A SYNTACTICAL ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRICS *SAY YOU LOVE ME* BY JESSIE WARE

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ABSTRACT

This study is a linguistic analysis that discusses sentence patterns of syntactical fields of song lyrics "Say You Love Me" by Jessie Ware that uses trees diagram. Jessie Ware is an English singer, songwriter, and podcaster. The theories are used to find sentence patterns refer to transformational generative grammar (TGG) theory by Noam Chomsky, the theory of phrase structure from Goodman, and the tree diagram theory by Bornstein. The research method used is the descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this study is Jessie Ware's song and to collect the data, the writer chooses "Say You Love Me" The result shows that there are 6 syntactical structures that are dominant in 18 lines, and there are 4 syntactical structures composed of different pattern constructions found in 5 lines in Jessie Ware's song lyrics "Say You Love Me". Data as follows. There are 6 categories of dominant syntactical structures which used in the three songs of Jessie Ware's song lyrics namely (1) S ⇨ NP + VP in 5 lines, (2) S ⇨ VP + NP in 4 lines, (3) S ⇨ Conj + NP +VP in 4 lines, (4) S ⇨ Conj +VP + NP in 2 lines, (5) S ⇨ S + Conj + S in 2 lines, and (6) S ⇨ VP + Conj + NP in 1 line. There are 5 other syntactical structure categories also founded in these songs, namely (7) S ⇨ Conj +Adj P + VP in 1 line, (8) S ⇨ Conj + adj P + NP + VP in 1 line, (9) S ⇨ Adj P + NP + PP in 1 line, (10) S ⇨ Adv P + VP + NP in 2 lines. Also, the writer identified the following syntactical structure as having the highest frequency in Jessie Ware's song lyrics "Say You Love Me" from the result above (1) S ⇨ NP + VP in 5 lines, (2) S ⇨ VP + NP in 4 lines. (3) S ⇨ Conj + NP +VP in 4 lines. On the other hand, the less common syntactical structures are (4) S ⇨ Conj +VP + NP in 2 lines, (5) S ⇨ S + Conj + S in 2 lines, and (6) S ⇨ VP + Conj + NP in 1 line. (7) S ⇨ Conj +Adj P +VP in 1 line, (8) S ⇨ Conj + Adj P + NP +VP in 1 lne, (9) S ⇨ Adj P + NP +PP in 1 line, (10) S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP in 2 lines. From the result above, the writer suggests that this research could be continued by future writer or researcher and that it might be utilized as a resource for learning about syntax in the hopes that it will be interested to the reader.

Keywords: *Jessie Ware's song lyrics, syntactical analysis*

INTRODUCTION

Language serves a variety of purposes, including communication, identity expression, play, creative expression, and emotional release. Language can serve as a communication tool which as language is a part of human activity that it is inextricably linked to social interaction and communication. It serves as a channel and tool for interpersonal communication. We cannot say that language is not connected with sentences, because they are indeed connected. Sentences must be used whether speaking or writing in a language. Sentences are words or combinations of words that include a subject and a verb which will be used as the embodiment of a full thought in communication.

Chaer (2009: p 44) mentioned that a sentence is a syntactic unit made up of fundamental parts that are typically covered, outfitted with conjunctions if needed, and joined by a final intonation. Marafad (2012: p 62) states a sentence is a reasonably autonomous unit of language that has the final intonation and is made up of clauses. Miller (2002: p 77) points out the traditional definitions, a sentence is a grammatical unit that is built up from a smaller one (phrases and clauses). By definition, it means that sentences have some degrees of uniformity, are grammatically complete, and have enough semantic independence to stand on their own regardless of context.

The study of language sentences is known as syntax, and it is connected to linguistics. Chomsky (1965: p 23) points out the rules for creating sentences are called syntax. Additionally, syntax is a part of speakers' mental grammar that reflects their understanding of how phrases and sentences are put together. As stated by Radford (1997: p 1) the study of syntax focuses on the way words are combined to create phrases and sentences. Also, O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996: p 732) say that sentence creation in human language is governed by a set of rules and categories known as syntax.

Music can also be used to express language. Music's language can help people communicate with one another. People can express their feelings and emotions through song lyrics using their own language and style. Music can evoke feelings of love, sadness, hope, and happiness through lyrics. Song consists of sentence therefore the writer thinks; it is challenging to study syntax in song lyric. Also, Jessie Ware's song lyric has not yet been subjected to lyrical analysis then the writer decided to do

this research to get answer of the research questions, 1) What syntactical structures are found in song lyric "Say You Love Me,"? and 2) What is the predominant syntactical structure found in Jessie Ware's selected song lyric?

