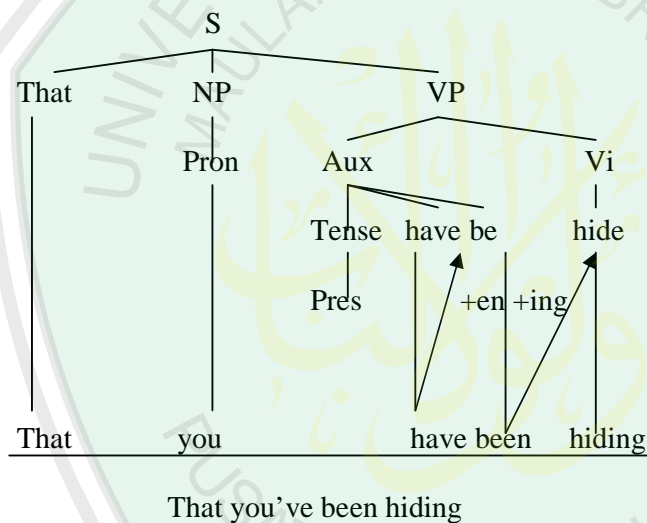
The pattern of the sentence is:  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$ ,  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,

$NP \rightarrow NP1 + NP2$ ,  $NP1 \rightarrow S$ ,  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Be + Pred$ ,

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  $Pred \rightarrow NP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Det + N$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I've seen the picture) consist of VP (tell me what's the secret). VP consists of Aux plus Vt (tell) plus NP (me what is the secret). Aux consists of Tense (Pres). NP consists NP1 (me) and NP2 (what is the secret). NP1 consists of Pron (me), NP2 consists of NP (what) plus VP (is the secret), VP consists of Aux plus Tense (Pres) plus Be (is) plus Pred (the secret), Pred consist of NP (the secret), and NP consists of Det (the) plus N (secret).

Line 5: That you've been hiding



The formula of the diagram is: S → That + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vi,

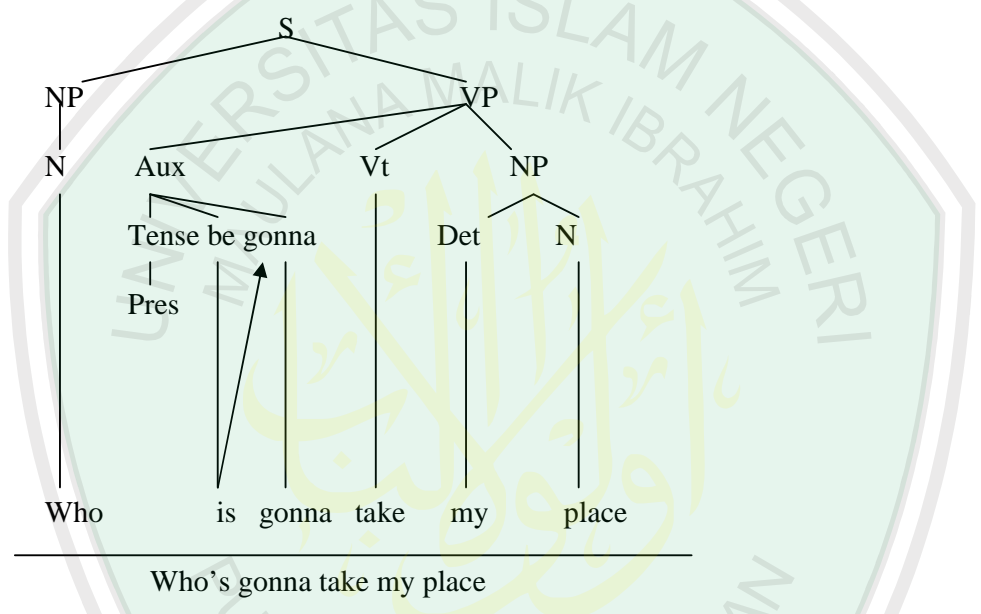
Aux → Tense (Pres) + Have + Been.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (that you've been hiding) consist of That plus NP (you) plus VP (have been hiding). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron



(you), VP consists of Aux plus Vi (hide), and Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have plus Been.

Line 6: Who's gonna take my place



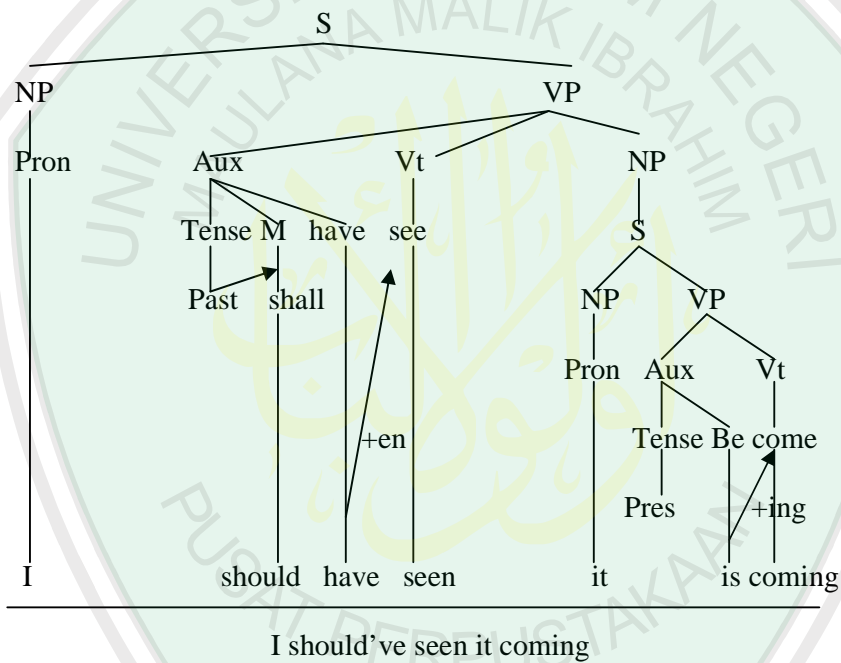
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → N, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Pres) + Be + Gonna, NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (who's gonna take my place) consists of NP (who) plus VP (is gonna take my place). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of N (who), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (take) plus NP (my place), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Be (is) plus Gonna, and NP consists of Det (my) plus N (place).

Line 7: I should've seen it coming



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP},$

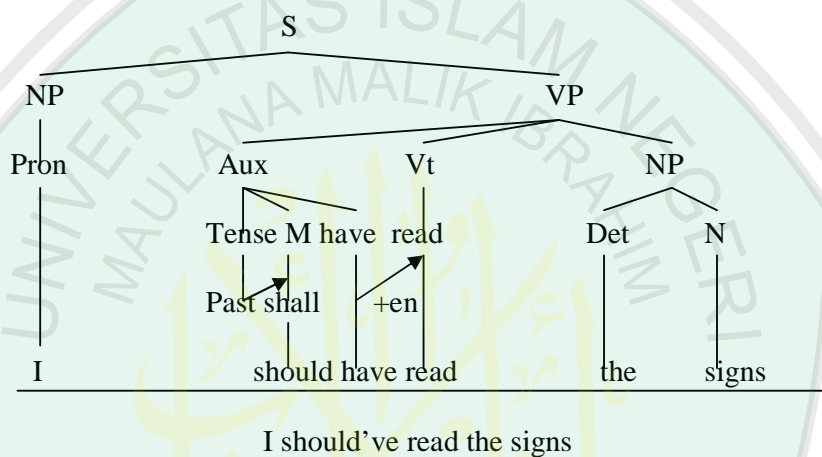
$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (should)} + \text{Have}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{S}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP},$

$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron},$

$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)} + \text{Be}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I should've seen it coming) consists of NP (I) plus VP (should've seen it coming). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I), Aux plus Vt (see) plus NP (it coming). Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus Modal (Should) plus Have, NP consists of S (it), S consists of NP (it) plus VP (is coming), NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (come), and Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Be (is).

Line 8: I should've read the signs



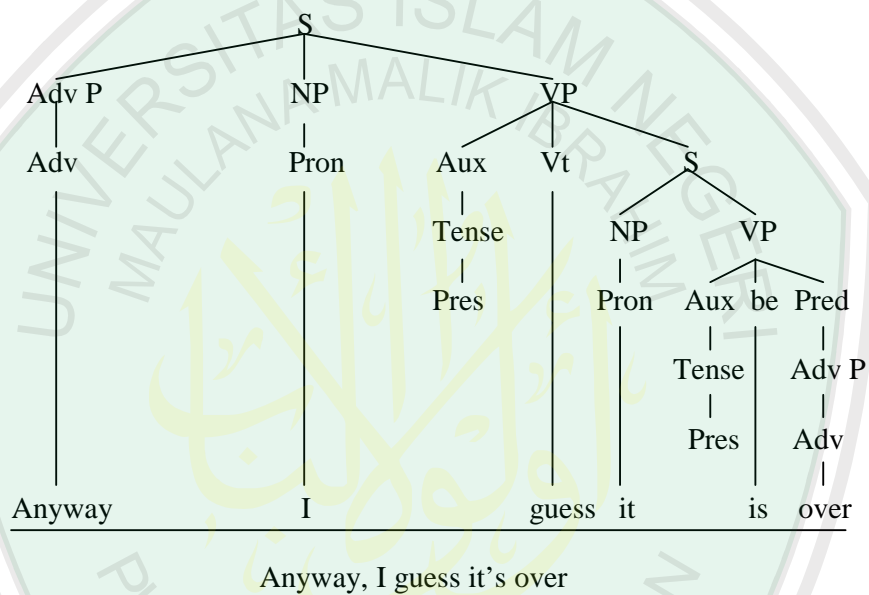
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (should)} + \text{Have}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I should've read the signs) consists of NP (I) plus VP (should've read the signs). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (read) plus NP (the signs), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Modal (Should) plus Have, NP consists of Determiner (the) plus N (signs).

Line 9: Anyway, I guess it's over



The formula of the diagram is: S → Adv P + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P → Adv, NP → Pron,

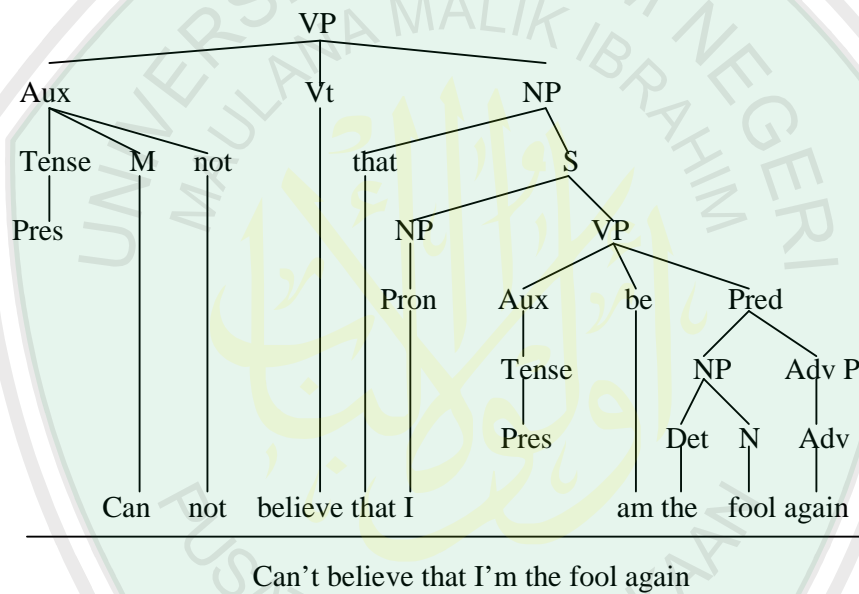
VP → Aux + Vt + S, Aux → Tense (Pres), S → NP + VP,

NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Pred, Aux → Tense (Pres),

Pred → Adv P.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (anyway, I guess it's over) consists of Adv P (anyway) plus NP (I) plus VP (guess it's over). Adv P consists of Adv (anyway), NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (guess) plus S (it is over), S consists of NP (it) plus VP (is over), NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (over), Aux plus Tense (Pres).

Line 10: Can't believe that I'm the fool again



The formula of the diagram is:  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres) + M (Can) + Not,$

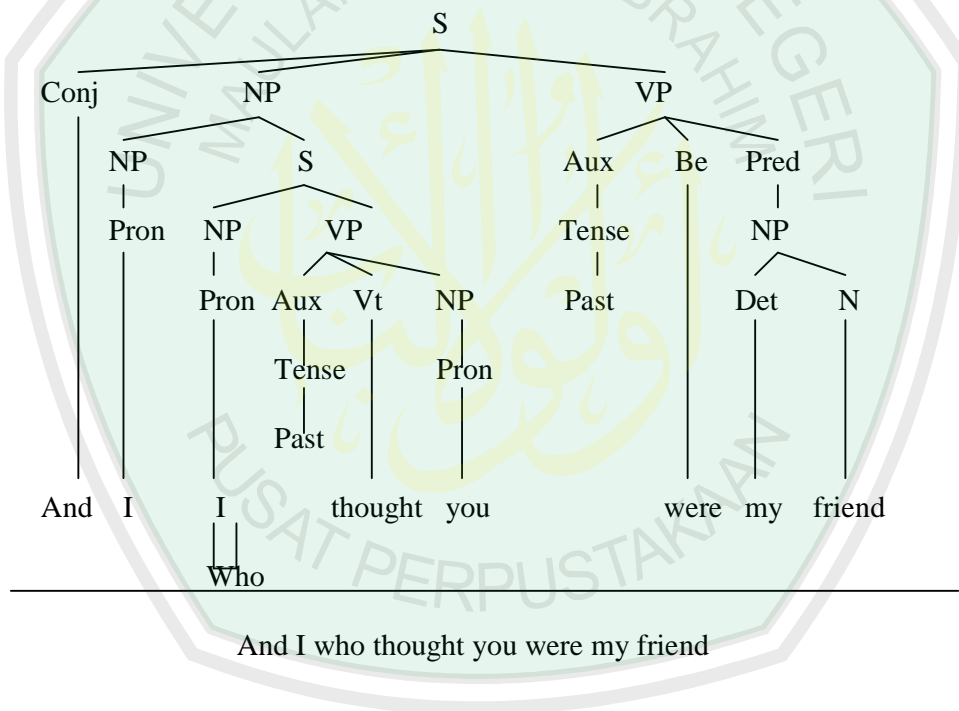
$NP \rightarrow That + S, S \rightarrow NP + VP, NP \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + Be + Pred,$

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres), Pred \rightarrow NP + Adv P, NP \rightarrow Det + N,$

$Adv P \rightarrow Adv.$

Based on the diagrams, VP (can't believe that I'm the fool again) consists of Aux plus Vt (believe) plus NP (that I'm the fool again). Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Modal (can) plus Not, NP consists of That plus S, S consists of NP (I) plus VP (am the fool again), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Be (am) plus Pred (the fool again), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (the fool) plus Adv P (again), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (fool), Adv P consists of Adv (again).

Line 11: And I who thought you were my friend



The formula of the diagram is: S → Conj + NP + VP

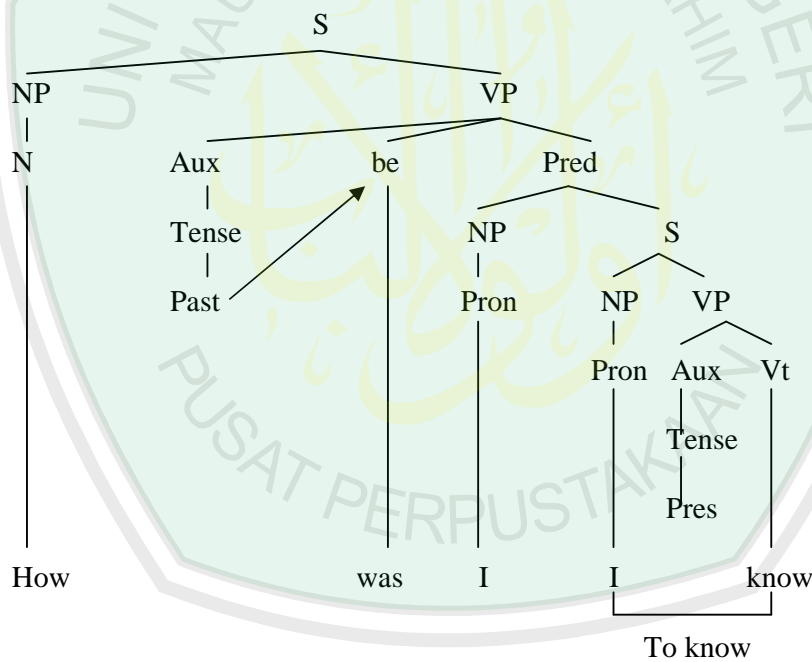
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → NP + S, NP → Pron, S → NP + VP,

NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP, NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Pred,

Aux → Tense (Past), Pred → NP, NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (And I who thought you were my friend) consists of Conjunction (and) plus NP (I who) plus VP (thought you were my friend). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of NP (I) plus S (who thought that you were my friend), NP consists of Pron (who), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (thought you were my friend), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (thought) plus NP (you were my friend), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Be (were) plus Pred (my friend) , Aux consists of Tense (Past), Pred consists of NP (my friend), NP consists of Det (my) plus N (friend).

Line 12: How was I to know



How was I to know

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

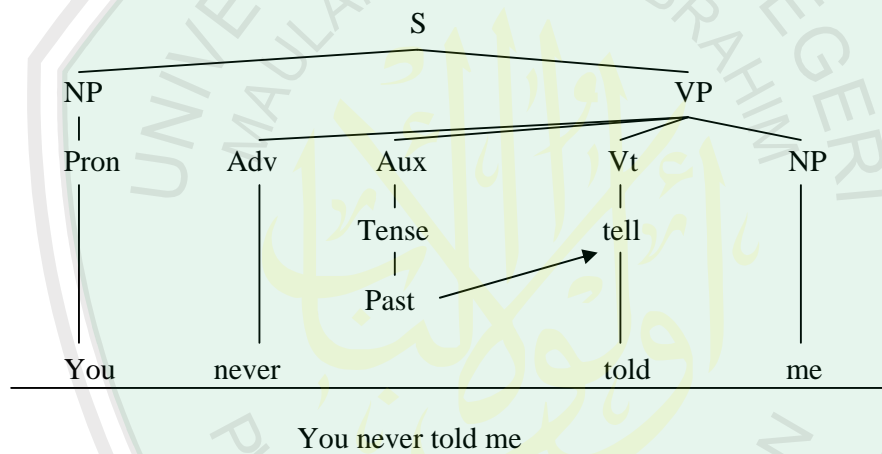
The pattern of sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow N, VP \rightarrow Aux + Be + Pred,$

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Past), Pred \rightarrow NP + S, NP \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt,$

Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, sentence (How was I to know) consists of NP (how) plus VP (was I to know). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of N (how), VP consists of Aux plus Be (was) plus Pred (I to know), Aux consists of Tense (Past), Pred consists of NP (was I) plus S (I), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (know), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 13: You never told me



The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

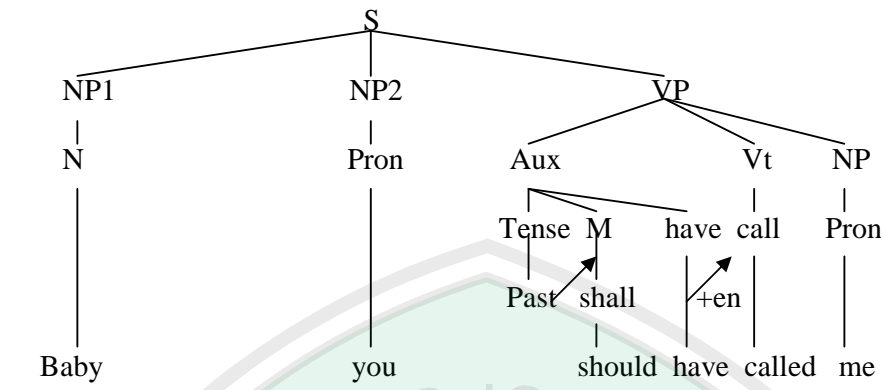
The pattern of sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Adv + Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Past)

Based on the diagrams, sentence (you never told me) consists of NP (you never) plus VP (told me). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Adv (never) plus Aux plus Vt (told) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Past).



Line 14: Baby, you should've called me



Baby, you should've called me

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP1 + NP2 + VP

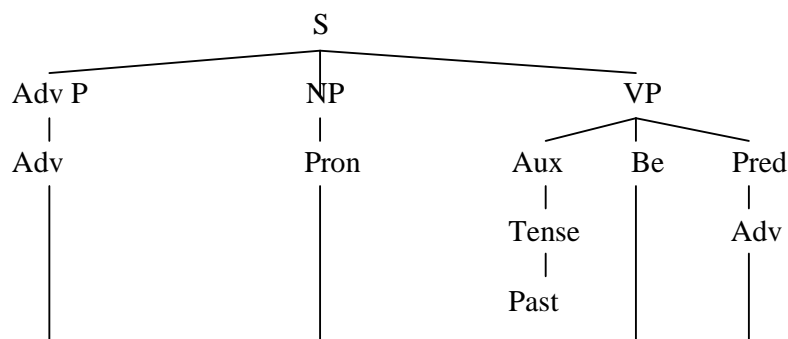
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → N, NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Vt + NP, Aux → Tense (Past) + M (Should) + Have,

NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (baby, you should've called me) consists of NP1 (baby) plus NP2 (you) plus VP (should've called me). NP1 consists of N (baby), NP2 as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (call) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus Modal (should) plus Have, NP consists of Pron (me).

Line 15: When you were lonely



When you were lonely

When you were lonely

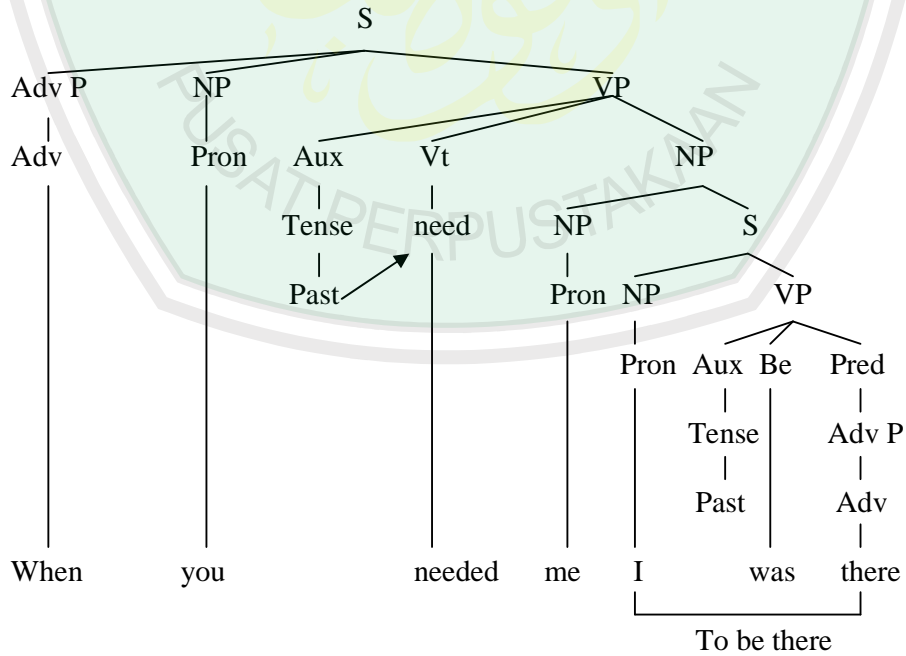
The formula of the diagram is: S → Adv P + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P → Adv, NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Be + Pred, Aux → Tense (Past), Pred → Adv.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (when you were lonely) consists of Adv P (when) plus NP (you) plus VP (were lonely). Adv P consists of Adv (when), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Be (were) plus Pred (lonely), Aux consists of Tense (Past), Pred consists of Adv (lonely).