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out utilizing a qualitative analysis technique. The research methodology was utilized to analyze the sentence structure of Jessie Ware's song "Say You Love Me." Creswell (2012) pointed out that qualitative research is a useful inquiry method for examining and comprehending a key phenomenon. Based on this approach, this study only concentrates on the main event that occurred in the area since it examines the syntactical structure of the sentences in Jessie Ware's song lyrics. Based on the problem statement, the writer will then do additional analysis using a tree diagram.

DISCUSSION

Song Lyric "Say You Love Me" by Jessie Ware have a total of 23 lines, and patterns in those lines are examined. Only 18 of the 23 lines contained the writer's discovery of 6 prevalent sentence patterns. To analyze this data, the writer applied theories of Goodman, Chomsky and Bornstein. Goodman (1970:299) points out that employing the structural rule, any types of English sentences may be examined. As stated by Chomsky (1957:44), a grammatical transformation is a rule that applies to a given string with a certain constituent structure and changes it into a new string derived constituent structure. Bornstein (1977: p.39) says that a tree diagram shows the hierarchical structure of sentences. Based on these theories, the writer identified the sentence pattern of this song lyric as below.

Lyrics	Line
Say you love me to my face	1
I need it more than your embrace	2
Just say you want me	3
that's all it takes	4
And heart's getting torn from your mistakes	5
'Cause I don't wanna fall in love	6

If you don't wanna try	7
But all that I've been thinking of	8
Is maybe that you might	9
And babe, it looks as though we're running out of words to say	10
And love's floating away	11
Just say you love me, just for today	12
And don't give me time	13
'cause that's not the same	14
Want to feel burning flames when you say my name	15
Want to feel passion flow into my bones	16
Like blood through my veins	17
Won't you stay	18
Slowly, slowly, you unfold me	19
But do you know me at all?	20
Someone told me	21
love controls everything	22
But only if you know	23

1.   S ⇨ NP + VP

This is the fundamental structure of sentences: a noun phrase and a verb phrase, where the verb phrase is the predicate and expresses the action taken by the grammatical subject or the state of the grammatical subject and the noun phrase is the subject and the person performing the action.

The first sample for this pattern is the second line of song "Say You Love Me" namely "I need it more than your embrace". It consists of NP and VP. for more details, can be seen in the diagram below
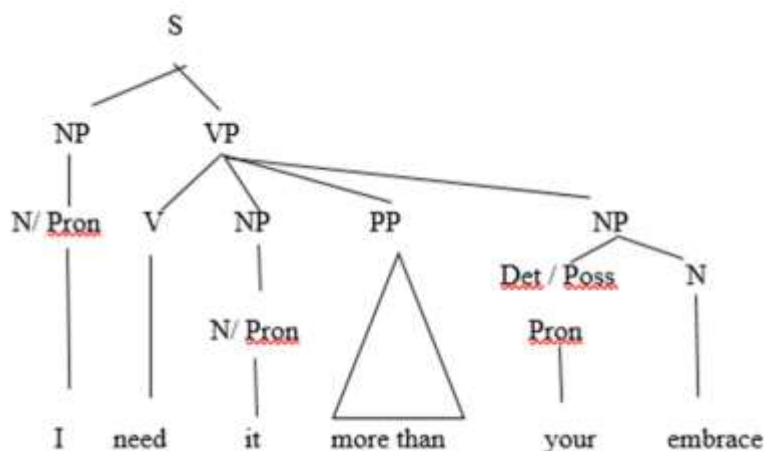
The line has a pattern:

S ⇨ NP + VP

⇨ N/Pron + (V + NP + PP + NP)

⇨ N/Pron + (V + NP + PP + NP)

⇨ N/Pron + (V + N/Pron + PP + (Det/Poss Pron + N))

Based on the diagram, this line (I need it more than your embrace) consists of NP (I) plus VP (need it more than your embrace). If we breakdown this pattern, then NP (I) consists of N/Pron (I) while VP (need it more than your embrace) consists of V (need) plus NP (it) plus PP (more than) plus NP (your embrace). NP consists of N/Pron (it) while another NP consists of (Det/Poss Pron + N).

Next sample is the fourth line "That's all it takes" in song lyric "Say You Love Me". If we draw it becomes a tree diagram, the line pattern will be as shown below

The pattern of this sentence is:

S ⇨ NP + VP

⇨ D + (Aux + Adv P + VP)

⇨ D + (Aux + Adv + (NP + V)

⇨ D + (Aux + Adv + (Pron + V))

The diagram will be as shown below
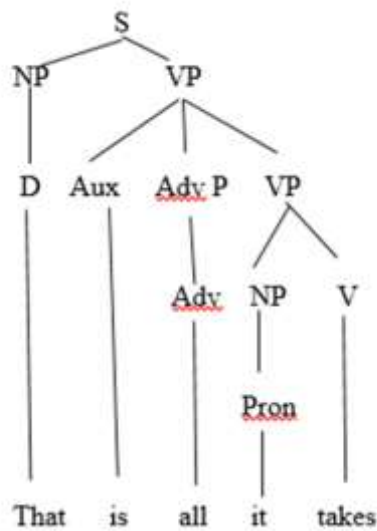
This line (That's all it takes) consists of NP and VP. NP consists of D (that) plus VP (That's all it takes). VP consists of Aux (is) plus Adv P (all) plus VP (it takes). VP consists of NP /Pron (it) plus V (takes). Refers to the diagram, if we compare with the previous line (I need it more than your embrace), the difference does not only occur in

the verb phrase but also in the noun phrase because in this line NP is in the form of Demonstrative Pronoun and VP is in the form of Aux + Adv + Pron + V.

The fifth line "Heart is getting torn from your mistake" of this song has similar pattern S consists of NP plus VP. The line pattern will be as shown below

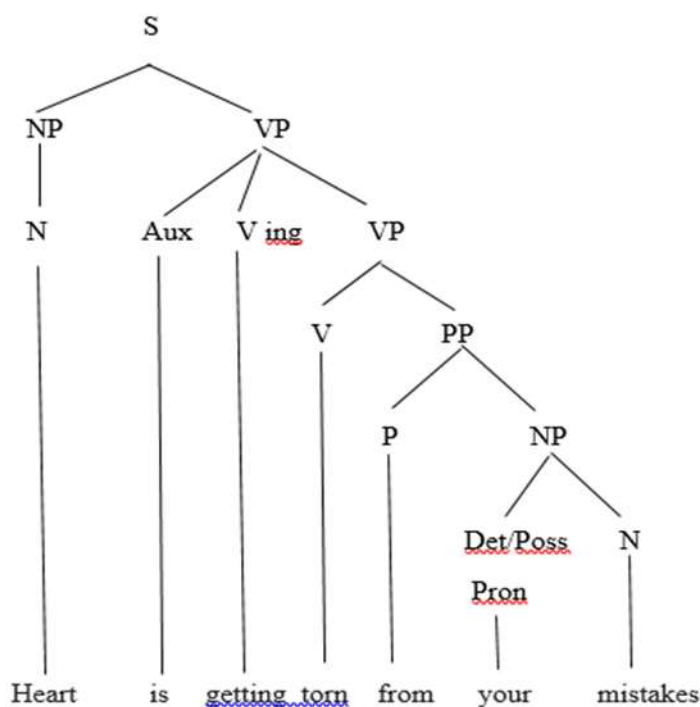The pattern of this sentence is:

S ⇨ NP + VP

⇨ N + (Aux + V ing+ VP)

⇨ N + (Aux + V ing+ (V + PP)

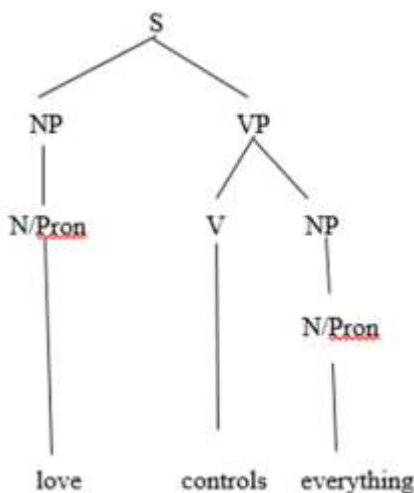⇨ N + (Aux + V ing+ (V + (P + NP)

⇨ N + (Aux + V ing+ (V + (P + (Det/Pron +N)

If we draw into a diagram will be as shown below

Refers to the diagram above, this line (Heart is getting torn from your mistake) has a pattern NP plus VP. NP (heart) consists of N (heart) and VP (is getting torn from your mistake) consists of Aux (is) plus V ing (getting) plus VP (torn from your mistake). VP consists of V (torn) plus P (from) plus NP (your mistake). NP (your mistake) consists of Det/Pron (your) plus N (mistake). This line (Heart is getting torn

from your mistake) has differences with the previous line (That's all it takes) such as NP consists of N and VP consists of Aux plus V ing plus V plus P plus Det/Pron +N.