Line 16: When you needed me to be there



When you needed me to be there

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Adv P} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

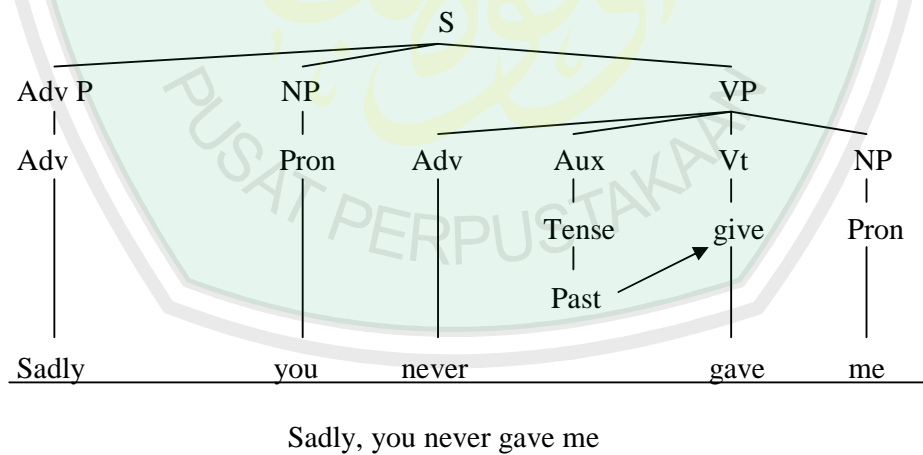
The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,

$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{S}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)}$ ,

$\text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{Adv P}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (when you needed me to be there) consists of Adv P (when) plus NP (you) plus VP (needed me to be there). Adv P consists of Adv (when), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (need) plus NP (me to be there), NP consists of NP (me) plus S (I), NP consists of Pron (I), Aux consists of Tense (Past), Pred consists of Adv P (there).

Line 17: Sadly, you never gave me



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Adv P} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

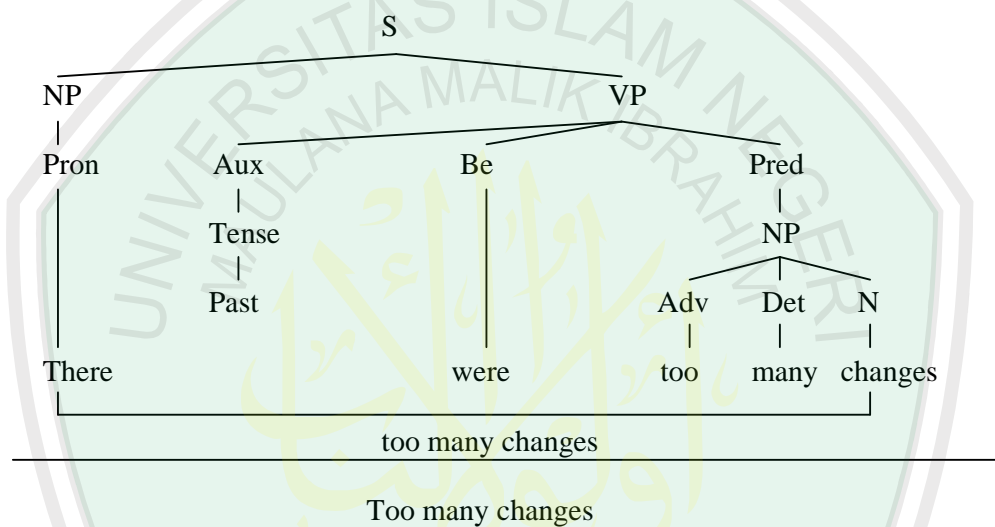
The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,

$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}$ ,  $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}$ ,  $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)}$ ,

NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (Sadly, you never gave me) consists of Adv P (sadly) plus NP (you never) plus VP (gave me). Adv P consists of Adv (sadly), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Adv (never) plus Aux plus Vt (give) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Past), NP consists of Pron (me).

Line 18: Too many changes



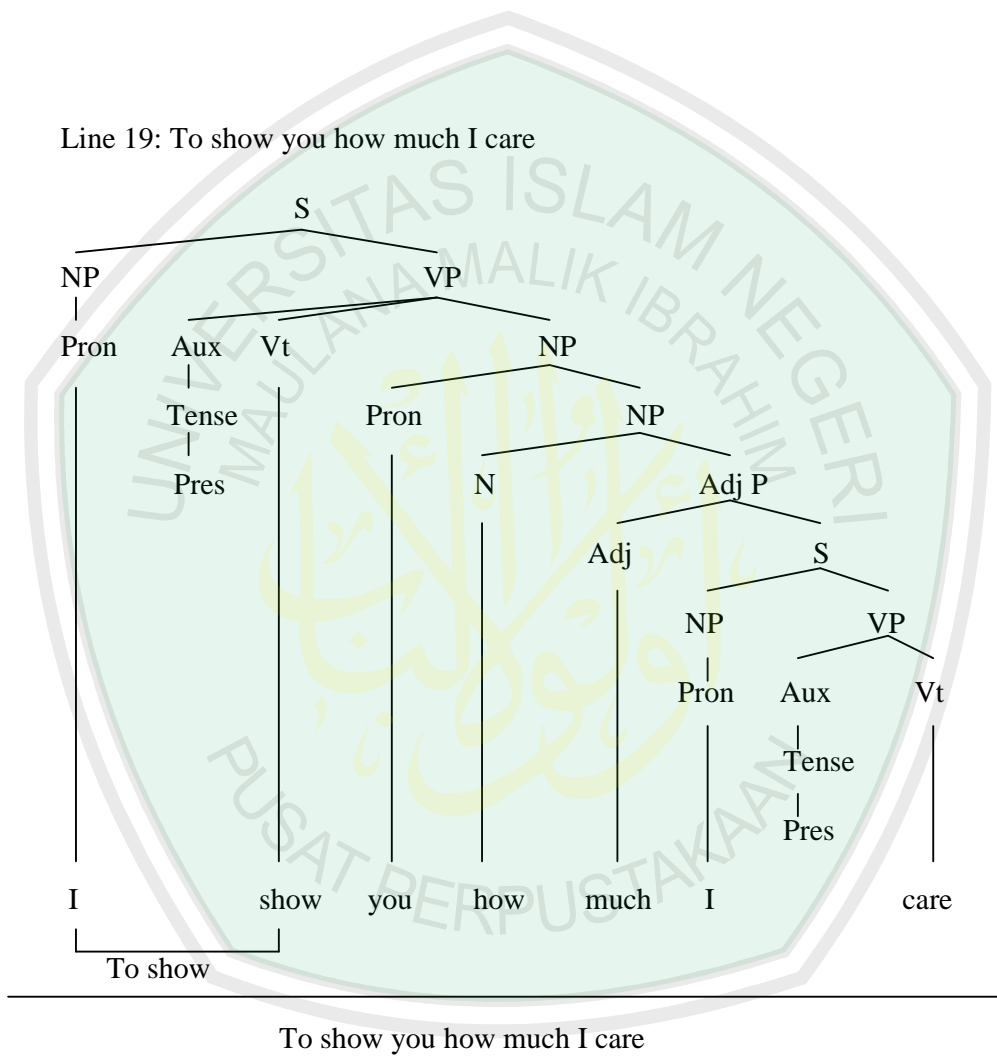
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Pred, Aux

Tense (Past), Pred → NP, NP → Adv + Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (there were too many changes) consists of NP (there) plus VP (were too many changes). NP as the subject of the subject consists of Pron (there), VP consists of Aux plus Be (were) plus Pred (too many changes), Aux consists of Tense (Past), Pred consists of NP (too many changes), NP consists of Adv (too) plus Determiner (many) plus N (changes).

Line 19: To show you how much I care



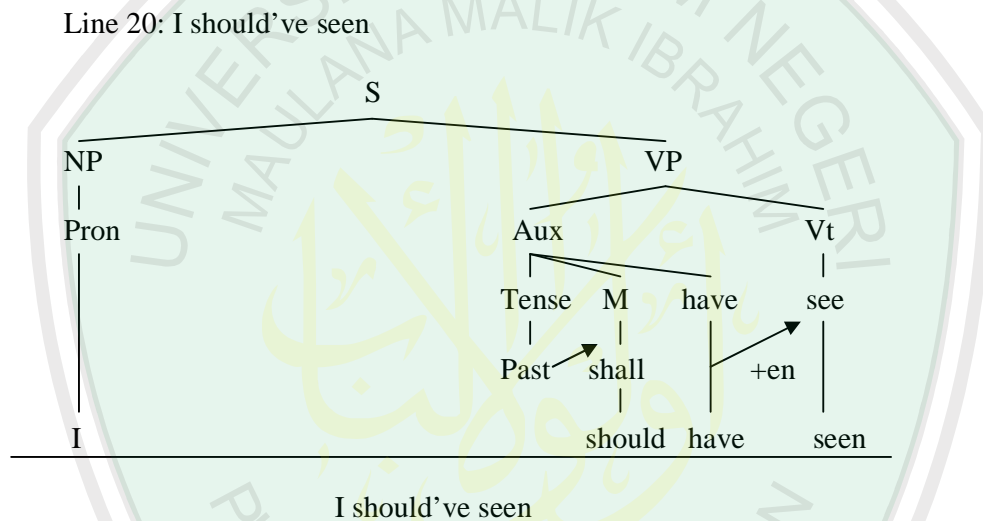
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + NP,$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, NP \rightarrow N + \text{Adj P}, \text{Adj P} \rightarrow \text{Adj}, S$

$NP + VP, NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I show you how much I care) consists of NP (I) plus VP (show you how much I care). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I) VP consists of Aux plus Vt (show) plus NP (you how much I care), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (you), NP consists of N (how) plus Adj P (much), Adj P consists of Adj (much), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (care), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (show), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

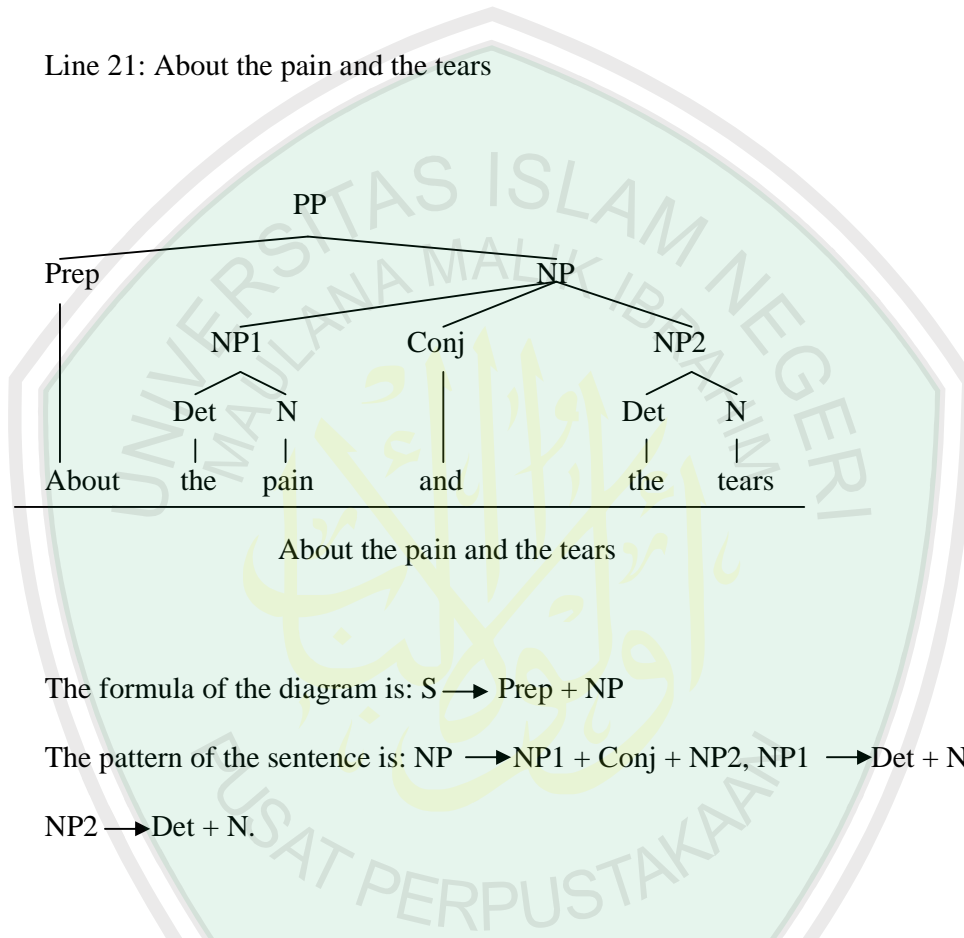


The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt, Aux → Tense (Past) + M (Should) + Have.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I should've seen) consists of NP (I) plus VP (should've seen it coming). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I), Aux plus Vt (see) plus NP. Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus Modal (Should) plus Have.

Line 21: About the pain and the tears



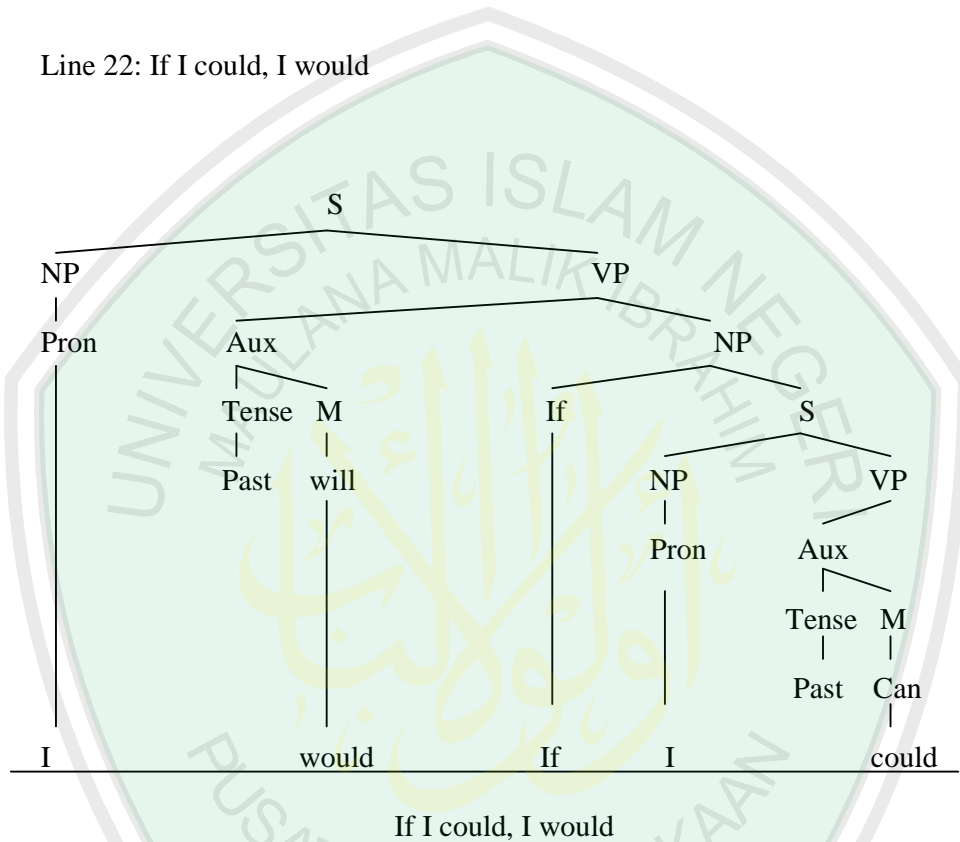
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{NP}$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{Conj} + \text{NP2}$ ,  $\text{NP1} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$ ,

$\text{NP2} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (about the pain and the tears) consists of Prep (about) plus NP (the pain and the tears). NP consists of NP1 (the pain) plus Conjunction (and) plus NP2 (the tears), NP1 consists of Det (the) plus N (pain), NP2 consists of Det (the) plus N (tears).

Line 22: If I could, I would



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + NP,$

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Past) + M (would), NP \rightarrow If + S, S \rightarrow NP + VP,$

$NP \rightarrow Pron, VP \rightarrow Aux + Tense (Past) + M (could).$

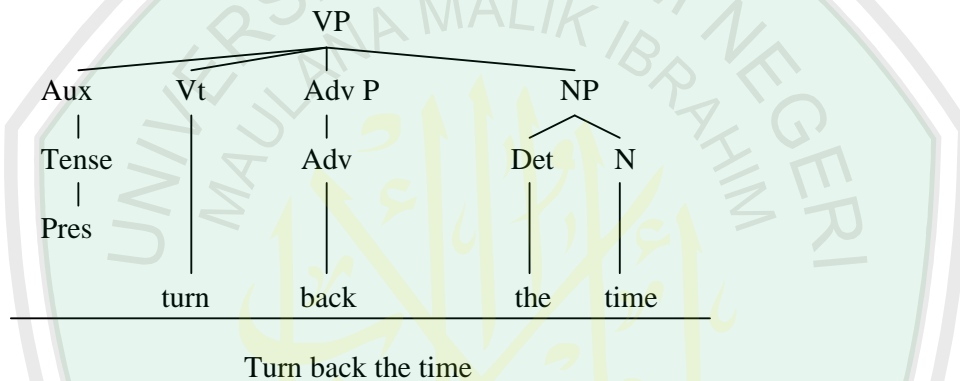
Based on the diagrams, sentence (If I could, I would) consists of NP (I) plus VP

(could). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus NP, Aux consists of Tense



(Past) plus Modal (would), NP consists of If plus S, S consists of NP (I)n plus VP (could), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Tense (Past) plus M (Could).

Line 23: Turn back the time



The formula of the diagram is: VP → Aux + Vt + Adv P + NP

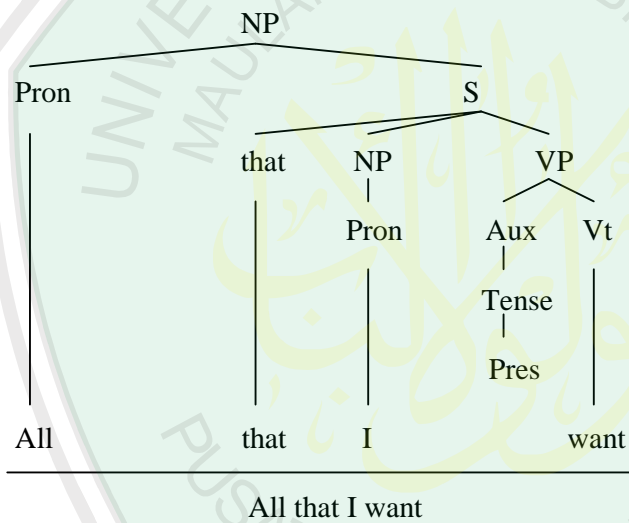
The pattern of the sentence is: Aux → Tense (Pres), Adv P → Adv,

NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, VP (Turn back the time) consists of Aux plus Vt (turn) plus Adv P (back) plus NP (the time). Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Adv P consists of Adv (back), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (time).

## 2. What I Want Is What I've Got

Line 1: All that I want



The formula of the diagram is: NP → Pron + S

The pattern of the sentence is: S → that + NP + VP, NP → Pron,

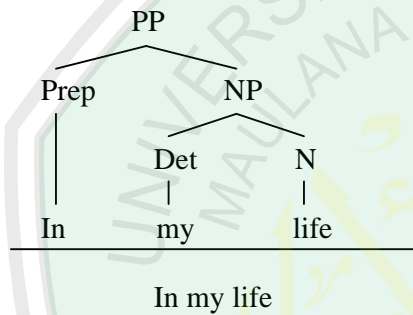
VP → Aux + Vt, Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, NP (all that I want) consists of Pron (all) plus S (that I want).

S consists of That plus NP (I) plus VP (want), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of

Aux plus Vt (want), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 2: In my life

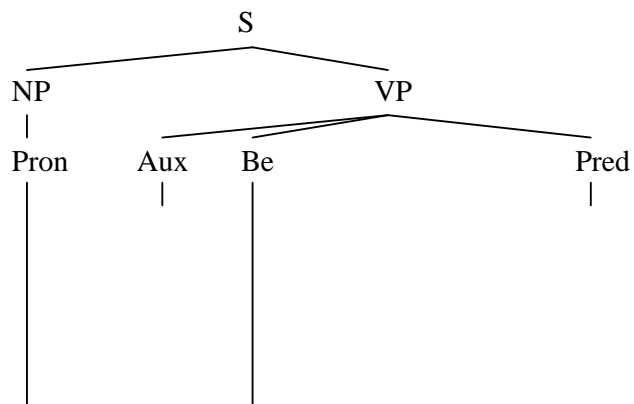


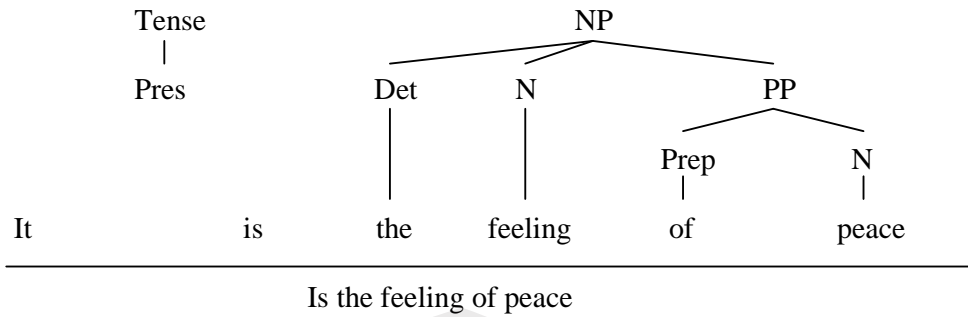
The formula of the diagram is: PP → Prep + NP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Det + N

Based on the diagrams, PP (in my life) consists of Prep (in) plus NP (my life). NP consists of Det (my) plus N (life).

Line 3: Is the feeling of peace





The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

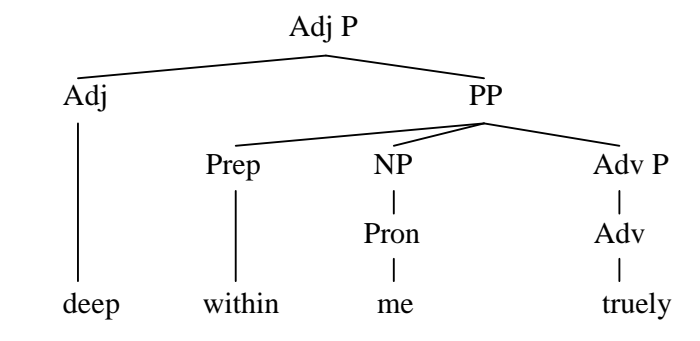
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Pred,

Aux → Tense (Pres), Pred → NP, NP → Det + N + PP,

PP → Prep + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it is the feeling of peace) consists of NP (it) plus VP (is the feeling of peace). NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (the feeling of peace), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (the feeling of peace), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (feeling) plus PP (of peace), PP consists of Prep (of) plus N (peace).