Another sample is the twenty first line, "Love controls everything" of song "Say You Me". It will be clear about this pattern we can see to the diagram below

```
                    S
                  /   \
                NP     VP
                |     /  \
            N/Pron   V    NP
                |    |     |
                |    |   N/Pron
                |    |     |
               love controls everything
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The pattern of this sentence is:

S ⇨ NP + VP

⇨ N/Pron + (V + NP)

⇨ N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron))

Based on the diagram above, this line (Love controls everything) consists of NP (love) plus VP (controls everything) where NP (love) consists of N/Pron (love) and VP (controls everything) consists of V (controls) plus NP (everything). NP (everything) consists of N/Pron (everything). It is clear that this line (Love controls everything) has differences with the previous line (Heart is getting torn from your mistake) in noun phrase and verb phrase section where NP consists of N/Pron and VP consists of V and N/Pron.

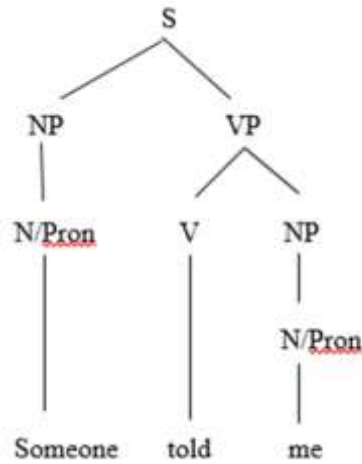The twenty-second line "Someone told me" has similar a pattern namely S consists of NP plus VP.

The pattern of this sentence is:

S ⇨ NP + VP

⇨ N/Pron + (V + NP)

⇨ N/Pron + (V + N/Pron)

It will be clear when we see the diagram below

This line (Someone told me) has pattern S (Someone told me) consists of NP (someone) plus VP (told me). If we break down this pattern becomes NP consists of N/Pron (someone) while VP consists of V (told) plus NP (me). NP consists of N/Pron (me). Refers to this diagram, it has similar in verb phrase. VP consists of V plus N/Pron.

2. S ⇨ VP + NP

Another sentence pattern is S consists of VP plus NP and to make it clear of this pattern, the writer will give sample is the first line of the song "Say You Love Me". The sentence is "Say you love me to my face". The pattern of this sentence is:

S ⇨VP+NP

   ⇨ V+(N/Pron+VP)

   ⇨V+ (N/Pron+(V+NP)

   ⇨V+ (N/Pron + (V+ (N/Pron + PP))

   ⇨V+ (N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron + (Prep + NP)))

   ⇨V+ (N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron + (Prep + (Poss Pron + N))))

The tree diagram of this line is
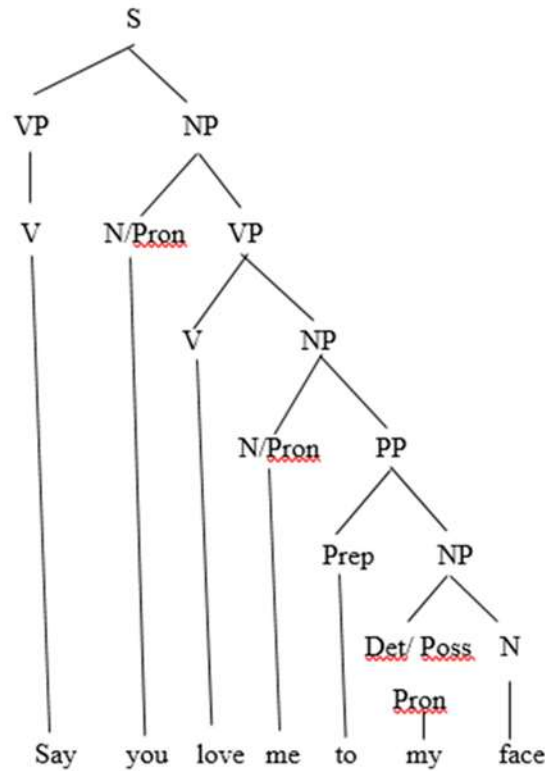
Based on the tree diagram, this line (Say you love me to my face) consists of VP (say) plus NP (you love to my face). NP consists of N/Pron (you) plus VP (love to my face). VP consists of V (love) plus N/Pron (me) plus PP (to my face). PP consists of P (to) and plus NP (my face). NP consists of Det/Poss Pron (my) plus N (face)

Still in the same song" Say You Love Me", this rule happens to the third line "Just say you want me". It will be clear in the pattern as below

The pattern of this line is

S ⇨ VP + NP

   ⇨ (Adv P + V) + (N/Pron + VP)

   ⇨ (Adv + V) + (N/Pron + (V + NP))

   ⇨ (Adv + V) + (N/Pron + (V + N/Pron))

Also, this pattern can be seen clearly in the diagram below
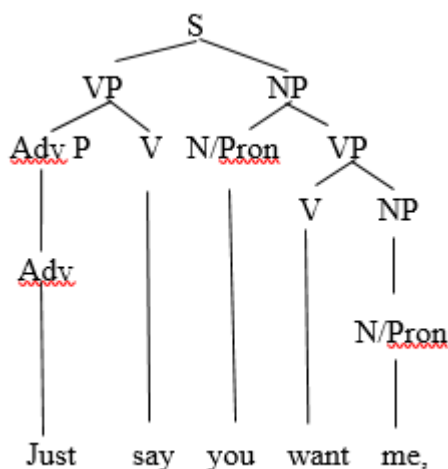
Based on the diagram above, the line (Just say you want me) consists of VP (Just say) plus NP (you want me). VP consists of Adv P (just) plus V (say) plus N/Pron (you) plus VP (want me). VP consists of V (want) plus NP (me). NP consists of N/Pron (me). Even if the sentence (Just say you want me) has similar pattern to the previous sentence (Say you love me to my face) S ⇨VP + NP but it has difference such as the verb phrase consists of Adv and V. Also, in another VP consists of V and N/Pron.

The sixteenth line "Want to feel passion flow into my bones" of this song has similar rule namely S consist of VP plus NP. The pattern of this line is S ⇨VP + NP

⇨ (V + Inf+ V) + (N + VP)

⇨ (V + Inf+ V) + (N + (V + PP)

⇨ (V + Inf+ V) + (N + (V + (P + NP))

⇨ (V + Inf+ V) + (N + (V + (P + (Det/ Poss Pron +N)))

and the pattern can be seen clearly in the diagram below
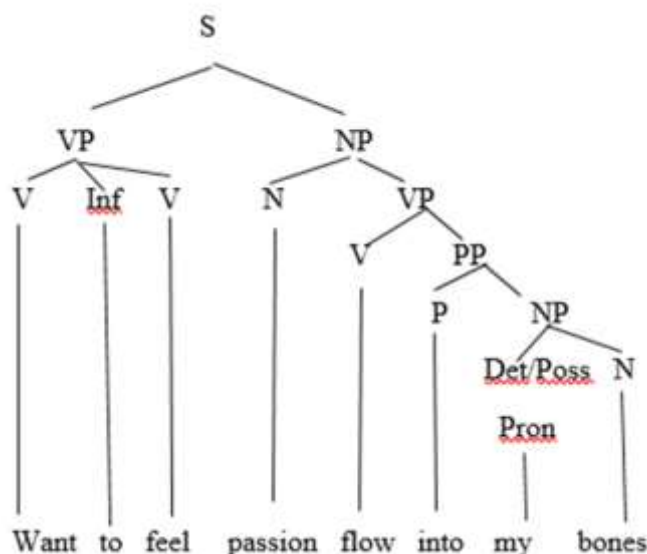
Based on the diagram above, this line (Want to feel passion flow into my bones) has VP (Want to feel) plus NP (passion flow into my bones). VP consists of V(want) plus Inf (to) plus V (feel). NP consists of N(passion) plus VP (flow into my bones). VP consists of V (flow) plus PP (into my bones). PP consists of P (into) plus NP (my bones). NP consists of Det/ Poss Pron (my) plus N (bones).

The line (Want to feel passion flow into my bones) has similar pattern to previous sentence (Just say you want me) S ⇨VP + NP but it has difference such as the verb phrase consists of V plus Inf plus V Also, in another VP consists of V plus P plus Det/ Poss Pron plus N.

Also, the eighteenth line "Won't you stay" has this rule. The pattern can be seen clearly in   the diagram below
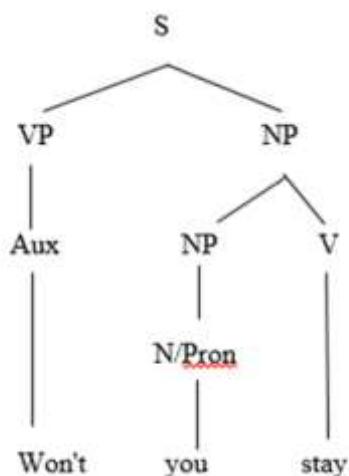
The pattern of this line is

S ⇨VP + NP

  ⇨Aux + (NP + V)

  ⇨Aux + (N/Pron + V)