Line 4: Deep within me truly



Deep within me truly

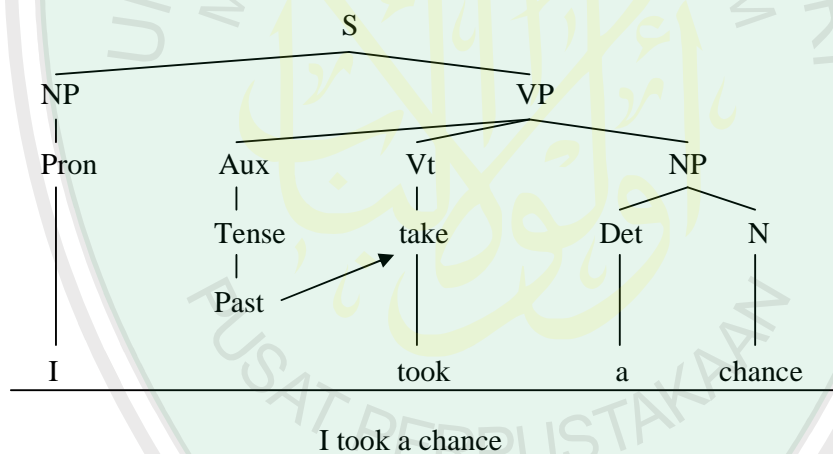
The formula of the diagram is: Adj P  $\rightarrow$  Adj + PP

The pattern of the sentence is: PP  $\rightarrow$  Prep + NP + Adv P, NP  $\rightarrow$  Pron,

Adv P  $\rightarrow$  Adv.

Based on the diagrams, Adj P (deep within me truly) consists of Adj (deep) plus PP (within me truly). PP consists of Prep (within) plus NP (me) plus Adv P (truly).

Line 5: I took a chance



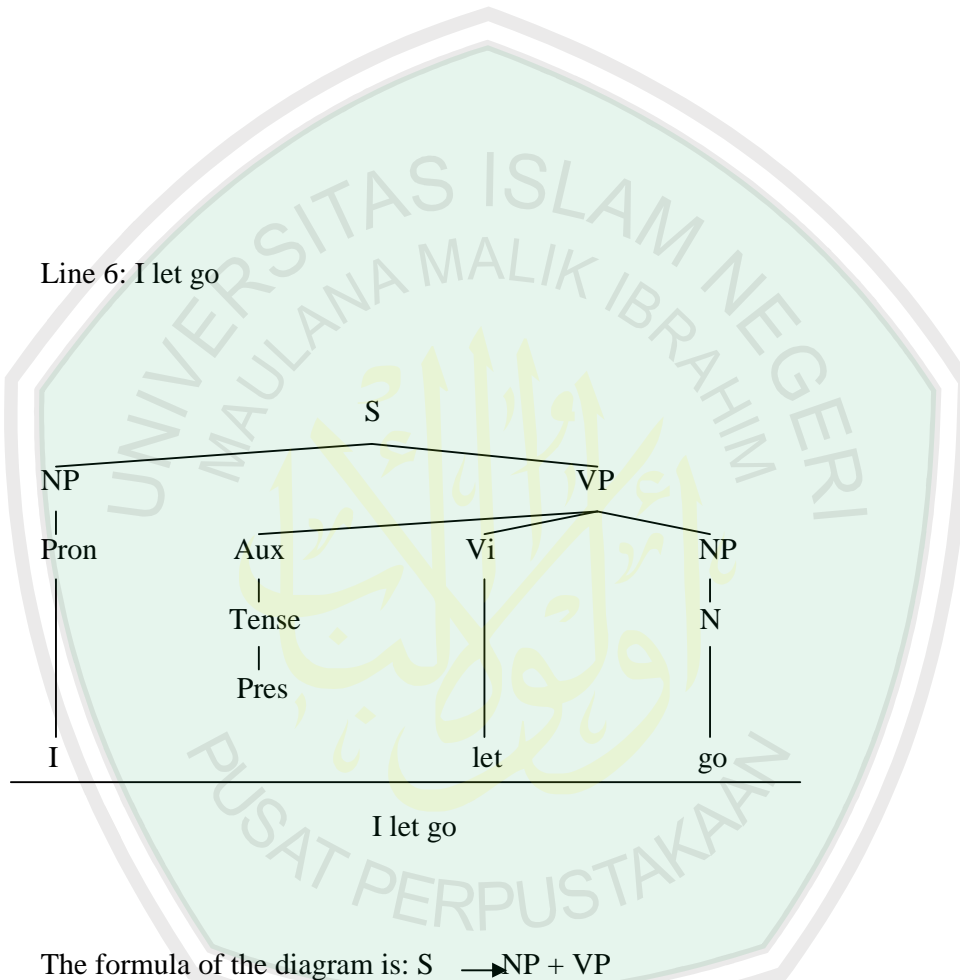
The formula of the diagram is: S  $\rightarrow$  NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP  $\rightarrow$  Pron, VP  $\rightarrow$  Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux  $\rightarrow$  Tense (Past), NP  $\rightarrow$  Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I took a chance) consists of NP (I) plus VP (took a chance). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (took) plus NP (a chance), Aux consists of Tense (Past), NP consists of Det (a) plus N (chance).

Line 6: I let go



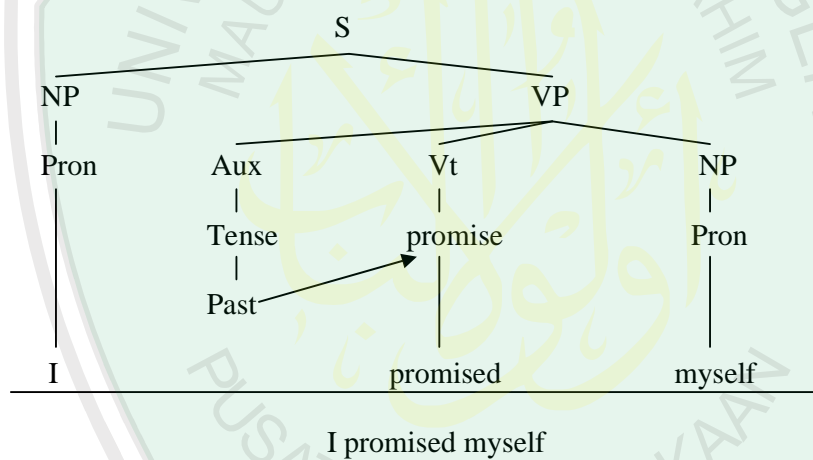
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vi + NP,

Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I let go) consists of NP (I) plus VP (let you go). NP as the subject of this sentence consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vi (let) plus NP (you), Aux plus Tense (Pres), NP consists N (go).

Line 7: I promised myself



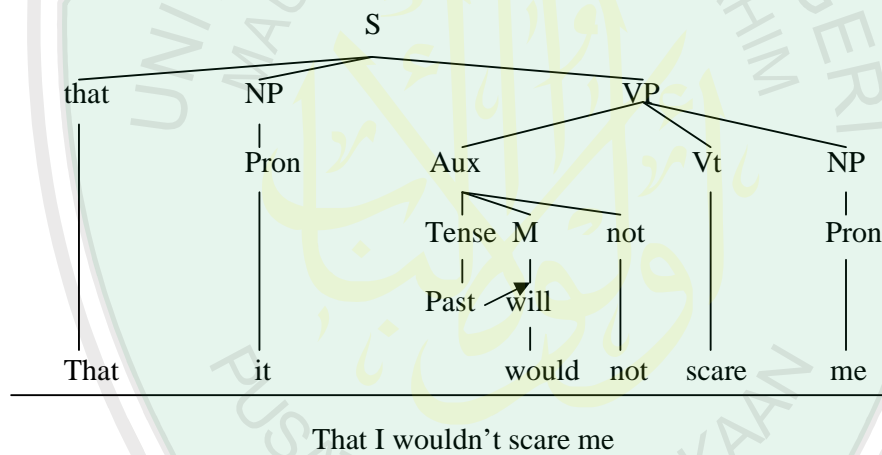
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Past), NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I promised myself) consists of NP (I) plus VP (promised myself). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (promised) plus NP (myself), Aux consists of Tense (Past), NP consists of Pron (myself).

Line 8: That it wouldn't scare me



The formula of the diagram is: S → That + NP + VP

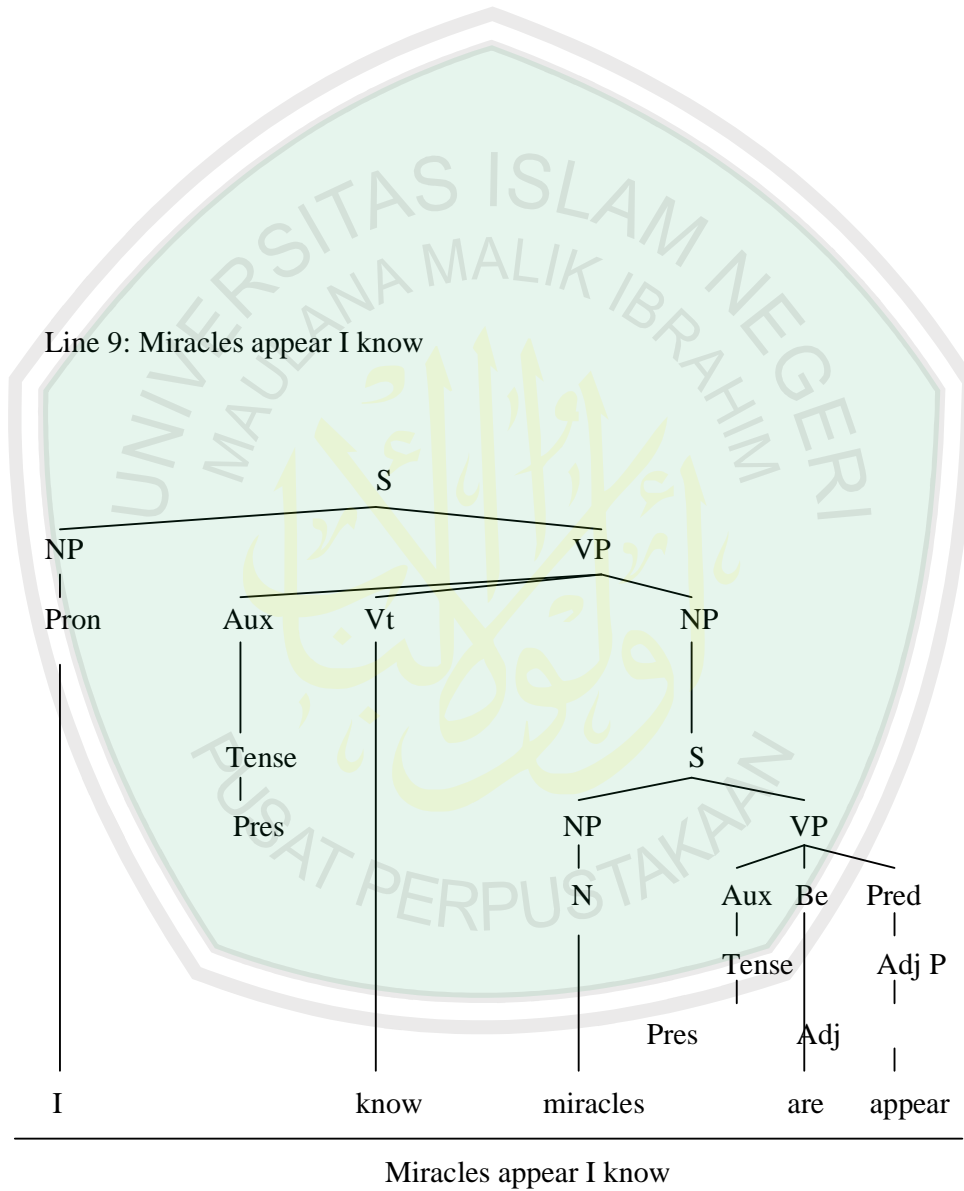
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Past) + M (would) + Not, NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (that I wouldn't scare me) consists of That plus NP (I) plus VP (wouldn't scare me). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (I),



VP consists of Aux plus Vt (scare) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (would) plus Not, NP consists of Pron (me).



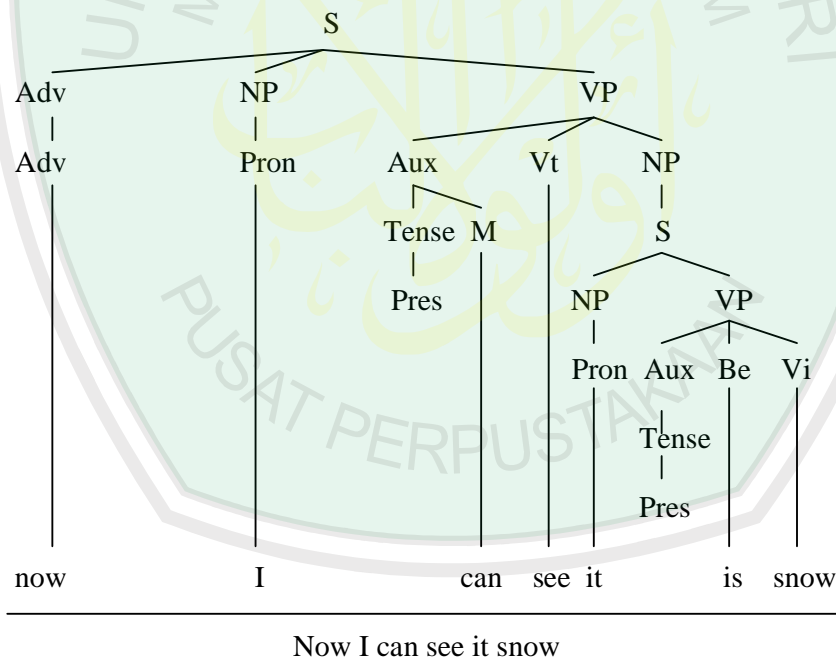
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP},$

Aux  $\rightarrow$  Tense (Pres), NP  $\rightarrow$  S, S  $\rightarrow$  NP + VP, NP  $\rightarrow$  N,  
 NP  $\rightarrow$  N,  
 VP  $\rightarrow$  Aux + Be + Pred, Aux  $\rightarrow$  Tense (Pres), Pred  $\rightarrow$  Adj P.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (miracles appear I know) consists of NP (miracles) plus VP (appear I know). NP as the subject of the sentence consists of Pron (miracles), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (appear) plus NP (I know), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), N consists of S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (know), NP consists of Pron (I), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 10: Now I can see it snow



The formula of the diagram is: S  $\rightarrow$  Adv P + NP + VP

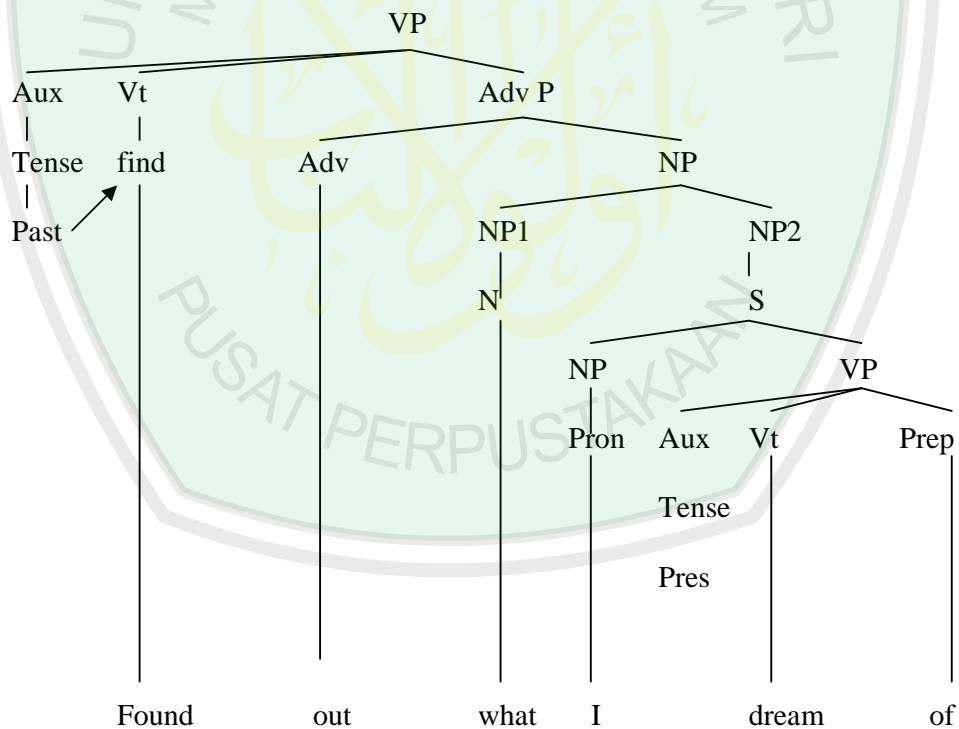
The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P  $\rightarrow$  Adv, NP  $\rightarrow$  Pron,

VP  $\rightarrow$  Aux + Vt + NP, Aux  $\rightarrow$  Tense (Pres) + M (Can), NP  $\rightarrow$  S,

S → NP + VP, NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Vi, Aux → Tense  
 (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, sentence (now I can see it snow) consists of Adv P (now) plus NP (I) plus VP (can see it snow). Adv P consists of Adv (now), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (see) plus NP (it is snow), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus M (Can), NP consists of S (it is snow), S consists of NP (It) plus VP (is snow), NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Vi (snow), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 11: Found out what I dream of



Found out what I dream of

The formula of the diagram is: VP → Aux + Vt + Adv P

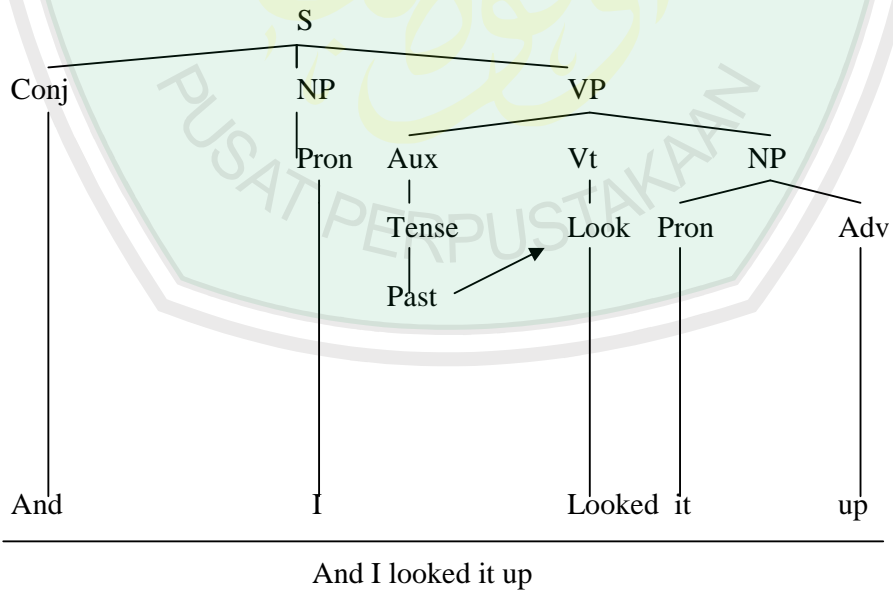
The pattern of the sentence is: Aux → Tense (Past), Adv P → Adv,

NP → NP1 + NP2, NP1 → N, NP2 → S, S → NP + VP,

NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + Prep, Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, VP (found out what I dream of) consists of Aux plus Vt (found) plus Adv P (out what). Aux consists of Tense (Past), Adv P consists of Adv (out), NP consists of NP1 (what) plus NP2 (I dream of), NP2 consists of S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (dream of), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (dream) plus Prep (of), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 12: And I looked it up

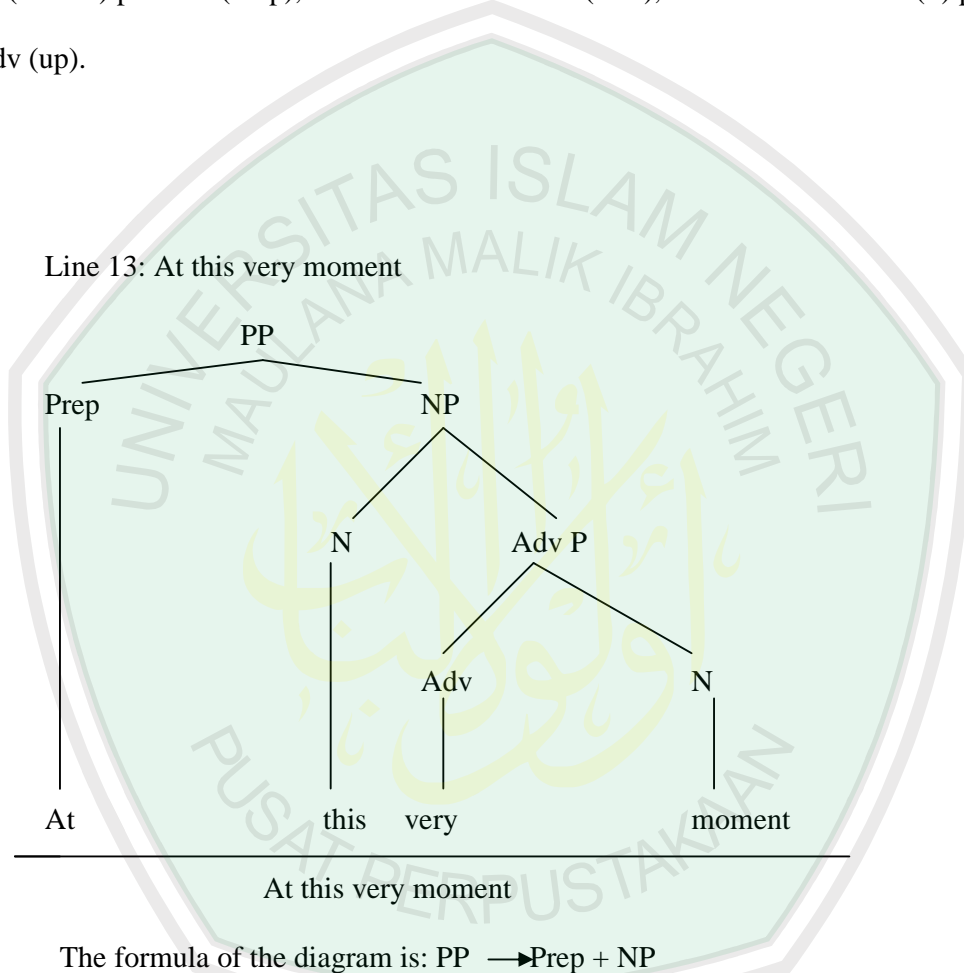


The formula of the diagram is: S → Conj + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Past), NP → Pron + Adv.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (and I looked it up) consists of Conjunction (and) plus NP (I) plus VP (looked it up). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (looked) plus NP (it up), Aux consists of Tense (Past), NP consists of Pron (it) plus Adv (up).

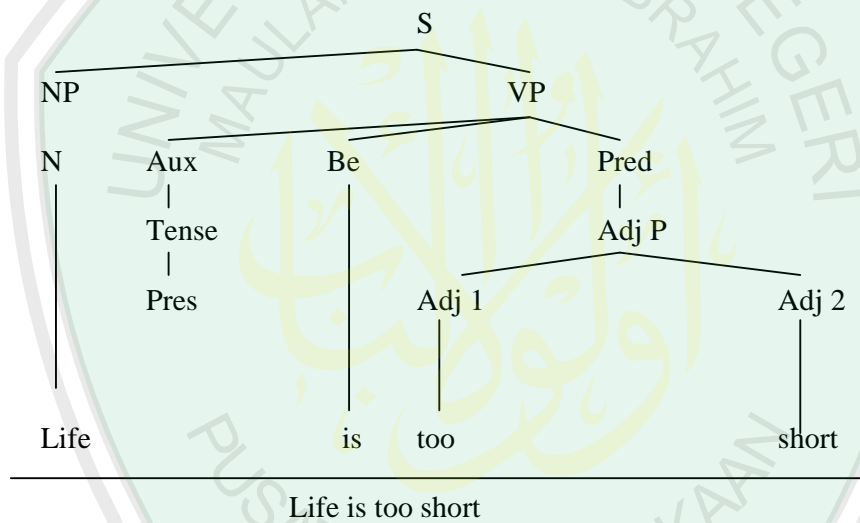


The formula of the diagram is: PP → Prep + NP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → N + Adv P, Adv P → Adv + N

Based on the diagrams, PP (at this very moment) consists of Prep (at) plus NP (this very moment). NP consists of N (this) plus Adv P (very moment), Adv P consists of Adv (very) plus N (moment).

Line 14: Life is too short



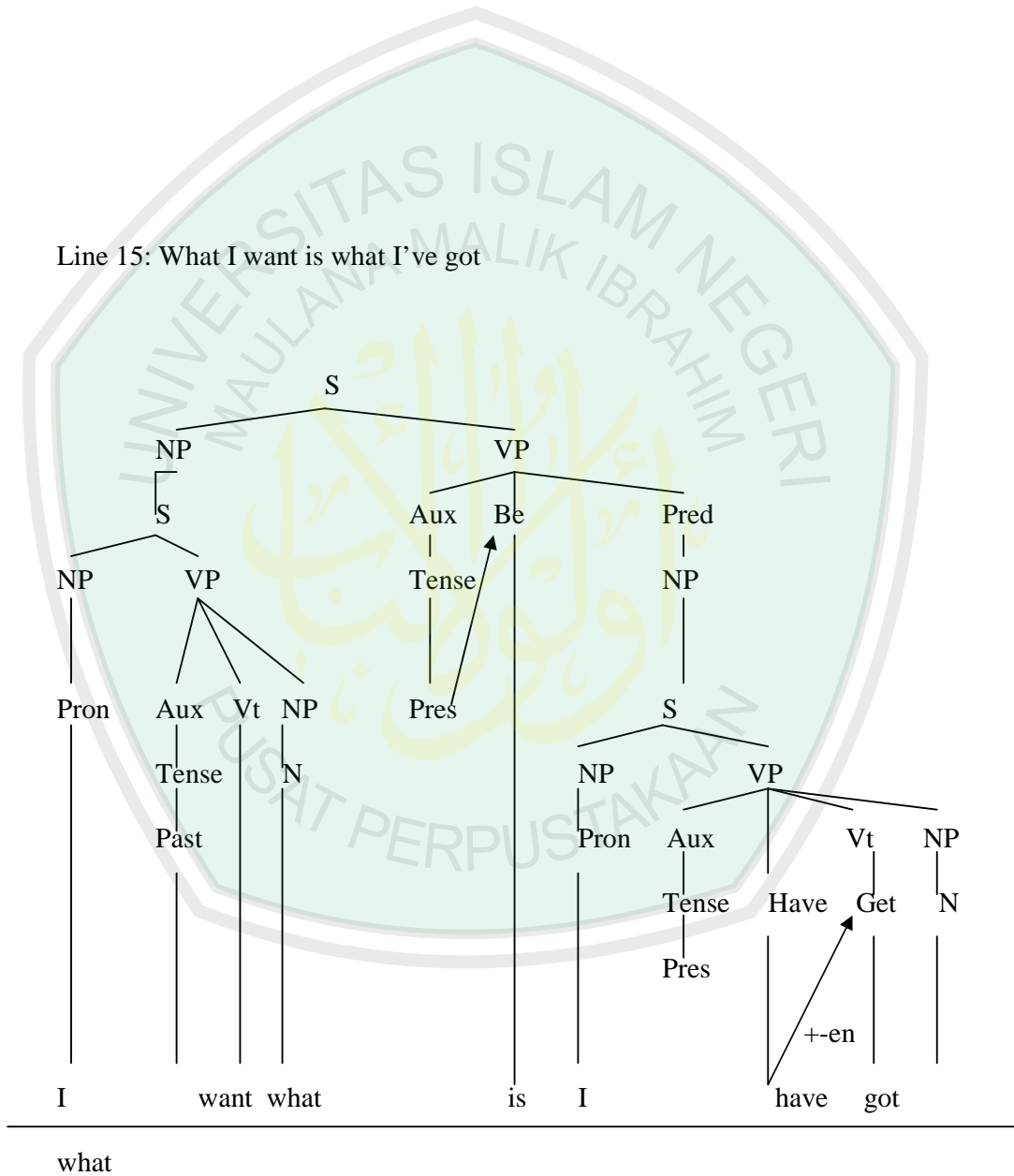
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: Aux → Tense (Pres) + Be + Pred,

Pred → Adj P, Adj P → Adj1 + Adj 2.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (life is too short) consists of NP (life) plus VP (is too short). Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Be (is) plus Pred (too short), Pred consists of Adj P (too short), Adj P consists of Adj1 (too) plus Adj2 (short).

Line 15: What I want is what I've got



What I want is what I've got

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow S$ ,  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ ,

$VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$ ,  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  $NP \rightarrow N$ ,

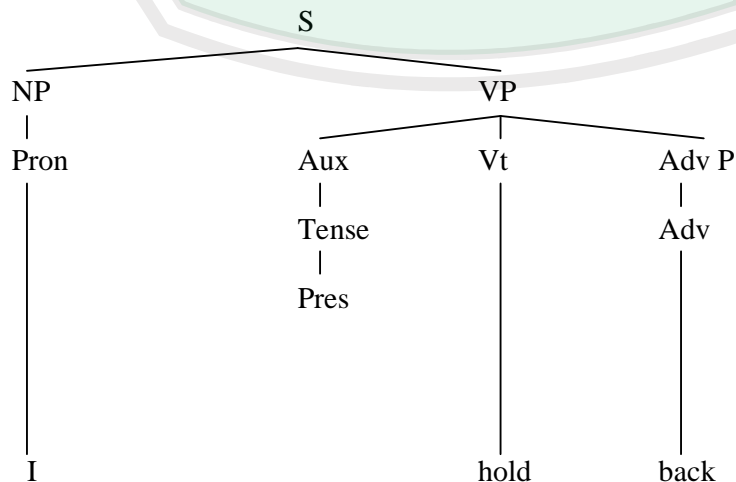
$VP \rightarrow Aux + Be + Pred$ ,  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  $Pred \rightarrow NP$ ,

$NP \rightarrow S$ ,  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$ ,

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres) + Have$ ,  $NP \rightarrow N$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (what I want is what I've got) consists of NP (what I want) plus VP (is what I've got). NP consists of S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (want is what I've got), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (want) plus NP (is what I've got), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of N (I), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (what I've got), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (what), NP consists of S (I), S consists of NP (have got to), NP consists of Pron (I), S consists of NP (what) plus VP (have got), NP consists Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (got) plus NP (to), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have, NP consists of N (to).

Line 16: To hold back







to hold back

To hold back

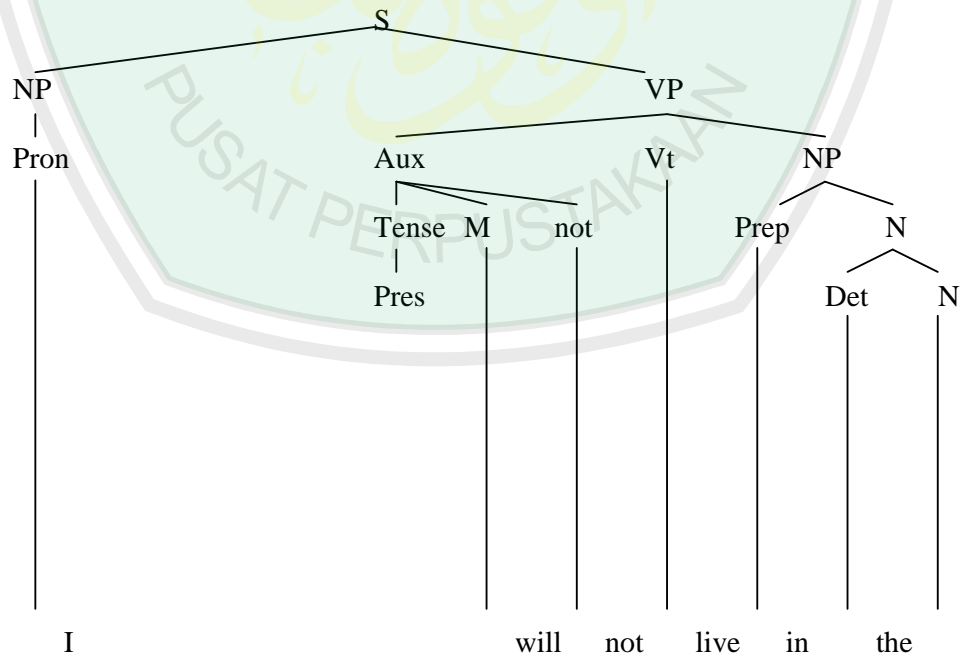
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{Adv P},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (to hold back) consists of NP (I) plus VP (hold back). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (hold) plus Adv P (back), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Adv P consists Adv (back).

Line 17: I won't live in the past



past I won't live in the past

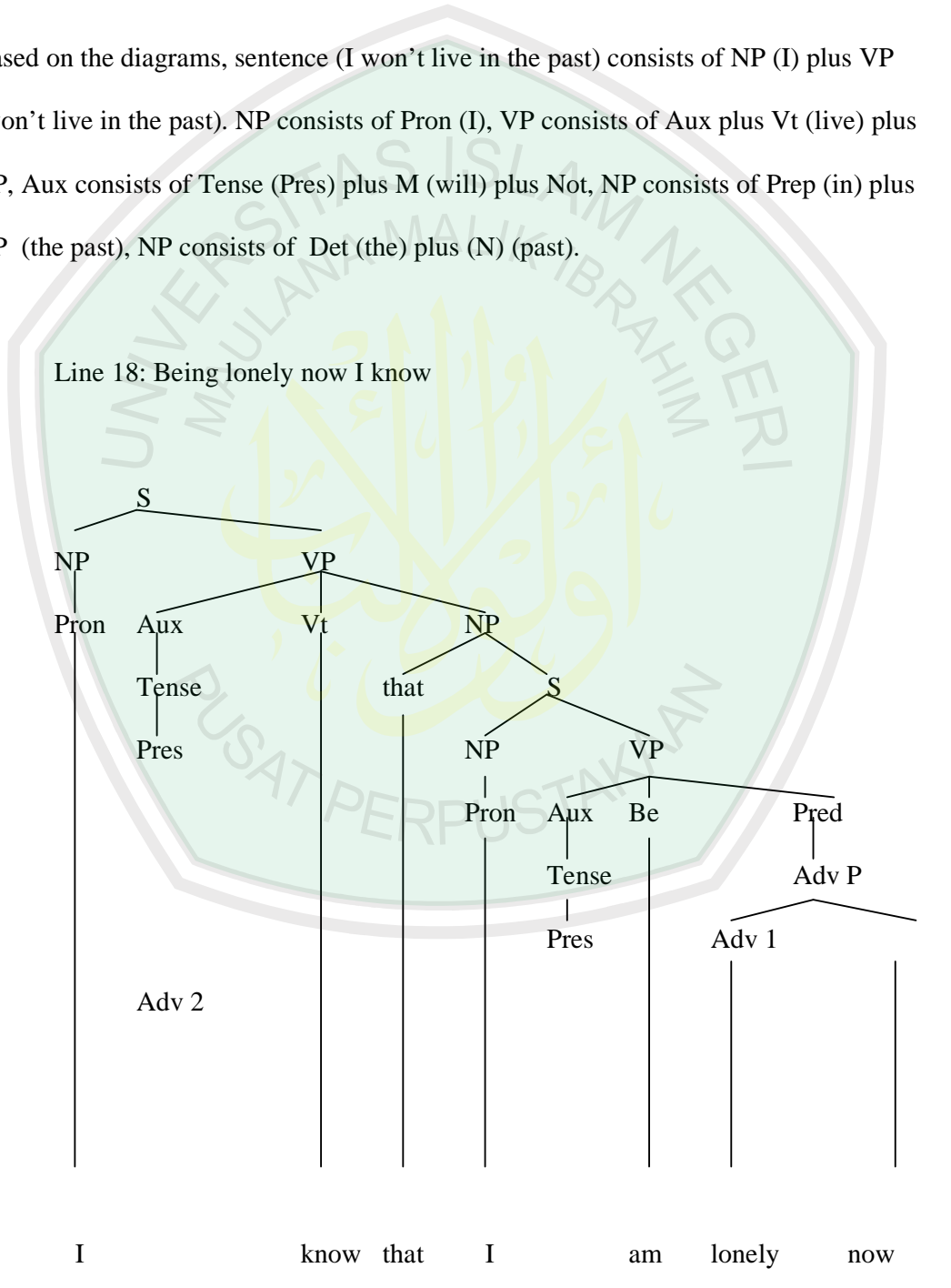
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Pres) + M (will) + Not, NP → Prep + NP, NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I won't live in the past) consists of NP (I) plus VP (won't live in the past). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (live) plus NP, Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus M (will) plus Not, NP consists of Prep (in) plus NP (the past), NP consists of Det (the) plus (N) (past).

Line 18: Being lonely now I know



I know that I am lonely now

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + NP,$

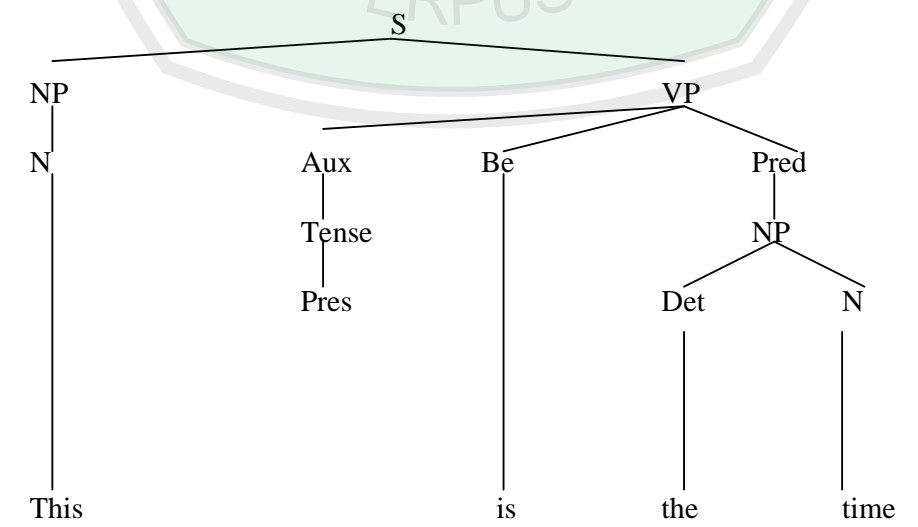
$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, NP \rightarrow \text{That} + S, S \rightarrow NP + VP, NP \rightarrow \text{Pron},$

$VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Pred}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{Adv P},$

$\text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv 1} + \text{Adv 2}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I know that I'm lonely now) consists of NP (I) plus VP (know that I'm lonely now). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Vt (know) plus NP (that I am lonely), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of That plus S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (am lonely now), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Be (am) plus Pred (lonely now), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of Adv P (lonely now), Adv P consists of Adv1 (lonely) plus Adv2 (now).

Line 19: This is the time



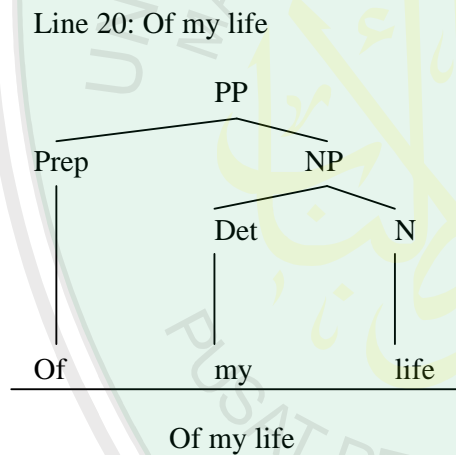
This is the time

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow N$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Be + Pred$ ,

$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  $Pred \rightarrow NP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Det + N$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (this is the time) consists of NP (this) plus VP (is the time). NP consists of N (this), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (the time), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (the time), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (time).

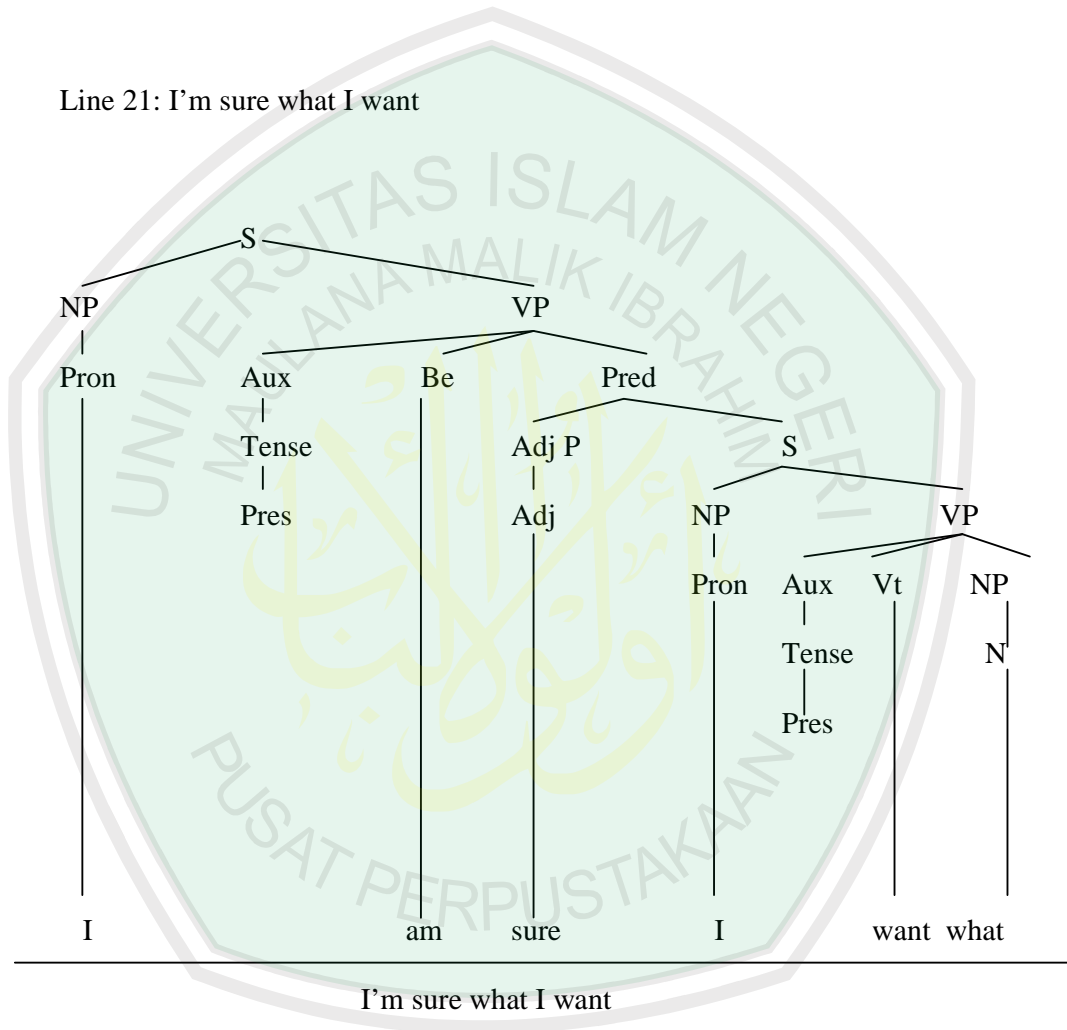


The formula of the diagram is:  $PP \rightarrow Prep + NP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow Det + N$

Based on the diagrams, PP (of my life) consists of Prep (of) plus NP (my life). NP consists of Det (my) plus N (life).

Line 21: I'm sure what I want



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

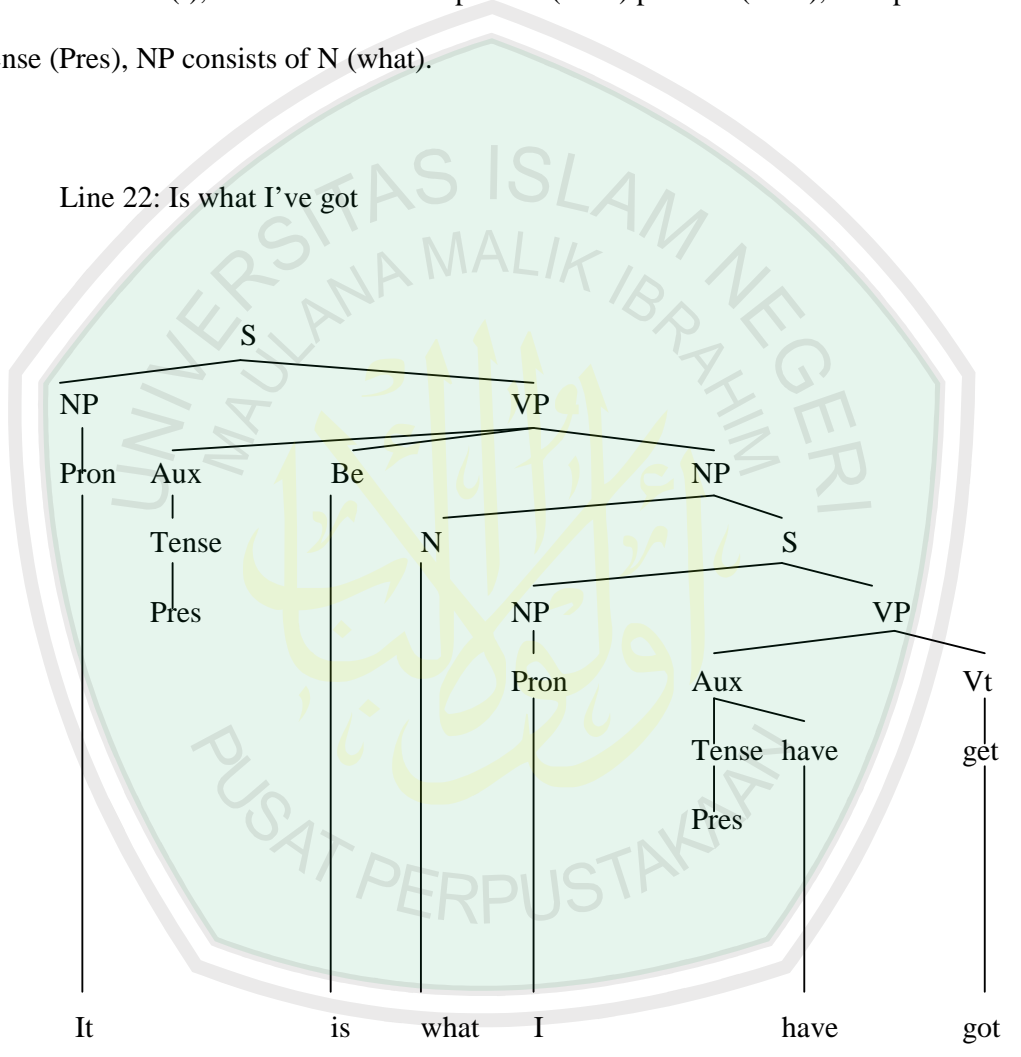
The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Pred}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow$

$\text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{Adj P} + \text{S}, \text{Adj} \rightarrow \text{Adj}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron},$

$VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I'm sure what I want) consists of NP (I) plus VP (am sure what I want). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Pred (am sure what I want), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of Adj P (sure what I want) plus S (I) Adj consists of Adj ( sure), S consists of NP (what I) plus VP ( want), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (want) plus NP (what), Aux plus Tense (Pres), NP consists of N (what).