Refers to the diagram above, this line (Won't you stay) consists of VP (Won't) plus NP (you stay). VP consists of Aux (won't). NP consists of NP(you) plus V(stay) NP consist of N/Pron (you). This line (Won't you stay) even though has similar rule but it has a difference with previous line (Want to feel passion flow into my bones) especially in the Verb phrase because the VP only consist of aux.
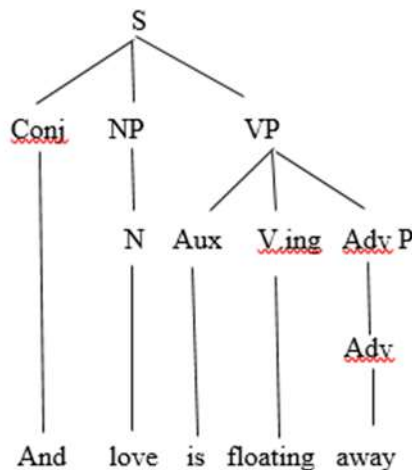
3. S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP

The third pattern is S consists of Conj plus NP plus VP. The eleventh line of the song lyrics "Say You Love Me". The line is "And love's floating away". This line has a pattern as shown below.

S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP

  ⇨ Conj + N + (Aux+ V. Ing + Adv.P)

  ⇨ Conj + N + (Aux+ V. Ing +(Adv))

The diagram will be as shown below

This line (And love's floating away) has pattern consists of Conj plus NP plus VP. Conj consists of Conj (and) plus NP (love) plus VP (is floating away). NP consists of N (love). VP consists of Aux (is) plus V. Ing (floating) plus Adv P (away). Adv P

consists of Adv (away). Referring to this tree diagram, we can see clear that in this sentence VP consists of Aux plus Verb. Ing plus Adv. Also, NP consists of N.

In the same song "Say You Love Me", the sixth sentence "Cause I don't wanna fall in love" has a similar pattern S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP. The writer will explain further about it. The pattern of the sentence is

S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP

    ⇨ Conj + N/Pron + (Aux + Aux ⇨ V + PP)

    ⇨Conj +N/Pron + (Aux + Aux + V + (P + NP)

    ⇨ Conj +N/Pron + (Aux+ Aux +V + (P + NP)

    ⇨ Conj + N/Pron + (Aux + Aux + V + (P + N)

This pattern can be seen clearly in the diagram below
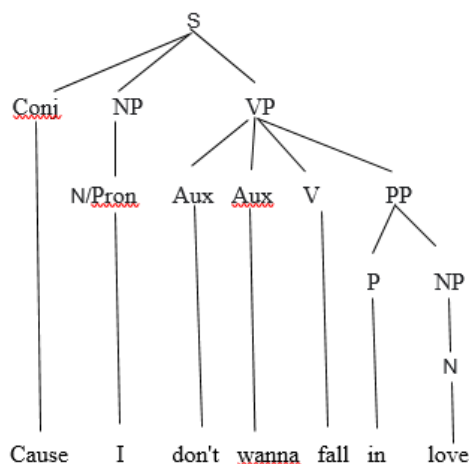
Referring to the diagram above, the line "Cause I don't wanna fall in love" has pattern S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP. This sentence consists of Conj (cause) plus NP (I) plus VP (don't wanna fall in love). Conj consists of subordinating conjunction (Cause). NP consists of N/Pron (I) and VP consists of Aux(don't) plus Aux (wanna) plus V (fall) plus PP (in love). PP consists of P(in) plus NP (love). NP consists of N (love). The verb phrase of this sentence is different than previous samples (And love's floating away) in the same rule. The verb phrase consists of Aux, Aux, V, P and N.

Another line in song "Say You Love Me" which fits with this pattern is the seventh line "If you don't wanna try". The diagram will be shown as below
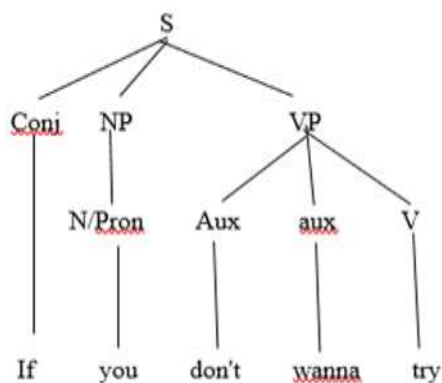
The pattern of the sentence is