Line 22: Is what I've got



Is what I've got

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

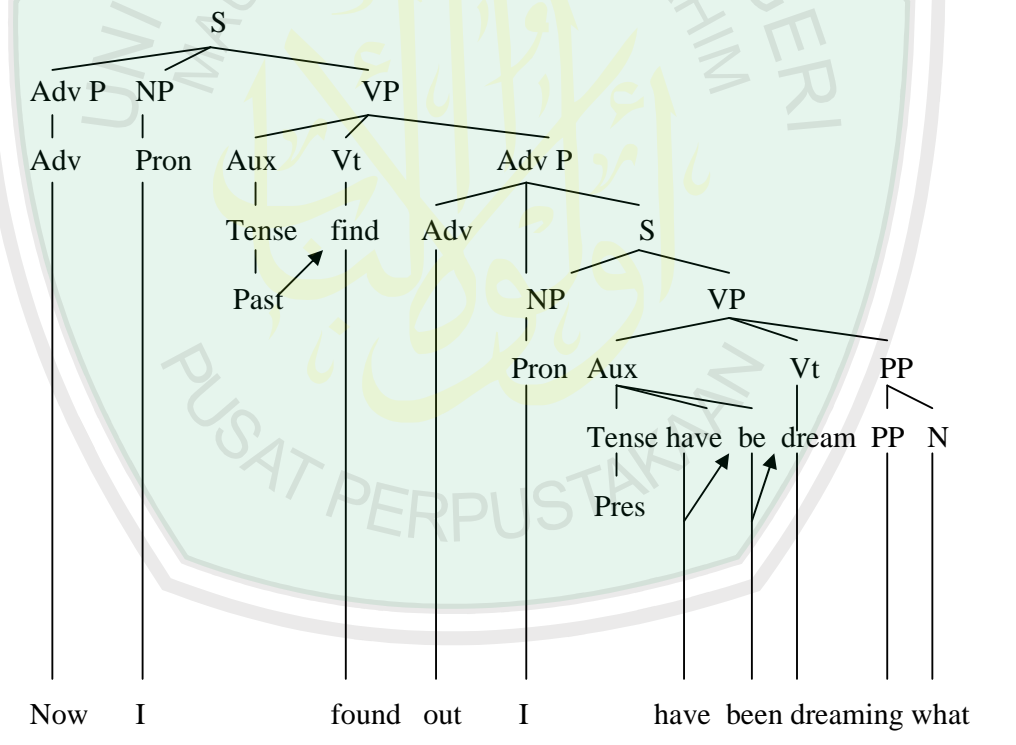
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + NP,

Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → N + S, S → NP + VP, NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Vt, Aux → Tense (Pres) + Have.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it is what I've got) consists of NP (It) plus VP (is what I've got). NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus NP (what I've got), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of N (what) plus S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (have got), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (got), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have.

Line 23: Now I found out what I've been dreaming of



Now I found out what I've been dreaming of

The formula of the diagram is: S → Adv + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P → Adv, NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Vt + Adv P, Aux → Tense (Past), Adv P → Adv + S,

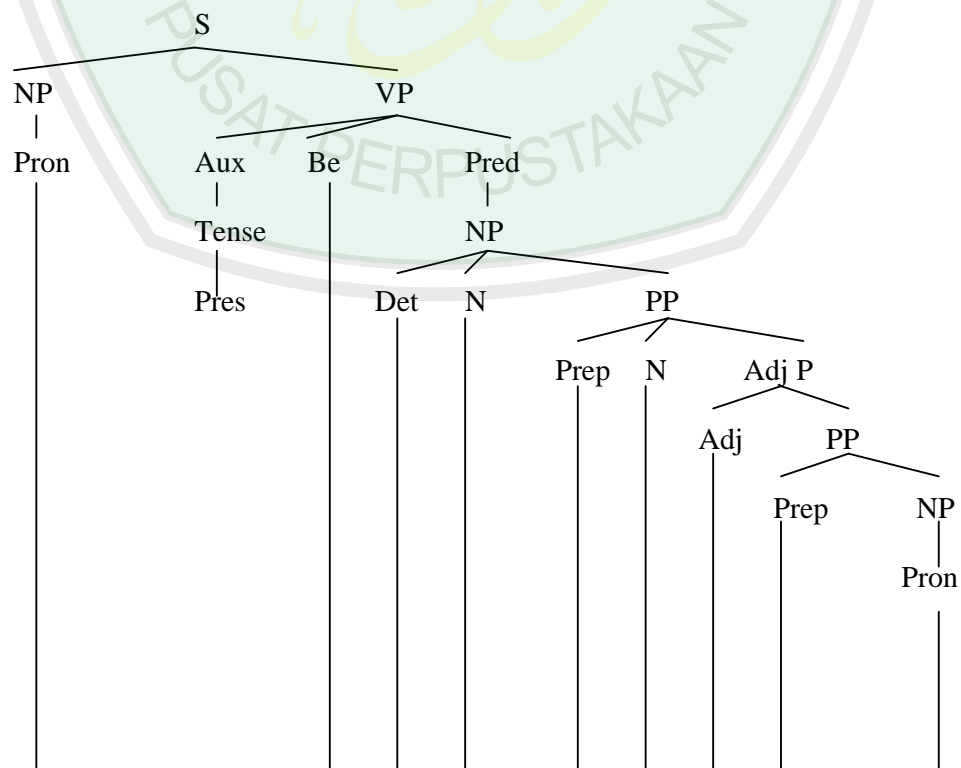
S → NP + VP,

NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + PP, Aux → Tense (Pres) + Have + Be

(+en), PP → Prep + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (now I found out what I have been dreaming of) consists of Adv (now) plus NP (I) plus VP (found out what I've been dreaming of). Adv P consists of Adv (out), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (found) plus Adv P ( out), Aux consists of Tense (past), Adv P consists of Adv (out) plus S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (have been dreaming of), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (dream) plus PP (of), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have plus Been plus PP (dreaming of) plus N (of).

Line 24: It's the feeling of peace deep within me





It is the feeling of peace deep within me

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It's the feeling of peace deep within me

The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Pred,

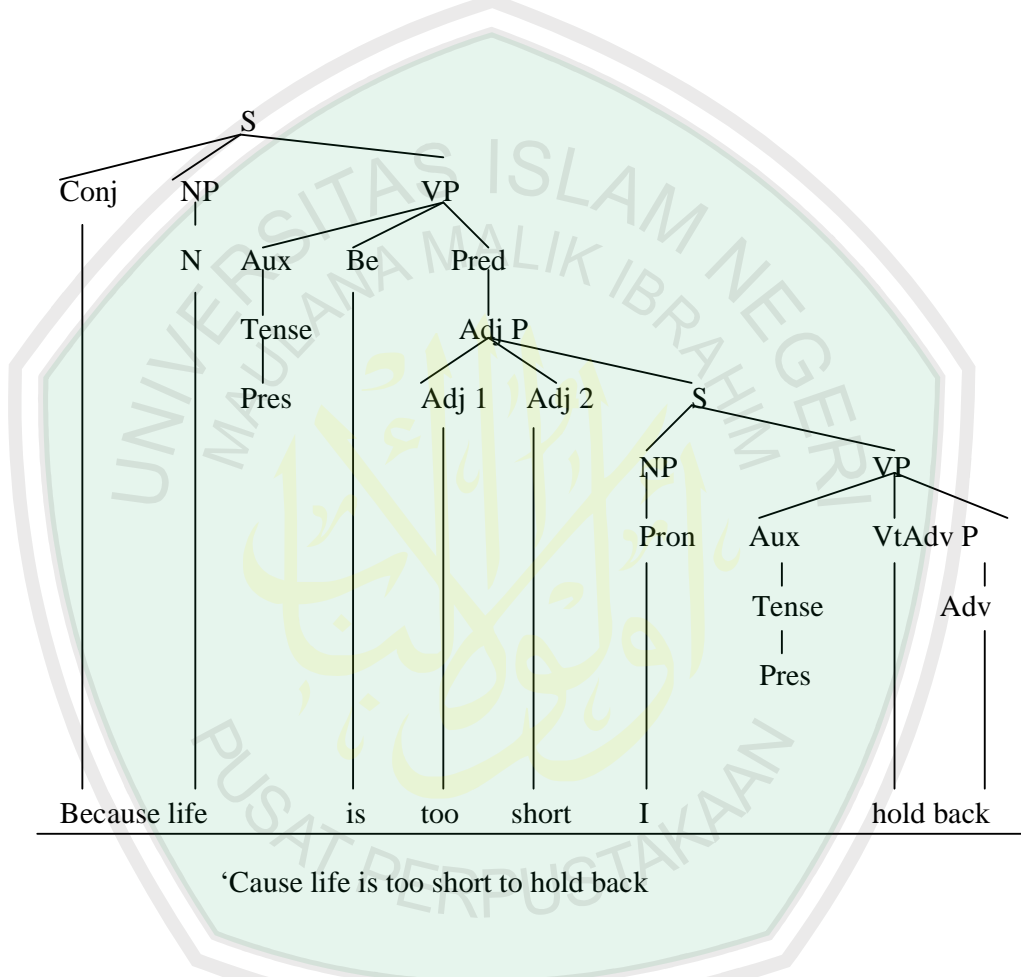
Aux → Tense (Pres), Pred → NP, NP → Det + N + PP,

PP → Prep + N + Adj P, Adj P → Adj + PP, PP → Prep + NP,

NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it's the feeling of peace deep within me) consists of NP (It) plus VP (is the feeling of peace deep within me). NP consists of Pron (It), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (the feeling of peace deep within me). Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (the feeling of peace deep within me), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (feeling) plus PP (of peace deep within me), PP consists of Prep (of) plus N (peace) plus Adj P (deep within me), Adj P consists of Adj (deep) plus PP (within me), PP consists of Prep (within) plus NP (within me), NP consists of Pron (me).

Line 25: 'Cause life is too short to hold back



The formula of the diagram is: VP → Conj + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → N, VP → Aux + Be + Pred,

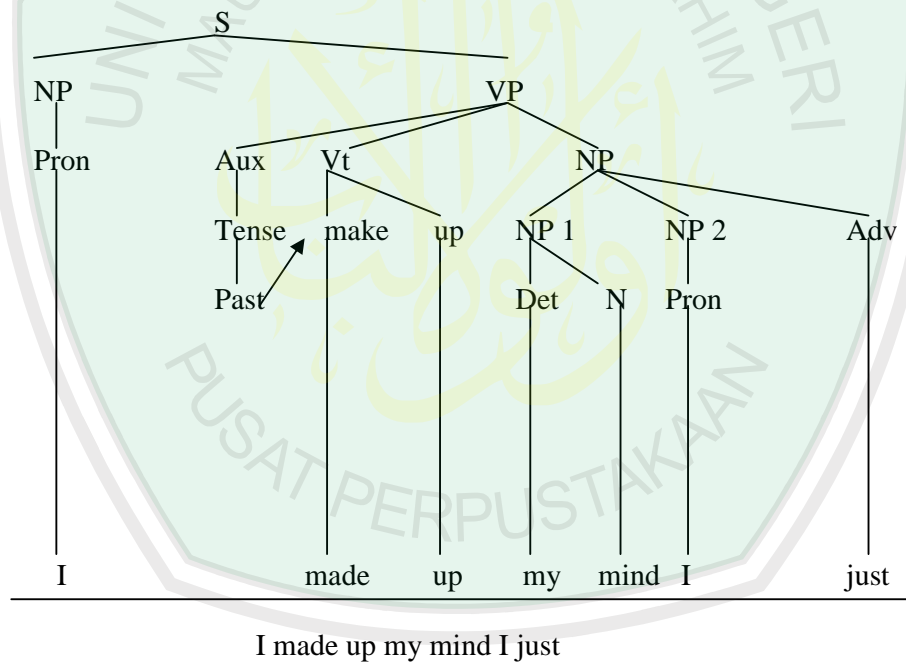
Aux Tense (Pres), Pred Adj P, Adj P Adj 1 + Adj 2 + S,

S → NP + VP, NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + Adv P, Aux → Tense

(Pres), Adv P → Adv.

Based on the diagrams, VP (because life is too short to hold back) consists of Conj (because) plus NP (life) plus VP (is too short to hold back). NP consists of N (life), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (too short to hold back), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of Adj P (too short to hold back), Adj P consists of Adj1 (too) plus Adj 2 (short) plus S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (hold back), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (hold) plus Adv P (back), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Adv P consists of Adv (back).

Line 26: I made up my mind I just



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}$ ,

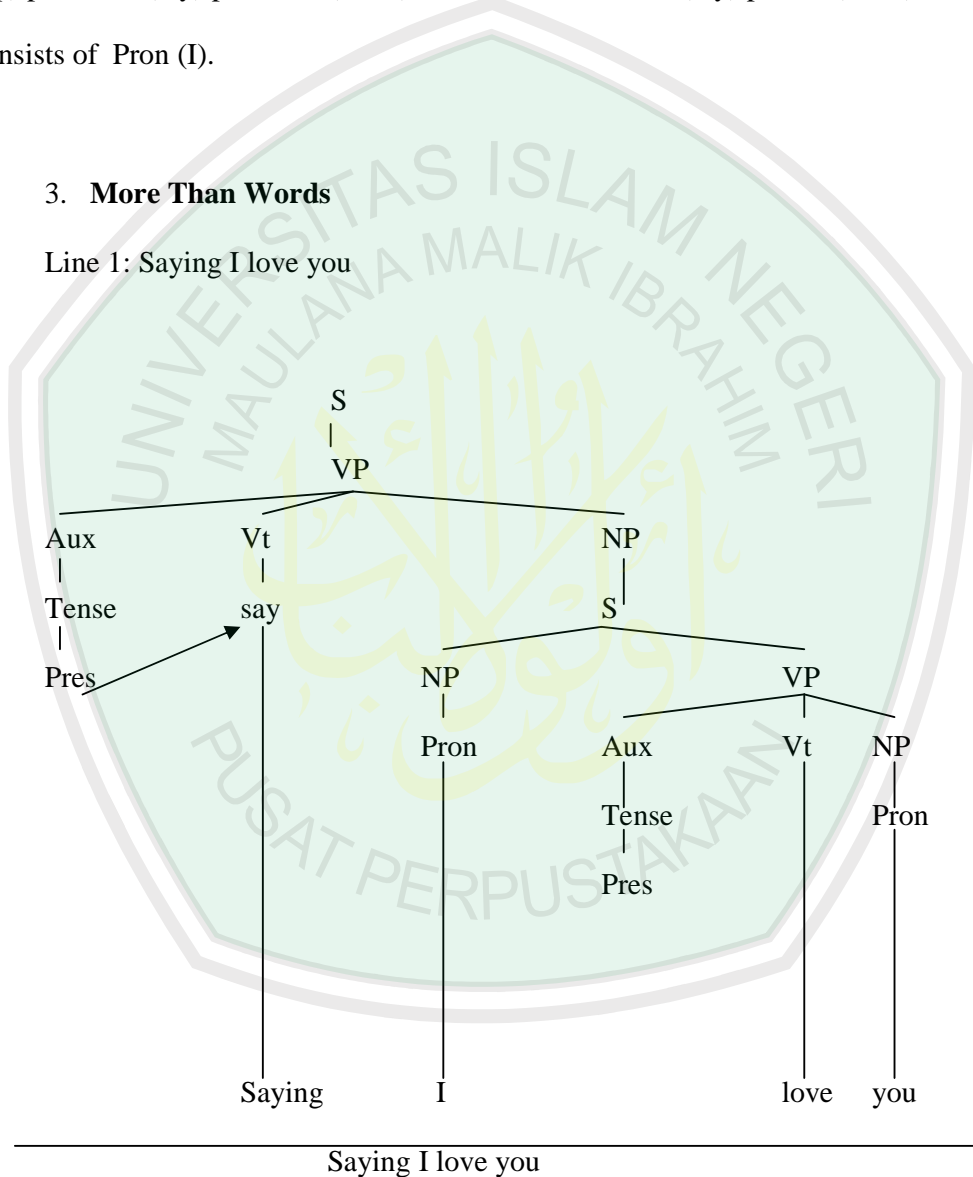
$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP 1} + \text{NP 2} + \text{Adv}$ ,  $\text{NP 1} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$ ,

$\text{NP 2} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I made up my mind I just) consists of NP (I) plus VP (made up my mind I just). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (made) plus NP (up my mind I just), Aux consists of Tense (Past), NP consists of NP1 (up) plus NP2 (my) plus Adv (mind), NP1 consists of Det (my) plus N (mind), NP2 consists of Pron (I).

### 3. More Than Words

Line 1: Saying I love you



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow VP$

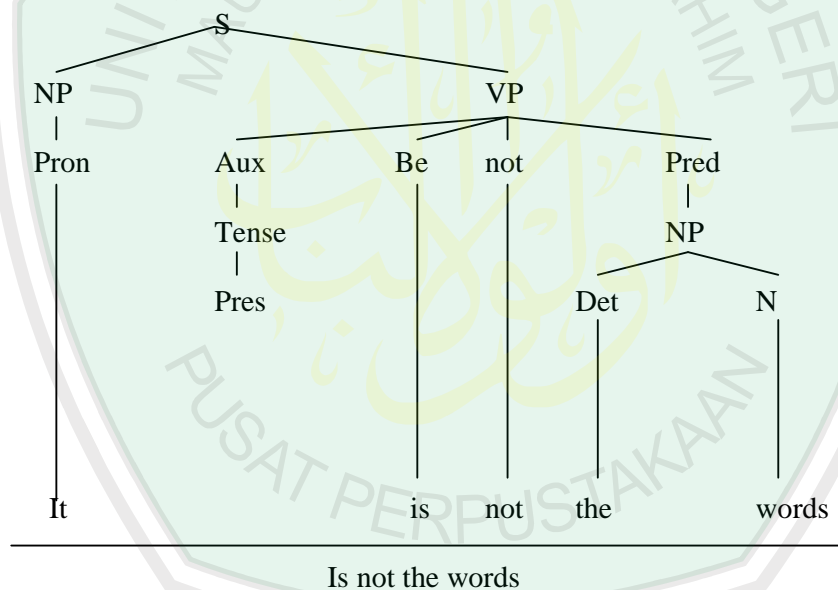
The pattern of the sentence is: VP → Aux + Vt + NP, Aux → Tense (Pres),

NP → S, S → NP + VP, NP → Pron, Aux → Tense (Pres),

NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (saying I love you) consists of VP (saying I love you). VP consists of Aux plus Vt (say) plus NP (I), Aux plus Tense (Pres), NP consists of S (saying), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (love you), NP consists of Pron (I), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (you).

Line 2: Is not the words



The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

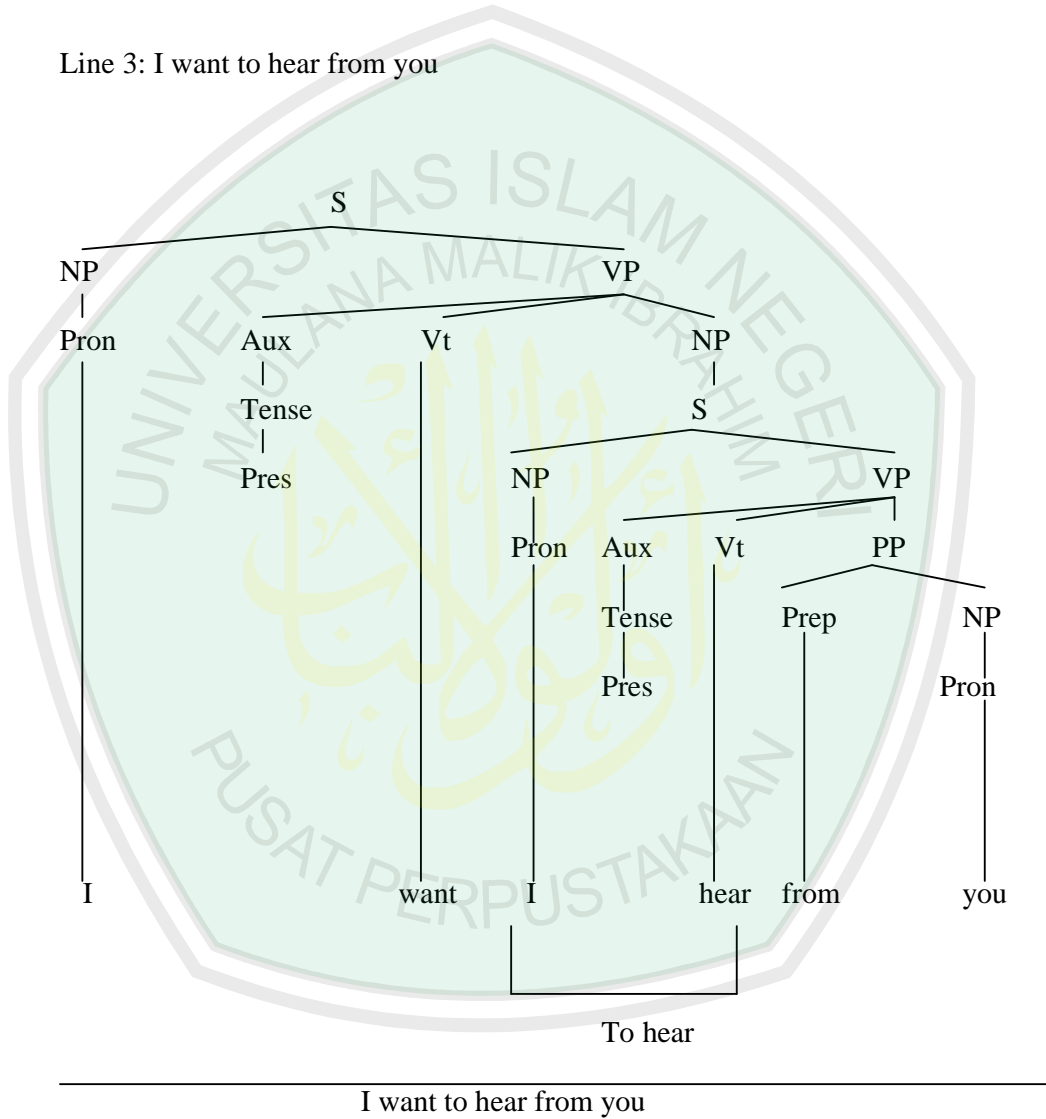
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Be + Not + Pred, Aux → Tense (Pres), Pred → NP,

NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it is not the words) consists of NP (It) plus VP (is not the words). NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Not plus Pred (the words), Pred consists of NP (the words), NP consists of Det (the) plus N (words).

Line 3: I want to hear from you



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

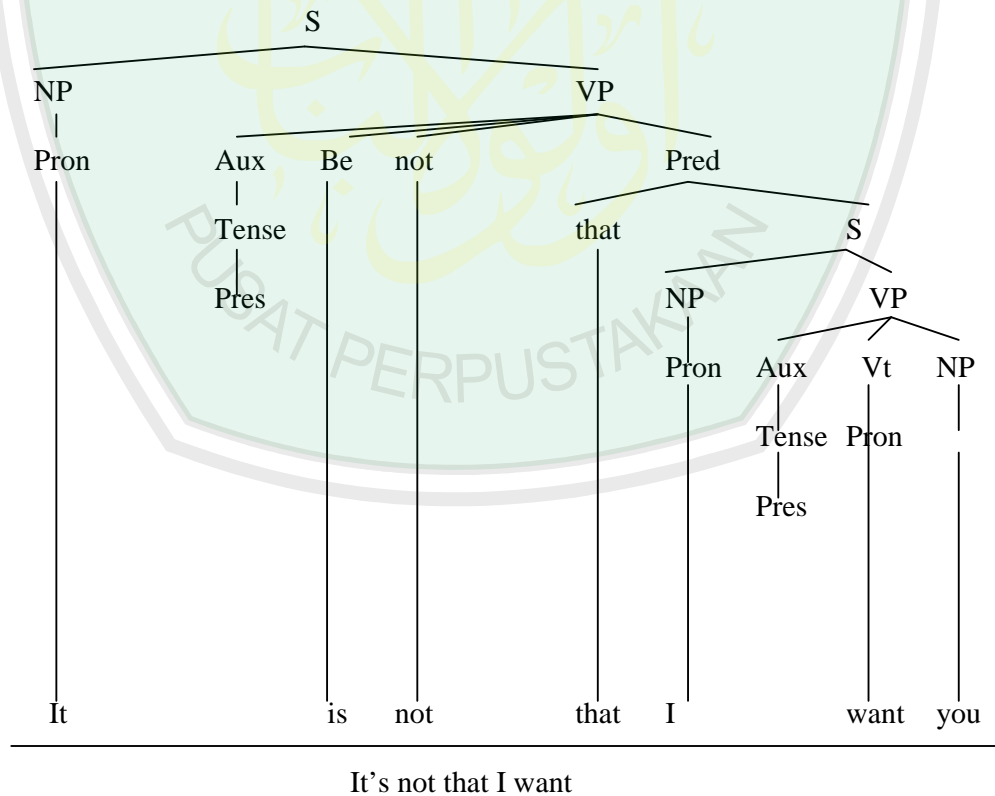
The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + NP,$

$NP \rightarrow S,$

$S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + VP$ ,  
 $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  $PP \rightarrow Prep + NP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I want to hear from you) consists of NP (I) plus VP (want to hear from you). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (want) plus NP (to hear from you), NP consists of S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (hear from you), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (hear) plus NP (from you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), PP consists of Prep (from) plus NP (you), NP consists of Pron (you).

Line 4: It's not that I want



The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

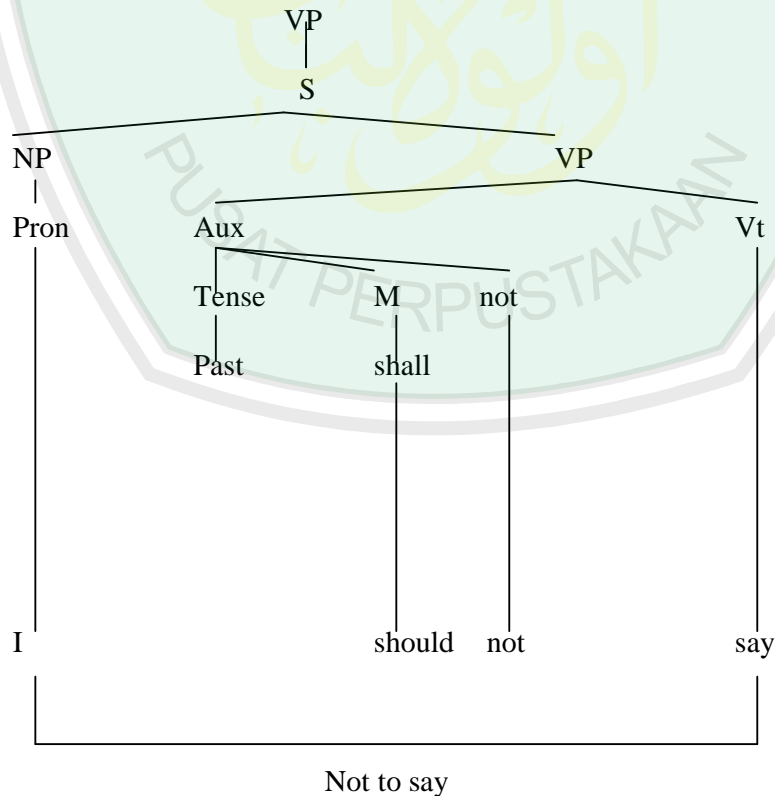
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Be + Not + Pred,

Aux → Tense (Pres), Pred → That + S, S → NP + VP, NP → Pron,

VP → Aux + Vt + NP, Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (It is not that I want) consists of NP (it) plus VP (is not that I want). NP consists of Pron (It), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Not plus Pred (that I want), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of That plus S (I), S consists of NP (I) plus VP (want), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (want) plus NP (you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists Pron (you).

Line 5: Not to say





Not to say

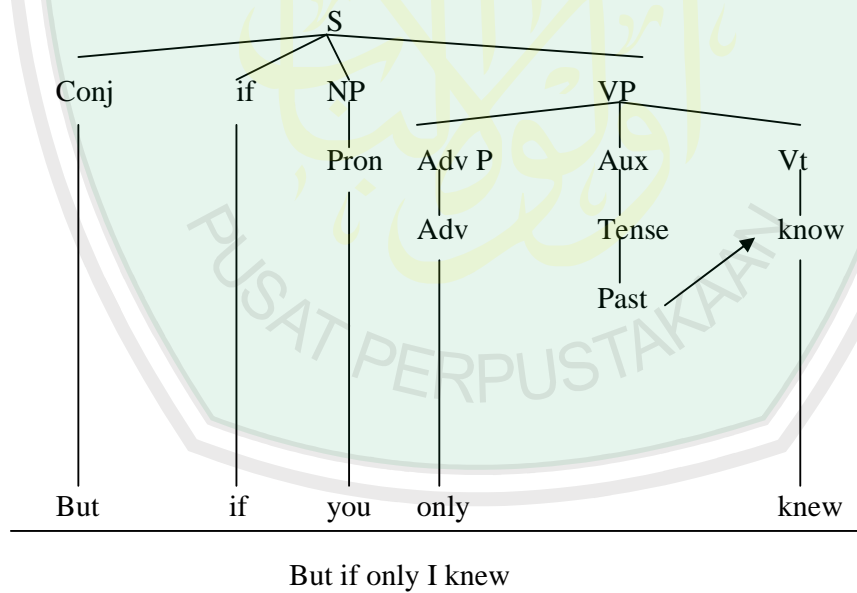
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}$ ,

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (Should)} + \text{Not}$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I should not say) consists of NP (I) plus NP (shoul not say). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (say), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus Should plus Not.

Line 6: But if you only knew



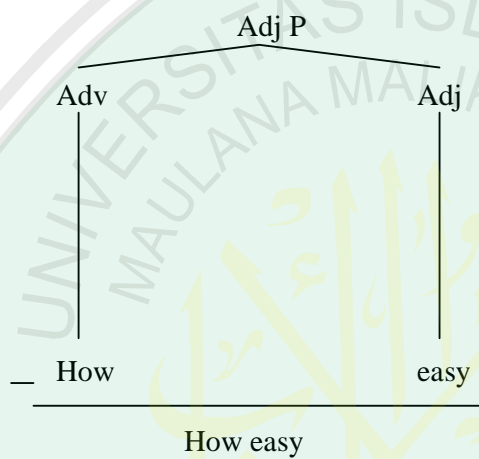
the formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Conj} + \text{If} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

the pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Adv P} + \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}$ ,

$\text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (but if you only knew) consists of Conj (but) plus If plus NP (you only) plus VP (Knew), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Adv P (only) plus Aux plus Vt (knew), Adv P consists of Adv (only), Aux consists of Tense (Past).

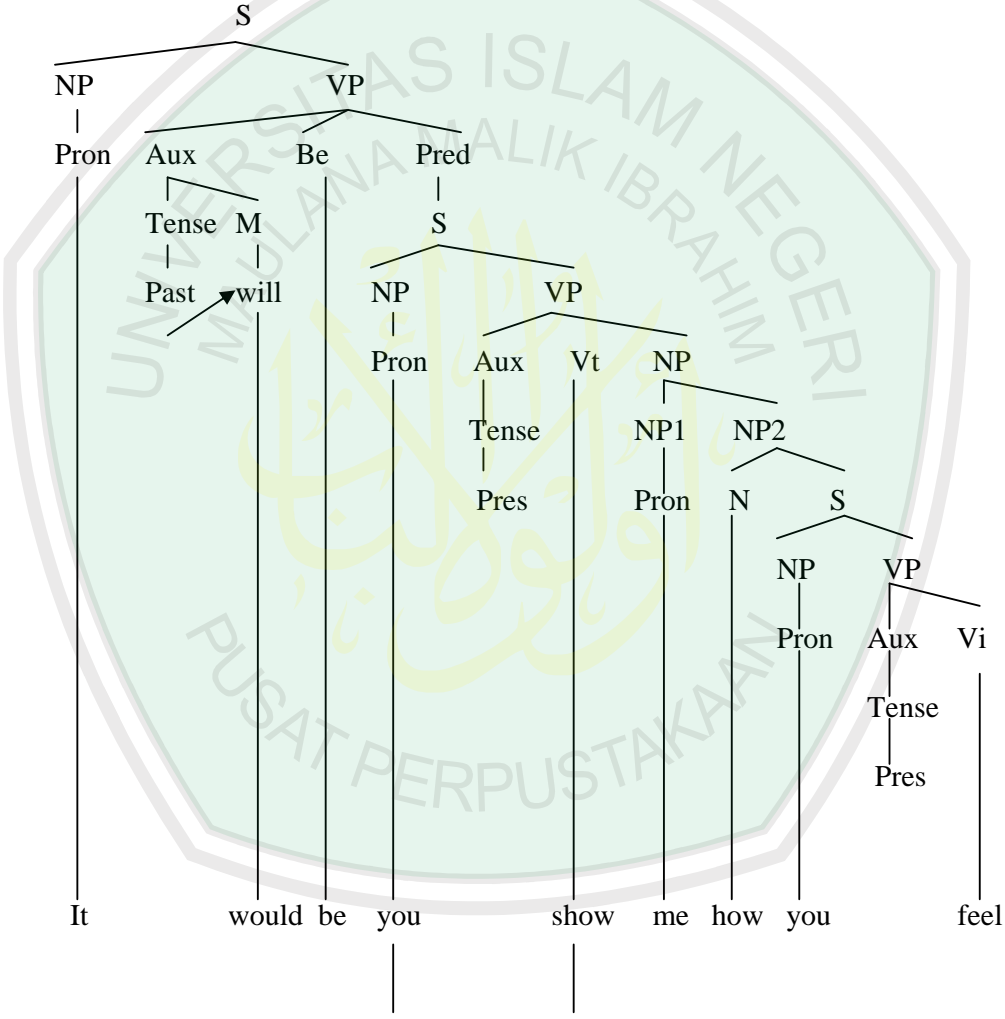
Line 7: How easy



The formula of the diagram is: Adj P → Adv + Adj

Based on the diagrams, Adj P (How easy) consists of Adv (how) plus Adj (easy).

Line 8: It would be to show how you feel



To show

It would be to show me how you feel

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Pred},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (would)}, \text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{S}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP},$

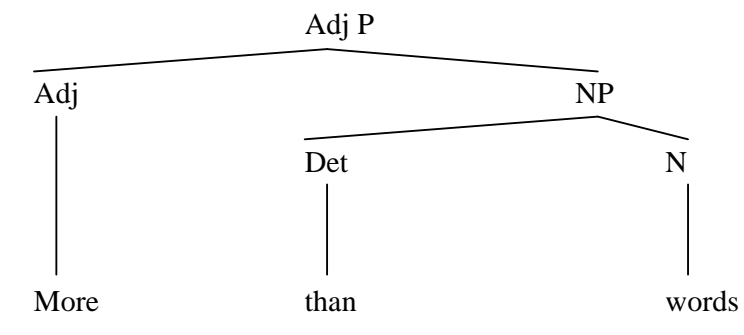
$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)},$

$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP 1} + \text{NP 2}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{NP 2} \rightarrow \text{N} + \text{S}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP},$

$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vi}$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it would be to show me how you feel) consists of NP (It) plus VP (would be to show me how you feel). NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be plus Pred (would be to show me how you feel), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (Would), Pred consists of S (you), S consists of NP (you) plus VP (show me how you feel), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (show) plus NP (me how you feel), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of NP1 (me) plus NP2 (how), NP consists of Pron (me), NP consists of N (how) plus S (you), S consists of NP (you) plus VP (feel), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vi (feel).

Line 9: More than words

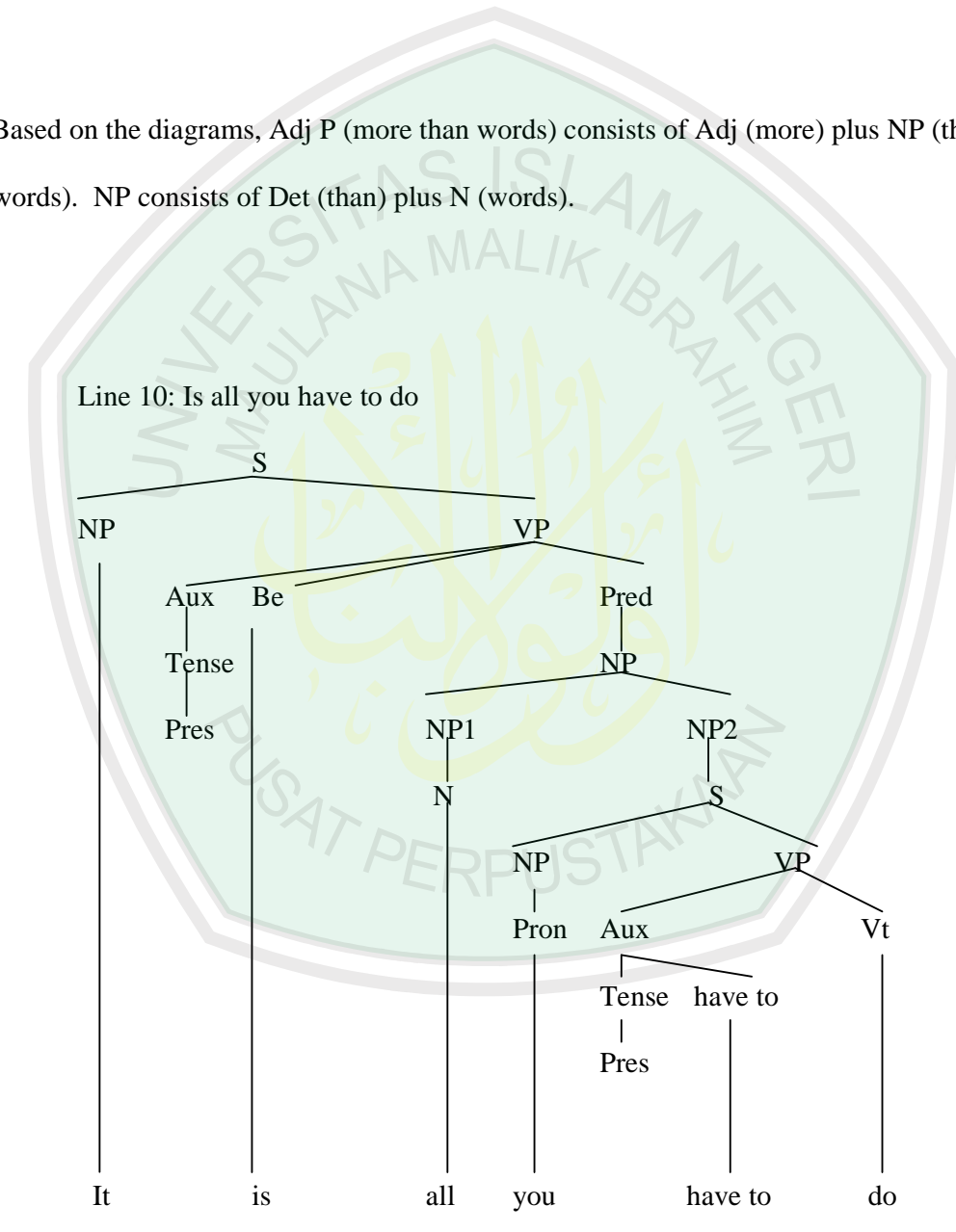


### More than words

The formula of the diagram is: Adj P    Adj + NP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP    Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, Adj P (more than words) consists of Adj (more) plus NP (than words). NP consists of Det (than) plus N (words).



Is all you have to do

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Pred}$ ,

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}$ ,  $\text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{NP}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP 1} + \text{NP 2}$ ,  $\text{NP 1} \rightarrow \text{N}$ ,

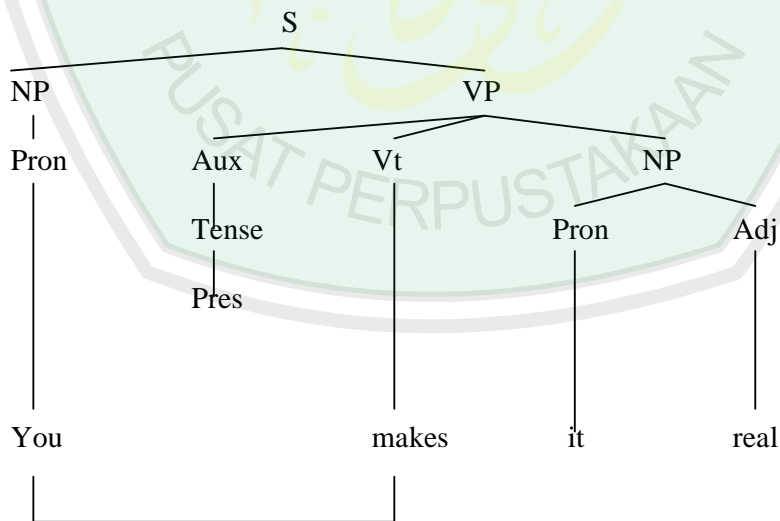
$\text{NP 2} \rightarrow \text{S}$ ,

$S \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}$ ,  $\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)} +$

Have to.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it is all you have to do) consist of NP (it) plus VP (is all you have to do). NP consists of Pron (it), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (all you have to do), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (all you), NP consists of NP1 (all) plus NP2 (you), NP1 consists of N (all), NP2 consists of S (you), S consists of NP (you) plus VP (have to do), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (do), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have to.

Line 11: To make it real



To make

To make it real

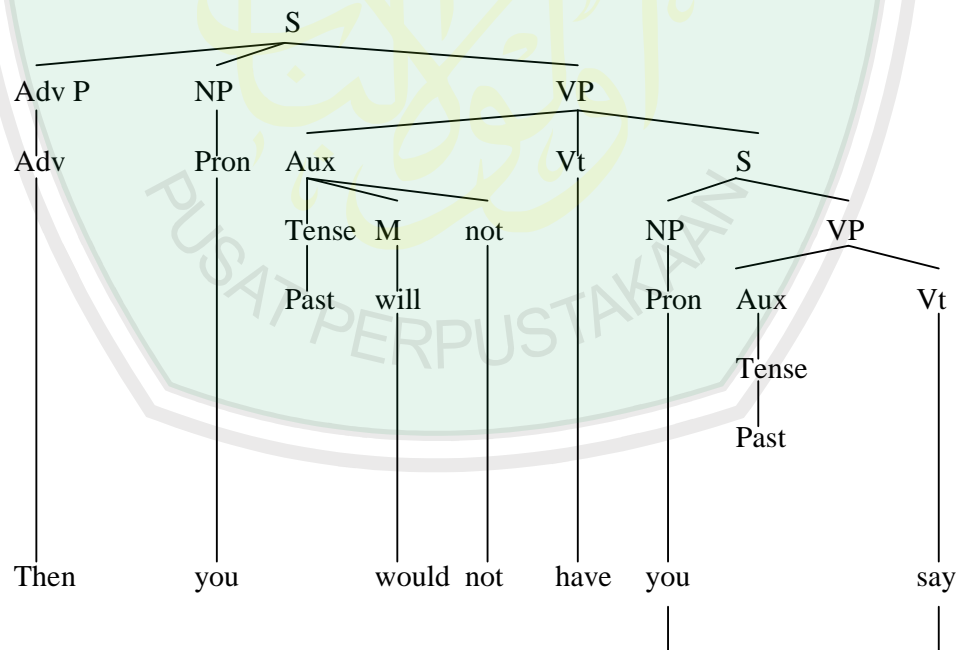
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + NP$ ,

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}$ ,  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron} + \text{Adj}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (you make it real) consists of NP (you) plus VP (make it real). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (make) plus NP (it real), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (it) plus Adj (real).

Line 12: Then you would'nt have to say




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Then you wouldn't have to say

The formula of the diagram is: S → Adv P + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P → Adv, NP → Pron,

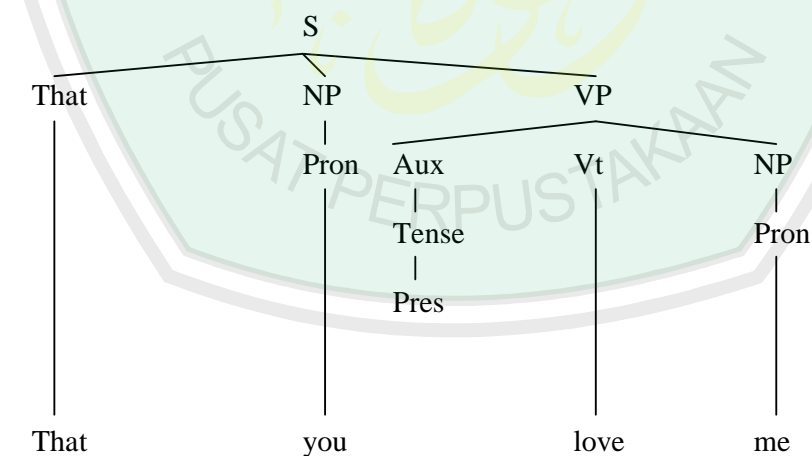
VP → Aux + Vt + PP, Aux → Tense (Past) + M (would) + Not,

S → NP + VP, NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt,

Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, sentence (then you wouldn't have to say) consist of Adv P (then) plus NP (you) plus VP (wouldn't have to say). Adv P consists of Adv (then), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (have) plus PP (to say), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (would) plus Not, S consists of NP (you) plus VP (have to say), NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (say), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 13: That you love me



That you love me

The formula of the diagram is: S → That + NP + VP

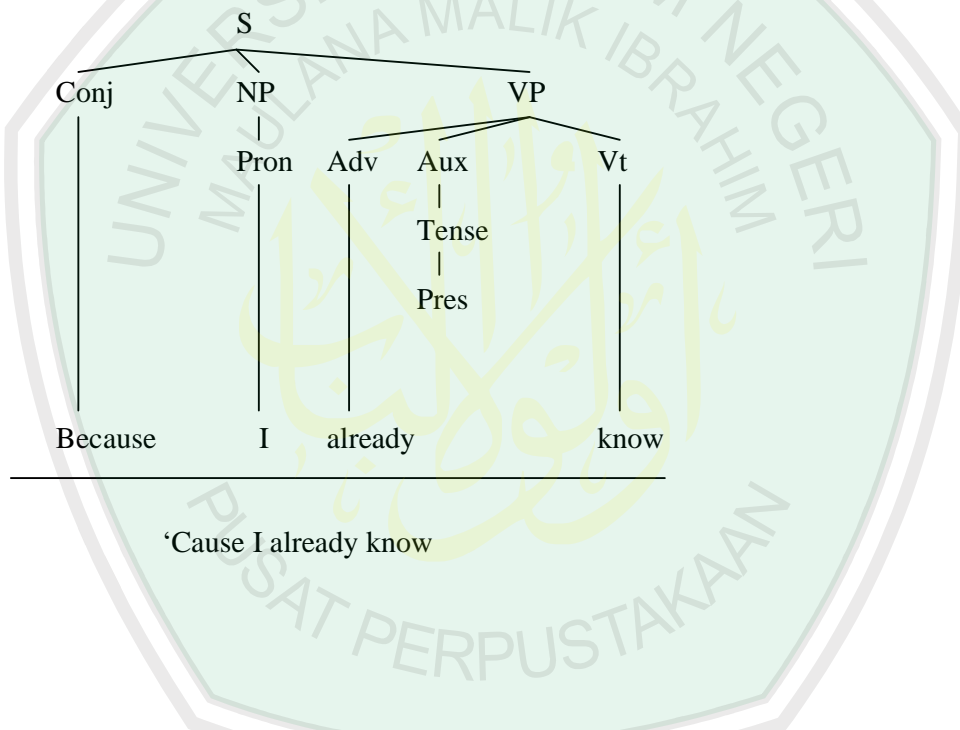
The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,



Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (that you love me) consists of That plus NP (you) plus VP (love me). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (love) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (me).