S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP

⇨ Conj + N/Pron + (Aux + Aux +V)

This line (If you don't wanna try) consists of Conj (if) plus NP (you) plus VP (don't wanna try).NP consists of N/Pron (you) and VP consists of Aux (don't) plus Aux (wanna) plus V (try). Refers to this diagram above, even though this line has similar pattern with the previous line (Cause I don't wanna fall in love) but it still has a difference thing especially in verb phrase section because it has the verb phrase consists of aux plus aux plus V.
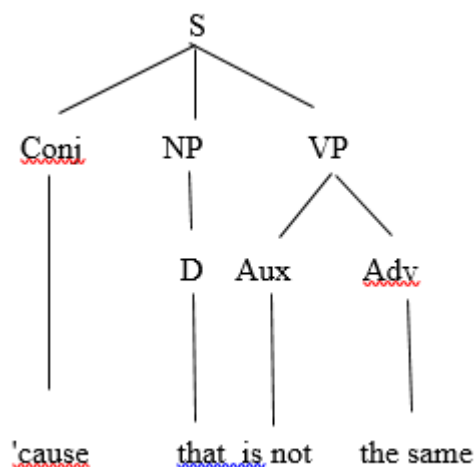
The last sample of this type of pattern is the fourteenth line "Cause that is not the same". It has a pattern S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP. It will be clear as shown as below

The pattern of the sentence is

S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP

⇨ Conj + D + (Aux + Adv)

The diagram will be shown as below

Based on the diagram above, this line (Cause that is not the same) has similar pattern with the previous line (If you don't wanna try) namely S ⇨ Conj + NP + VP. If we breakdown the pattern becomes Conj (cause) plus NP (that) plus VP (is not the same). NP (that) consists of D (that) and VP consists of Aux (is not) plus Adv (the same). It has a difference thing in Verb phrase section because it consists of Aux plus Adv.

4.   S ⇨ Conj + VP + NP

The fourth pattern is S consists of Conj plus VP plus NP. The writer found this pattern in sentence "and don't give me time". It is the thirteenth line of the song "Say You Love Me" If we draw it becomes a tree diagram, it will be as shown below
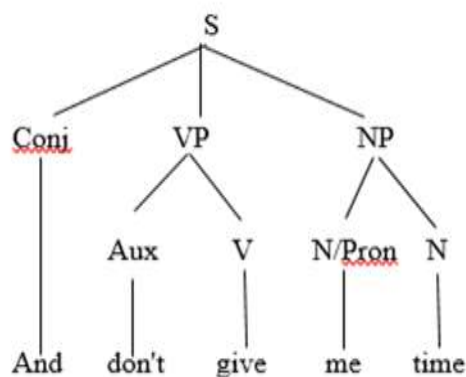
This line has the following pattern.

S⇨ Conj + VP +NP

  ⇨ Conj + (Aux + V) + (N/Pron + N)

 Based on the tree diagram, this line (and don't give me time) consists of Conj plus VP plus NP. Conj consists of Conj (and) plus VP (don't give) plus NP (me time). VP consists of Aux (don't) plus V (give). NP consists of N/ Pron (me) plus N (time).
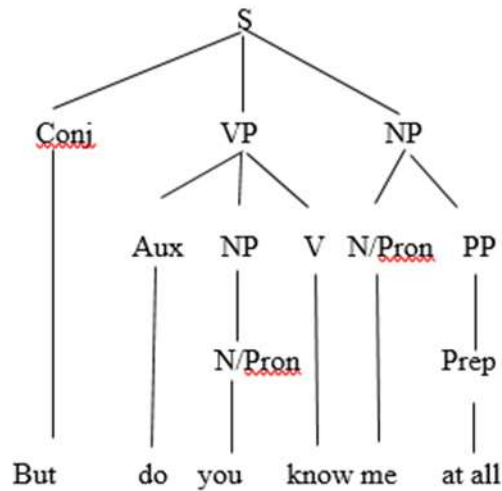
Another sample for this type is the twentieth line "But do you know me at all" of the song "Say You Love Me". This line has the following pattern

S⇨ Conj + VP +NP

  ⇨ Conj + (Aux + NP + V) + (N/Pron + PP)

  ⇨ Conj + (Aux + N/Pron + V) + (N/Pron + Prep)

The diagram will be shown as below