Line 14: 'Cause I already know



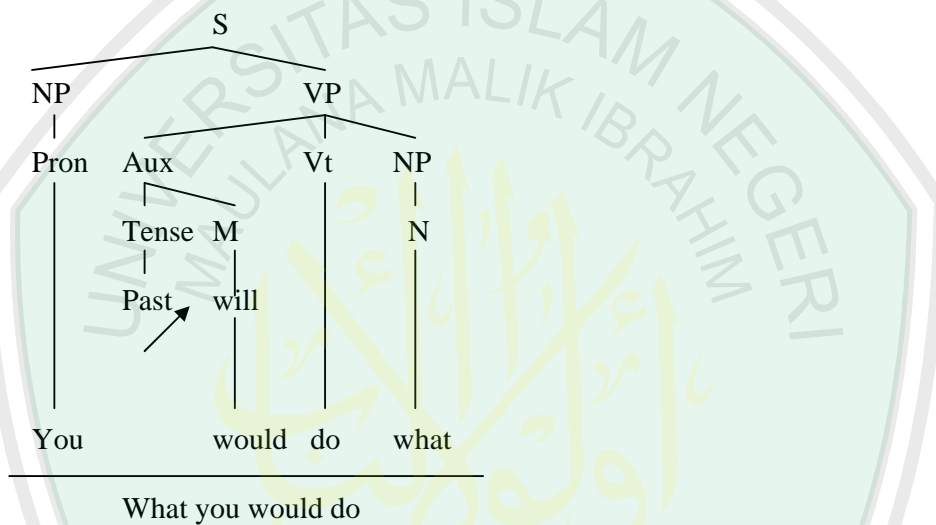
The formula of the diagram is: S → Conj + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Adv + Aux + Vt,

Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, sentence (cause I already know) consists of Conj (cause) plus NP (I already) plus VP (know). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Adv (already) plus Aux plus Vt (know) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 15: What would you do



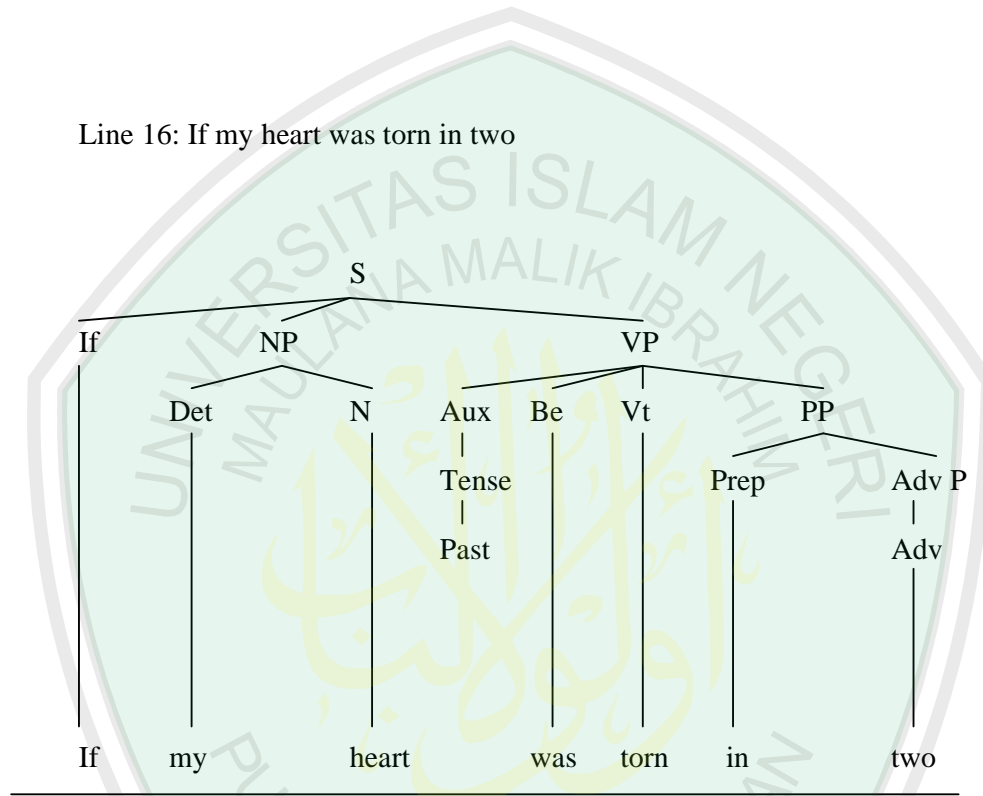
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (would)}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (what you would do) consists of NP (what you) plus VP (would do). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (do) plus NP (what), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (would), NP consists of N (what).

Line 16: If my heart was torn in two



If my heart was torn in two

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{If} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

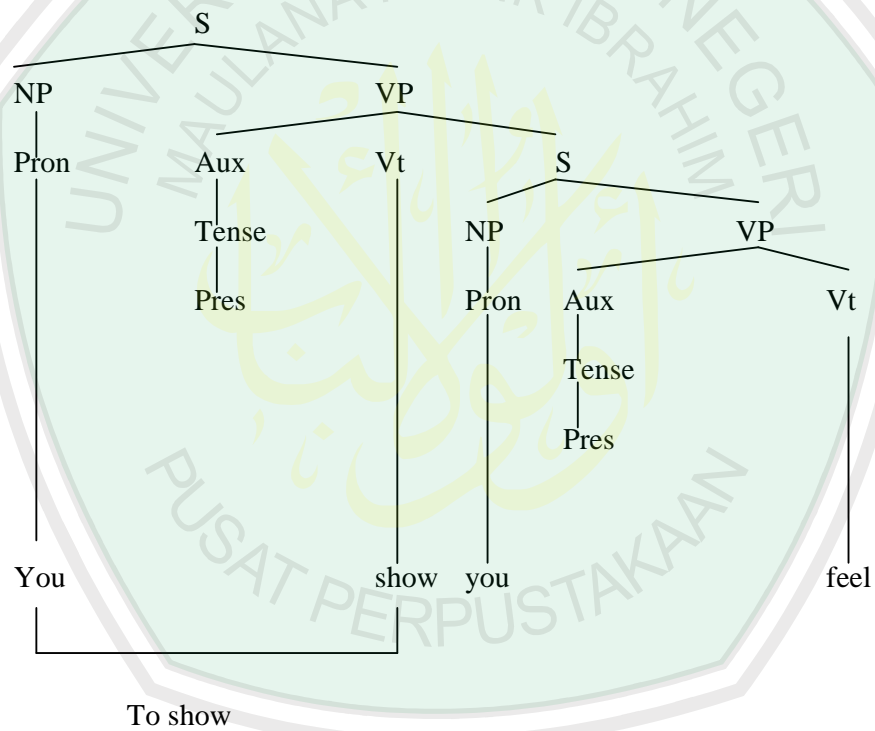
The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}$ ,  $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Vt} + \text{PP}$ ,

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}$ ,  $\text{PP} \rightarrow \text{Prep} + \text{Adv P}$ ,  $\text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (if my heart was torn in two) consists of If plus NP (my heart) plus VP (was torn in two). NP consists of Det (my) plus N (heart), VP

consists of Aux plus Be (was) plus Vt (torn) plus PP (in two), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), PP consists of Prep (in) plus Adv P (two), Adv P consists of Adv (two).

Line 17: To show you feel



To show

To show you feel

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

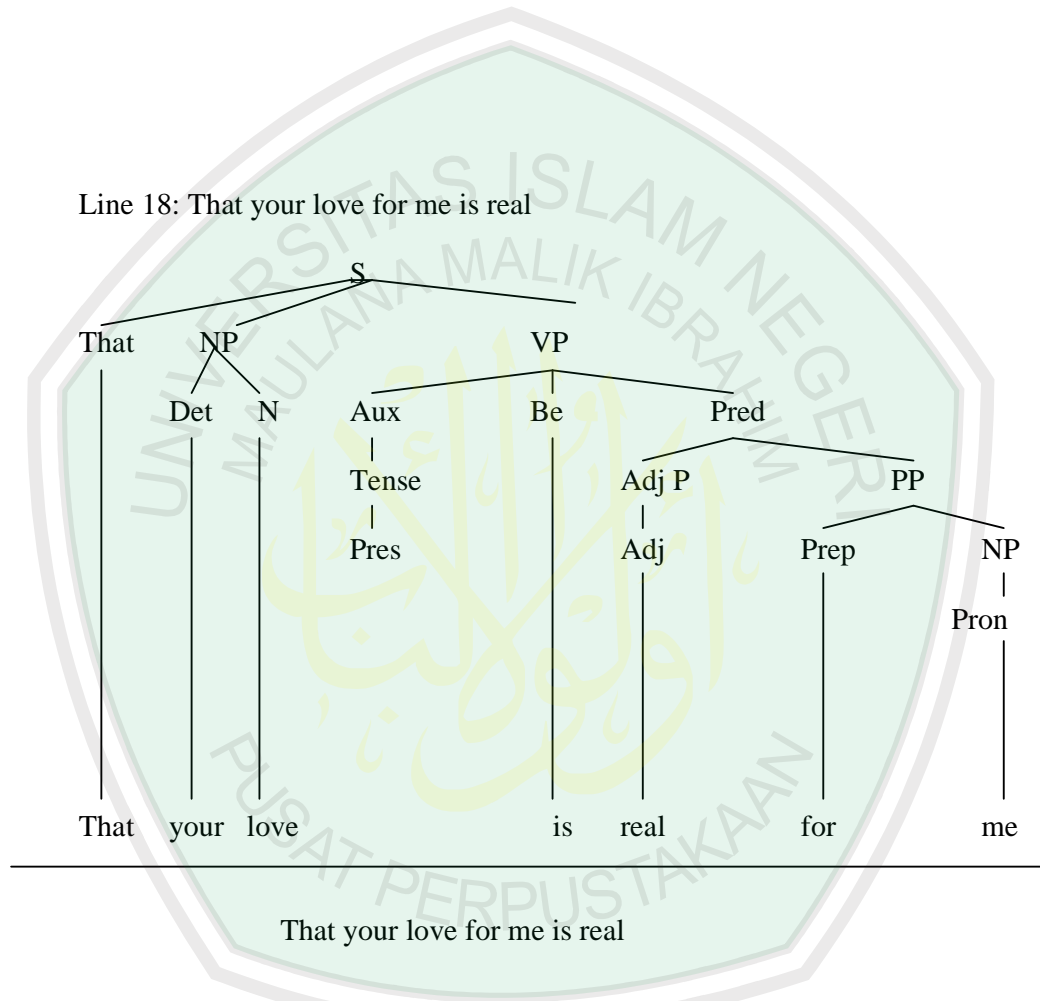
The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + S,$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, S \rightarrow NP + VP, NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (you show you feel) consists of NP (you) plus VP (show you feel). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (show) plus S (you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), S consists of NP (you) plus VP (show), NP consists of Pron (me), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (feel), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 18: That your love for me is real



The formula of the diagram is: S → That + NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Det + N,

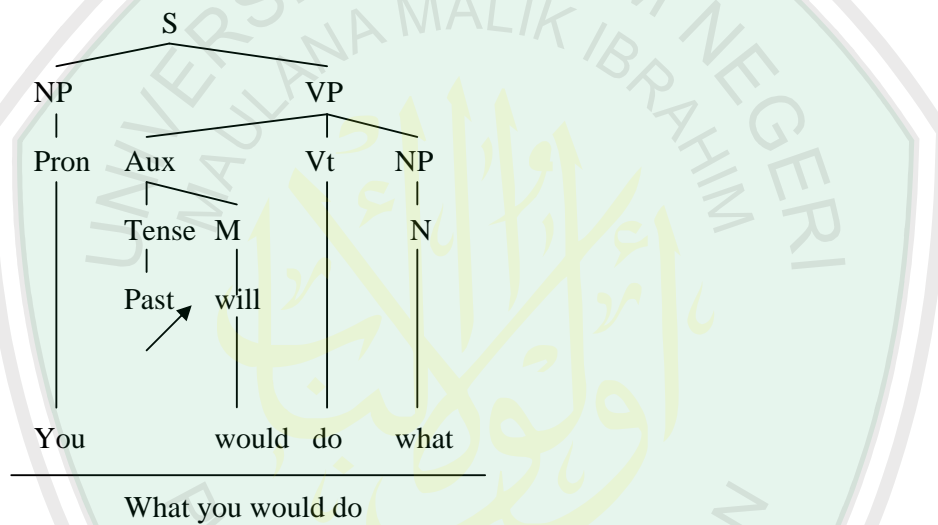
VP → Aux + Be + Pred, Aux → Tense (Pres), Pred → Adj P + PP,

Adj P → Adj, PP → Prep + NP,

NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (that your love for me is real) consists of That plus NP (your love) plus VP (is real for me). NP consists of Det (your) plus N (love), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (real for me), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of Adj P (real) plus PP (for me), Adj P consists of Adj (real), PP consists of Prep (for) plus NP (me) NP consists of Pron (me).

Line 19: What would you say



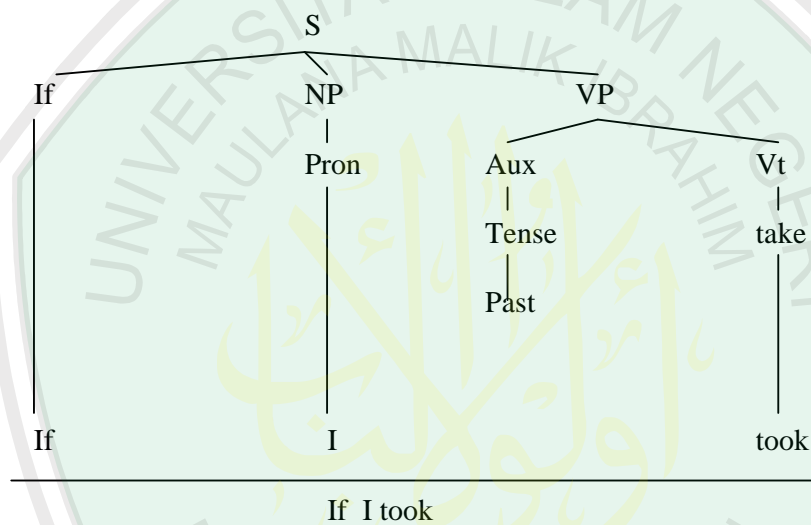
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)} + \text{M (would)}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{N}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (what you would do) consists of NP (what you) plus VP (would do). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (do) plus NP (what), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (would), NP consists of N (what).

Line 20: If I took



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{If} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

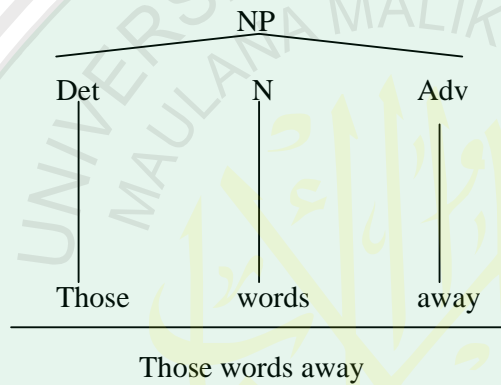
The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)}$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (If I took) consists of If plus NP (I) plus VP (took).

NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (take), Aux consists of Tense (Past).

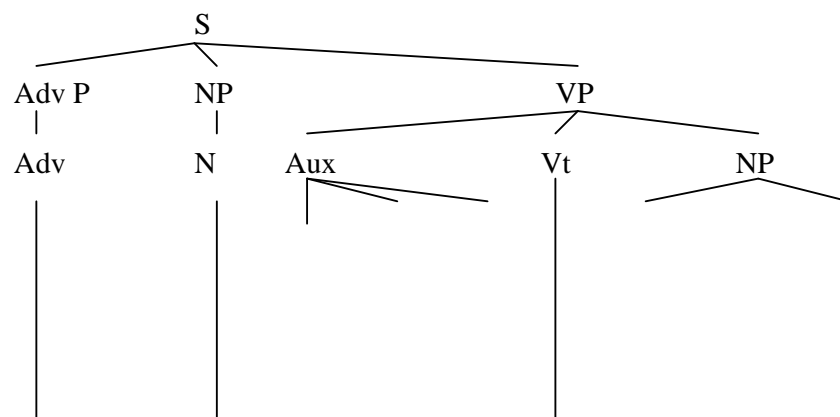
Line 21: Those words away



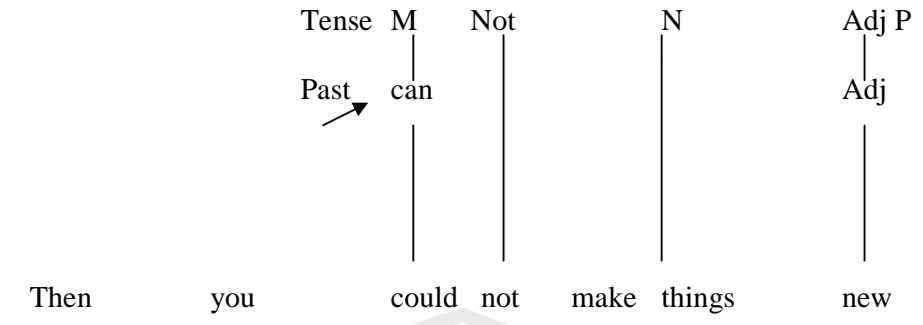
The formula of the diagram is: NP Det + N + Adv.

Based on the diagrams, NP (those words away) consists of Det (those) plus N (words) plus Adv (away.)

Line 22: Then you couldn't make things new







Then you could not make things new

The formula of the diagram is: S → Adv P + NP + VP

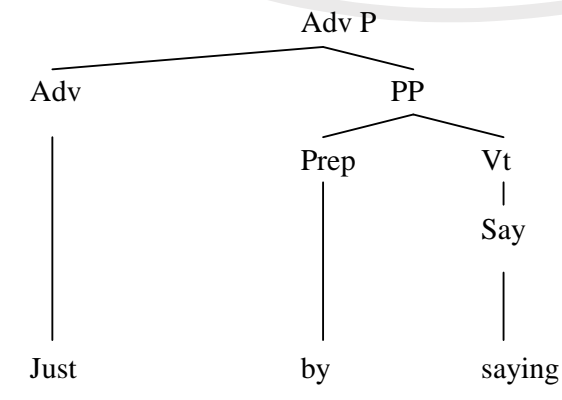
The pattern of the sentence is: Adv P → Adv, NP → N,

VP → Aux + Vt + NP, Aux → Tense (Past) + M (Could) + Not,

NP → N + Adj P, Adj P → Adj.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (then you could not make thing new) consists of Adv P (then) plus NP (you) plus VP (could not make thing new). Adv P consists of Adv (then) NP consists of N (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (make) plus NP (thing new), Aux consists of Tense (Past) plus M (could) plus Not, NP consists of N (thing) plus Adj P. Adj P consists of Adj (new).

Line 23: Just by saying



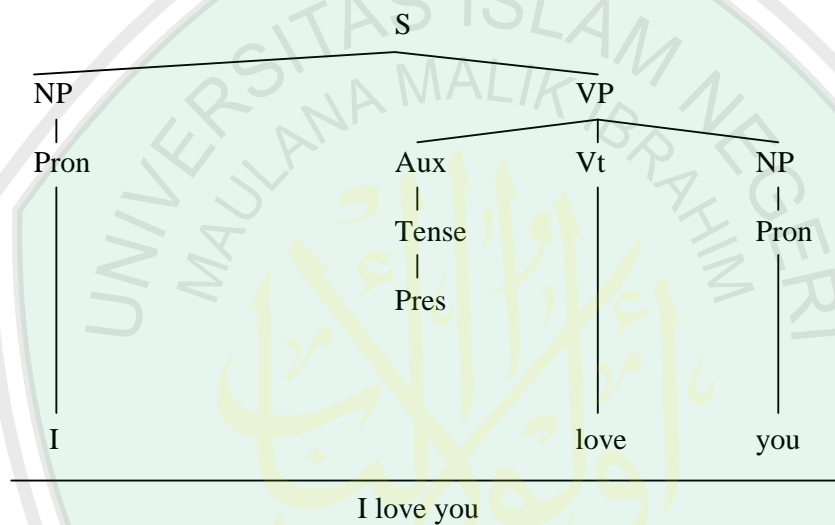
## Just by saying

The formula of the diagram is: Adv P → Adv + PP

The pattern of the sentence is: PP → Prep + Vt.

Based on the diagrams, Adv P (just by saying) consists of Adv (just) plus PP (by saying), PP consists of Prep (by) plus Vt (saying).

Line 24: I love you



The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

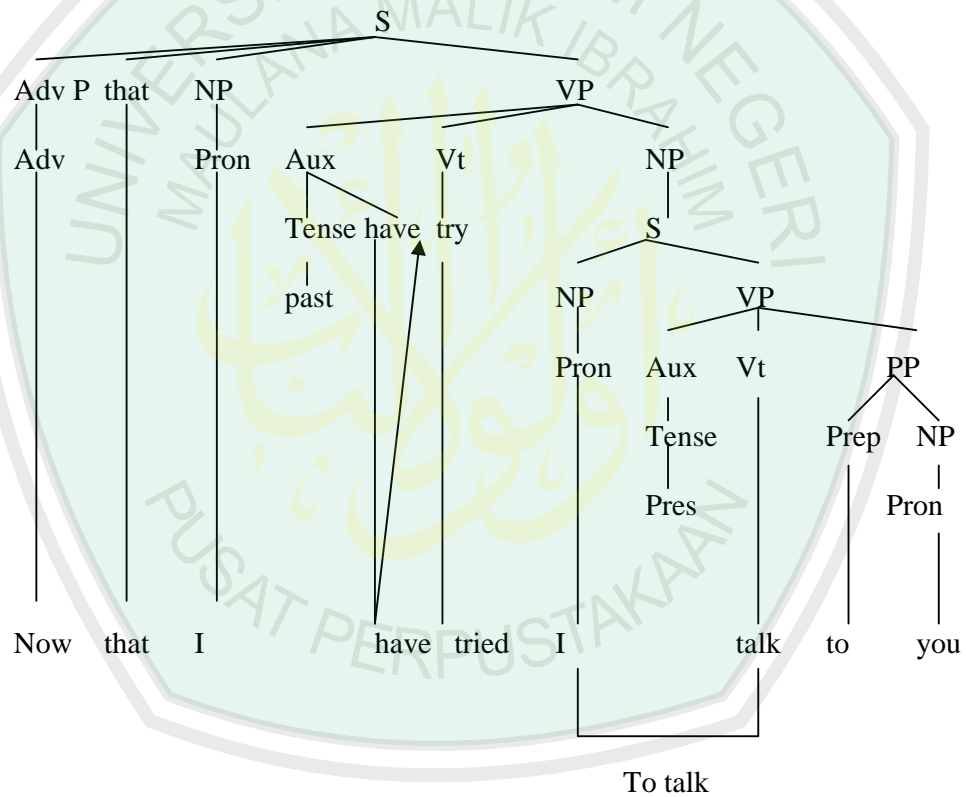
Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → Pron.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (I love you) consists of NP (I) plus VP (love you).

NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (love) plus NP (you), Aux

consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (you).

Line 25: Now that I've tried to talk to you



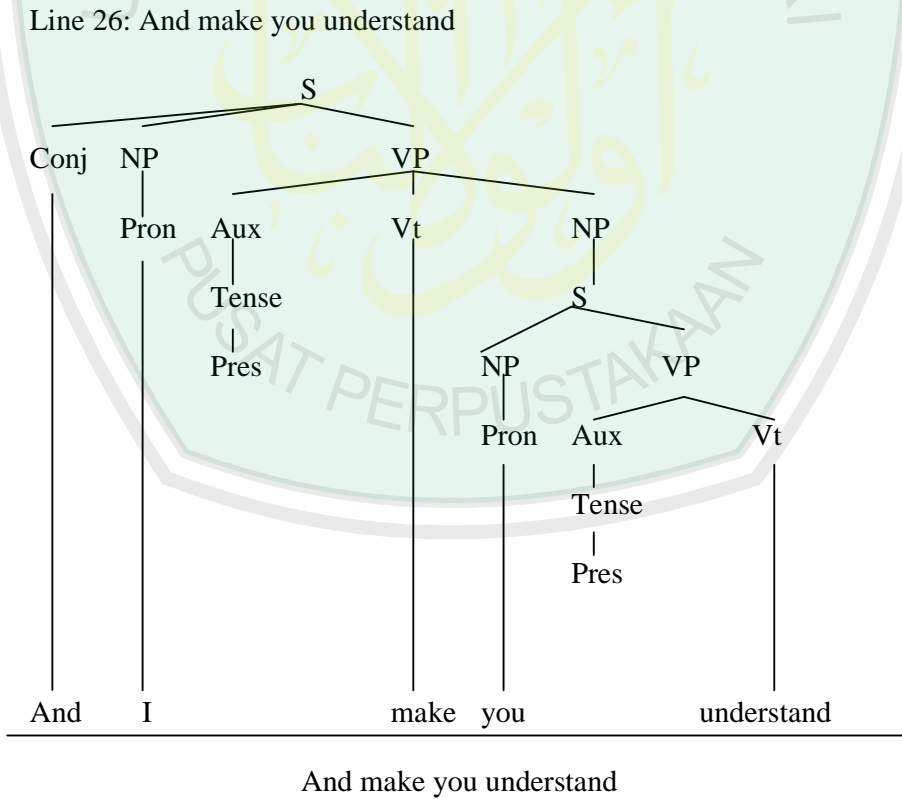
Now that I've tried to talk to you

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow Adv P + That + NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $Adv P \rightarrow Adv, NP \rightarrow Pron,$

$VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + NP$ ,  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres) + Have$ ,  $NP \rightarrow S$ ,  
 $S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt + PP$ ,  $Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres)$ ,  
 $PP \rightarrow Prep + NP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ .

Based on the diagrams, sentence (now that I've tried to talk to you) consists of Adv P (now) plus That plus NP (I) plus VP (have tried to talk to you). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (try) plus NP (to talk to you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have, NP consists of S (I). S consists of NP (I) plus VP (talk to you), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (talk) plus PP (to you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), PP consists of Prep (to) plus NP, NP consists of Pron (you).

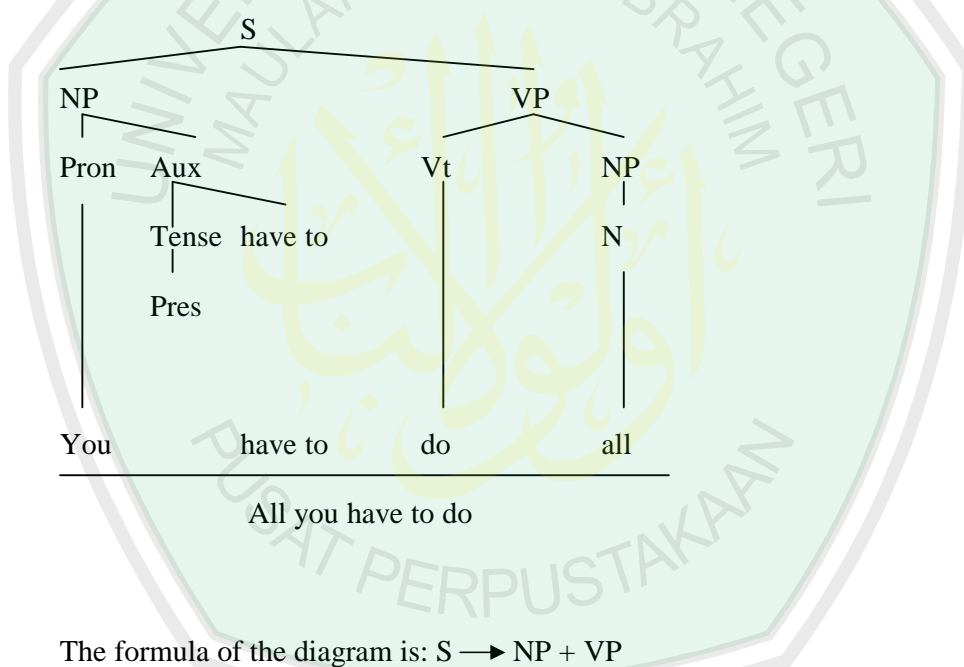


The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow Conj + NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,  
 Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → S, NP → Pron, Aux → Tense (Pres).

Based on the diagrams, sentence (and I make you understand) consists of Conj (and) NP (I) plus VP (make you understand). NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (make) plus NP (you understand), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of S (you). NP consists of Pron (you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres).

Line 27: All you have to do

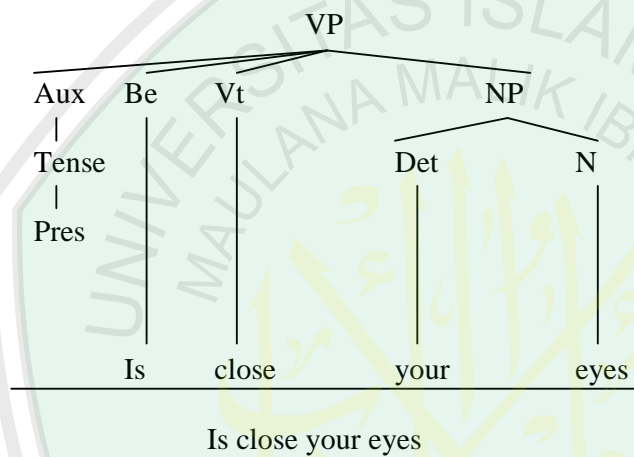


The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,  
 Aux → Tense (Pres) + Have to, NP → N.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (all you have to do) consists of NP (you) plus VP (have to do). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (do) plus NP (all), Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Have to, NP consists of N (all).

Line 28: Is close your eyes

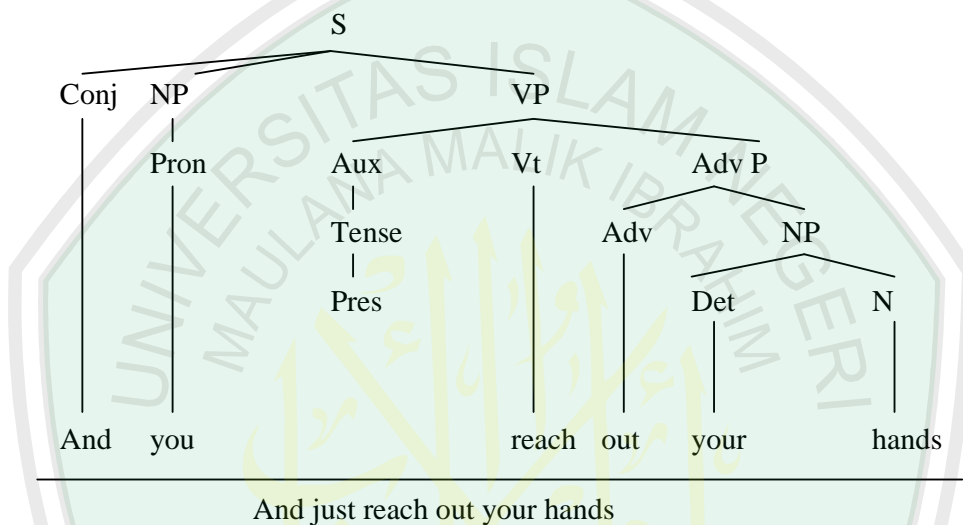


The formula of the diagram is: VP → Aux + Be + Vt + NP

The pattern of the sentence is: Aux → Tense (Pres) + Be, NP → Det + N.

Based on the diagrams, VP (is close your eyes) consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Vt (close) plus NP (your eyes). Aux consists of Tense (Pres) plus Be, NP consists of Det (your) plus N (eyes).

Line 29: And just reach out your hands



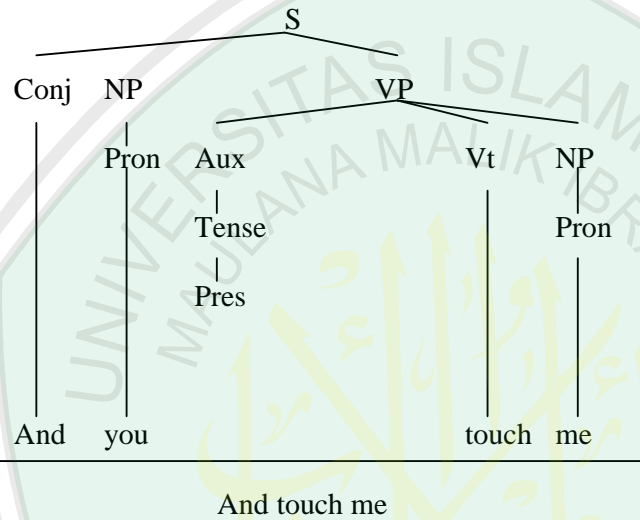
The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Conj} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{Adv P},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{Adv P} \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{NP}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} + \text{N}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (and you just reach out you hands) consists of Conj (and) NP (you just) plus VP (reach out your hands). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (reach) plus Adv P (out your hands), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Adv P consists of Adv (out plus NP (your hands), NP consists of Det (your) plus N (hands).

Line 30: And touch me



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow \text{Conj} + \text{NP} + \text{VP}$

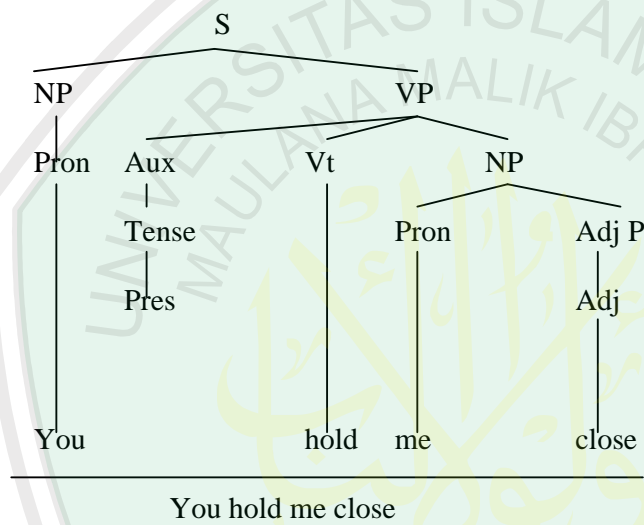
The pattern of the sentence is:  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$ ,  $\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}$ ,

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}$ ,  $\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (and you touch me) consists of Conj (and) plus NP (you) plus VP (touch me). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (touch) plus NP (me), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (me).



Line 31: Hold me close



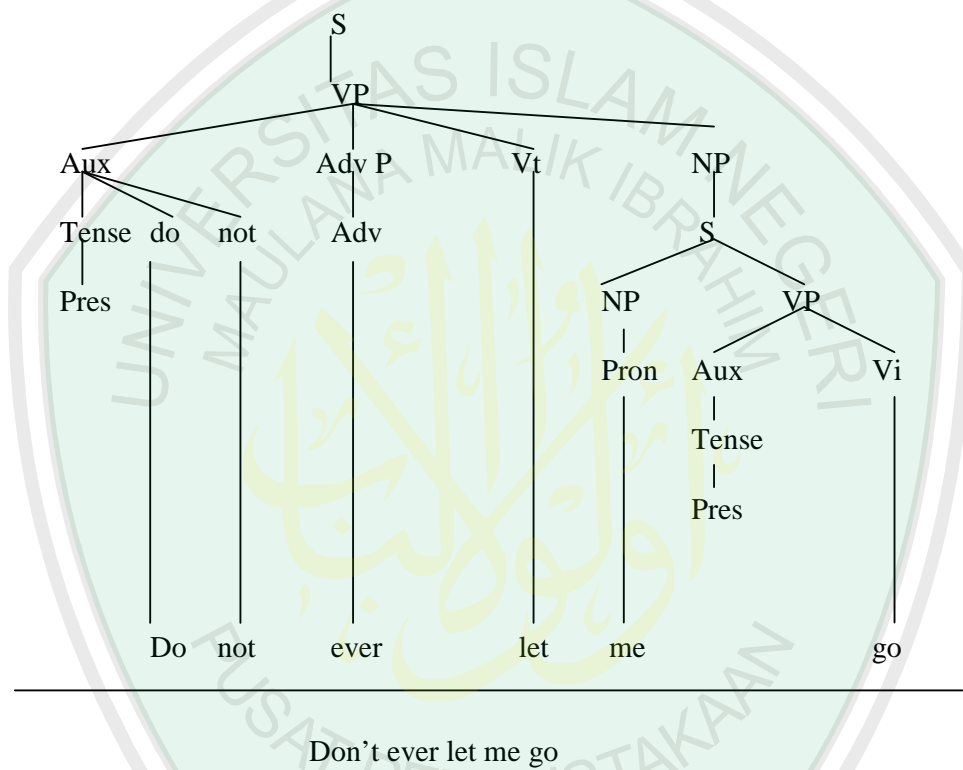
The formula of the diagram is: S → NP + VP

The pattern of the sentence is: NP → Pron, VP → Aux + Vt + NP,

Aux → Tense (Pres), NP → Pron + Adj P, Adj P → Adj.

Based on the diagrams, sentence (you hold me close) consists of NP (you) plus VP (hold me close). NP consists of Pron (you), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (hold) plus NP (me close), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), NP consists of Pron (me) plus Adj P (me close). Adj P consists of Adj (close).

Line 32: Don't ever let me go



The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Adv P + Vt + NP$ ,

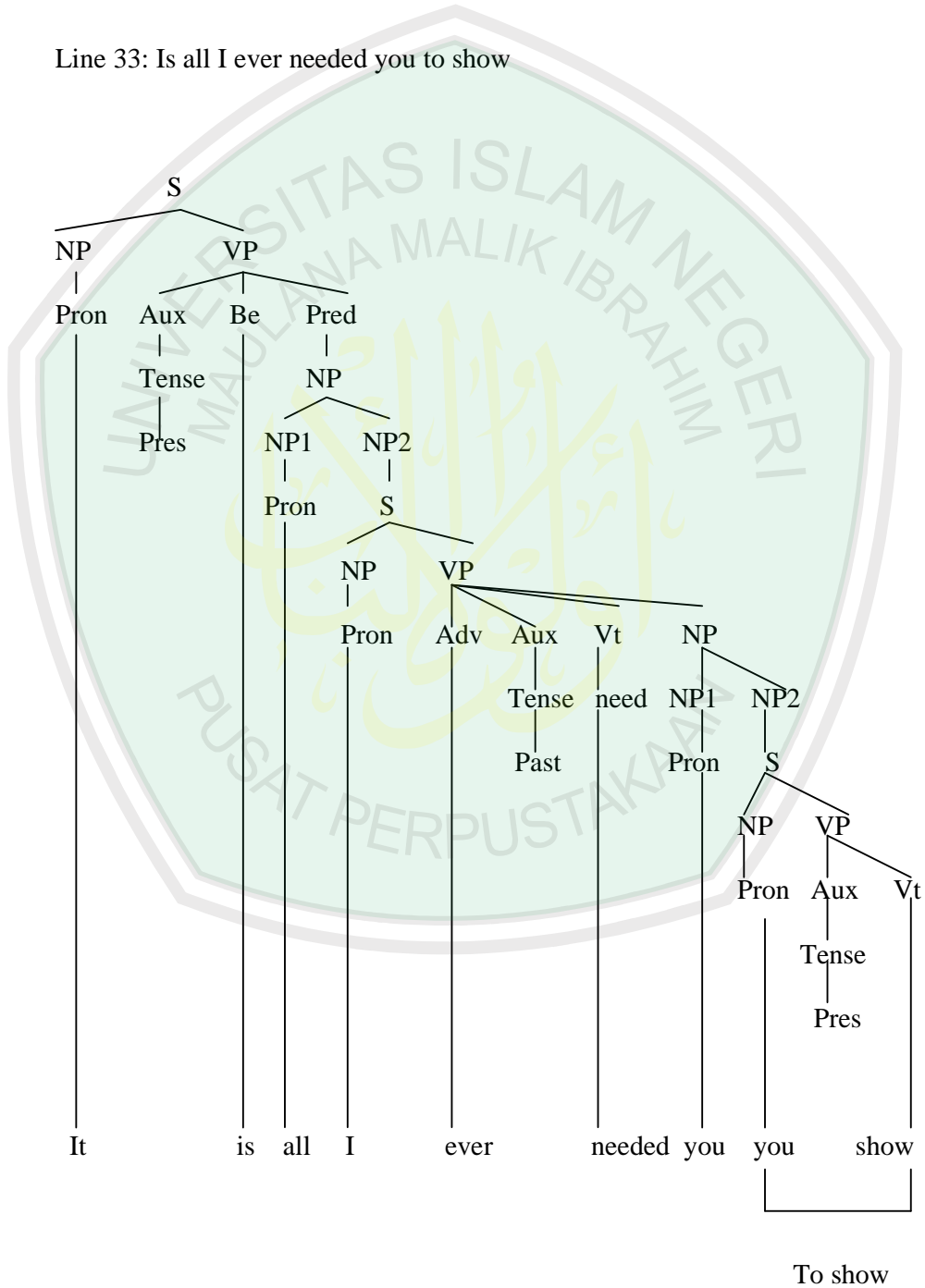
$Aux \rightarrow Tense (Pres) + Do + Not$ ,  $Adv P \rightarrow Adv$ ,  $NP \rightarrow S$ ,

$S \rightarrow NP + VP$ ,  $NP \rightarrow Pron$ ,  $VP \rightarrow Aux + Vt$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (Don't ever let me go) consists of NP plus VP (let me go). VP consists of Aux plus Adv P (ever) plus Vt (let) plus NP (me go), Aux

consists of Tense (Pres) plus Do plus Not, Adv P consists of Adv. NP consists of S (me).

Line 33: Is all I ever needed you to show



Is all I ever needed you to show

The formula of the diagram is:  $S \rightarrow NP + VP$

The pattern of the sentence is:  $NP \rightarrow \text{Pron}, VP \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Be} + \text{Pred},$

$\text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}, \text{Pred} \rightarrow \text{NP}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP 1} + \text{NP 2}, \text{NP 1} \rightarrow \text{Pron},$

$\text{NP 2} \rightarrow \text{S},$

$\text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP}, \text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Adv} + \text{Aux} + \text{Vt} + \text{NP}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Past)},$

$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP1} + \text{NP 2}, \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Pron}, \text{NP 2} \rightarrow \text{S}, \text{S} \rightarrow \text{NP} + \text{VP},$

$\text{VP} \rightarrow \text{Aux} + \text{Vt}, \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Pres)}.$

Based on the diagrams, sentence (it is all I ever needed you to show) consists of NP (It) plus VP (is all I ever needed you to show). NP consists of Pron (It), VP consists of Aux plus Be (is) plus Pred (all I ever needed you to show), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), Pred consists of NP (I ever), NP consists of NP1 (I) plus NP2 (ever), NP1 consists of Pron (I), NP2 consists of S (you). S consists of NP (you) plus VP (to show), NP consists of Pron (I), VP consists of Aux plus Vt (talk) plus PP (to you), Aux consists of Tense (Pres), PP consists of Prep (to) plus NP, NP consists of Pron (you).

#### 4.2. Findings and Discussion

In analyzing the data, the researcher used one of the terms of syntactic structure, tree diagram proposed by Bornstein. Bornstein states that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of sentence. The sentence is considered the basis of the syntactic system. Tree diagram shows which words are constituents of a sentence. Here the researcher attempts to analyze the data

of the songs to describe the sentence patterns according to the syntactic structure suggested by Bornstein.

It is found that it appears substandard English words, such as ‘Cause, gonna, and I’ve. There are seventeen sentence patterns in analyzing Westlife’s songs as the samples of this thesis. The seventeen of the sentence patterns are presented as follows: 1) S consist of NP + VP 2) S consist of THAT + NP + VP, 3) S consist of CONJ + NP + VP, 4) S consist of ADV P + NP + VP, 5) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + M (WILL) + NOT, 6) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE TO, 7) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE + BEEN, 8) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) + M (SHOULD) + HAVE, 9) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) M (WOULD) + NOT, 10) VP consist of AUX + BE + PRED, 11) VP consist of AUX + BE + NOT + PRED, 12) VP consist of ADV + VT + NP, 13) VP consist of AUX + BE + NP, 14) VP consist of AUX + Vi + NP, 15) VP consist of AUX + Vt + ADV P, 16) VP consist of AUX + Vt + PP, 17) VP consist of AUX + Vt + NP.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

After analyzing the data using the tree diagram, the writer would like to draw some conclusions and give some suggestion dealing with what has been discussed in chapter 4 chapters.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

Having discussed the data, the next step is to draw conclusions of the syntactical study concerning the sentence patterns of Westlife's song lyrics from the album entitled "Westlife Deluxe" related to the theory of syntax based on the theory of transformational grammar using the tree diagram suggested by Bornstein. It can be concluded that from the three of Westlife's songs used as the samples in this thesis, kernel sentence mostly appears rather than transformed sentence. Through the discussion, the researcher also found the substandard English words, such as, 'Cause, gonna, and I've.

To give clear understanding of the conclusion, the seventeen forms of the patterns of such lyrics of the three songs are as follows: 1) S consist of NP + VP 2) S

consist of THAT + NP + VP, 3) S consist of CONJ + NP + VP, 4) S consist of ADV P + NP + VP, 5) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + M (WILL) + NOT, 6) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE TO, 7) AUX consist of TENSE (PRES) + HAVE + BEEN, 8) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) + M (SHOULD) + HAVE, 9) AUX consist of TENSE (PAST) M (WOULD) + NOT, 10) VP consist of AUX + BE + PRED, 11) VP consist of AUX + BE + NOT + PRED, 12) VP consist of ADV + VT + NP, 13) VP consist of AUX + BE + NP, 14) VP consist of AUX + Vi + NP, 15) VP consist of AUX + Vt + ADV P, 16) VP consist of AUX + Vt + PP, 17) VP consist of AUX + Vt + NP.

## 5.2. Suggestions

Considering the importance of understanding the sentence structure especially in the study of syntax, some suggestions are made. For students who are willing to conduct a research on the same topic, it will hopefully give a clear understanding in analyzing pop music using the syntactical study.

It is also hoped that there are other students who will conduct study on related topic from different angle, hoping that there will be new findings dealing with syntactical study. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis can be used as reference for those who are interested in studying syntactical study.

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