This line (But do you know me at all) has similar pattern S⇨ Conj plus VP plus NP. It consists of Conj (but) plus VP (do you know) plus NP (me at all). VP consists of Aux (do) plus NP (you) plus V(know) then NP (you) consists of N/Pron (you) while NP (me at all) consists of N/Pron (me) plus PP (at all) then PP consists of P (at all). It is clear that it has a difference with the previous line (and don't give me time) in verb phrase and noun phrase sections where VP consists of Aux plus N/Pron plus V and NP consists of N/Pron plus Prep.

5. S ⇨S + Conj + S

Another type that the writer found in Jessie Ware's song lyrics is S consisting of S plus conjunction plus S. For this type of sentence structure, it is a compound sentence where two independent sentences are united by conjunctions to form a new meaning in the sentence. The line "And babe, it looks as though we're running out of words to say" It is the tenth line of the song "Say You Love Me".

The pattern of this line is

S ⇨ S_1 +Conj+S_2

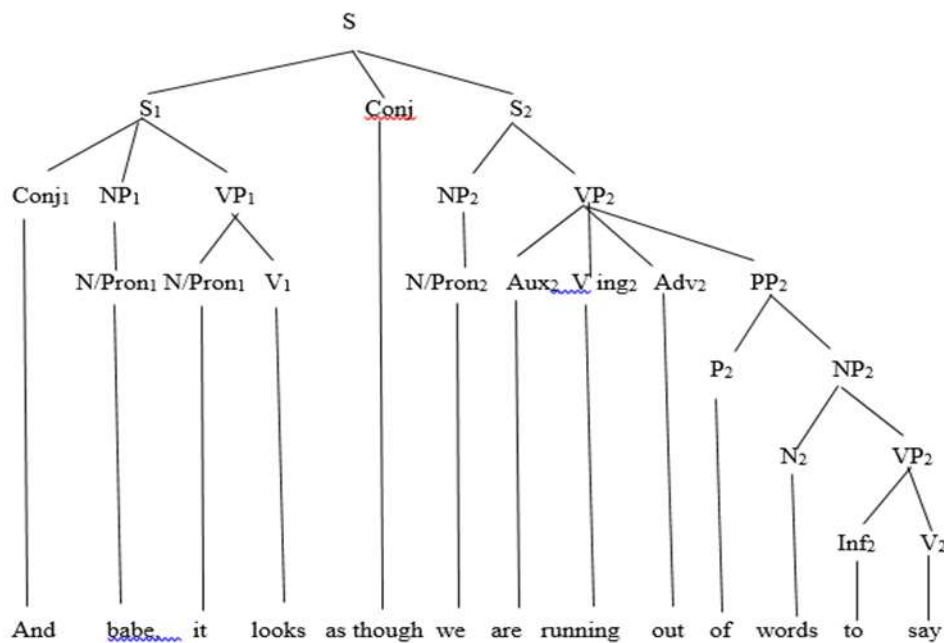⇨ ($Conj_1$ + NP_1+VP_1) + Conj + (NP_2 +VP_2)

⇨ ($Conj_1$+$N/Pron_1$ + ($N/Pron_1$ + V_1)) + Conj + ($N/Pron_2$ + (Aux_2+V ing_2 +Adv_2+PP_2))

⇨ $(Conj_1 + N/Pron_1 + (N/Pron_1 + V_1)) + Conj + (N/Pron_2 + (Aux_2 + V\ ing_2$

$+ Adv_2 + (P_2 + NP_2))$

⇨ $(Conj_1 + N/Pron_1 + (N/Pron_1 + V1)) + Conj + (N/Pron_2 + (Aux_2 + V\ ing_2$

$+ Adv_2 + (P_2 + (N_2 + VP_2))$

⇨ $(Conj_1 + N/Pron_1 + (N/Pron_1 + V_1)) + Conj + (N/Pron_2 + (Aux_2 + V\ ing_2$

$+ Adv_2 + (P_2 + (N_2 + (Inf_2 + V_2)))$

The diagram will be as shown below

This line (And babe, it looks as though we're running out of words to say) consists of two independent sentences, namely the first sentence is "And babe, it looks" and connected by "as though" as subordinating conjunctions, the second sentence is "we're running out of words to say". So, based on the diagram above this line consists of Conj (and) plus NP (babe) plus VP (it looks)) plus Conj (as though) plus (NP (we) plus VP (are running out of words to say)). NP consists of N/Pron (babe). VP consists of N/Pron (it) plus V (looks). Conj consists of subordinating conjunctions (as though). NP consists of N/Pron (we). VP consists of Aux (are) plus V ing (running) plus Adv (out) plus PP (of words to say). PP consists of P (of) plus NP (words to say). NP consists of N (word) plus VP (to say). VP consists of Inf (to) plus V consists of (say).

Still in a song "Say You Love Me" the fifteenth line "Want to feel burning flames when you say my name" the pattern S ⇨S + Conj + S occurs as well. Here is the diagram
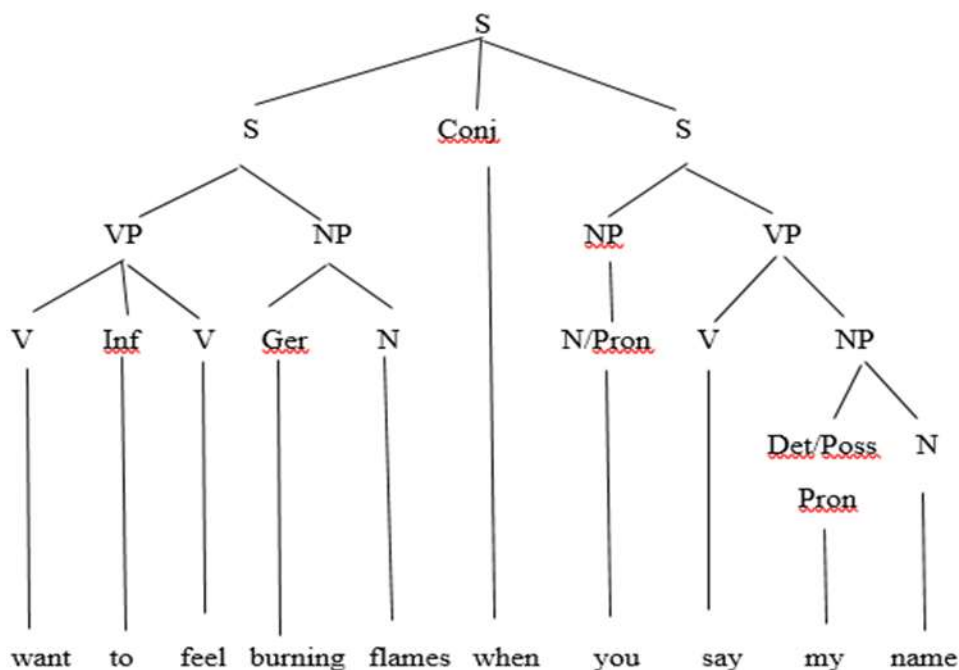
This line has a pattern

$S \Rightarrow S_1 + Conj + S_2$

⇨ $(VP_1 + NP_1) + Conj + (NP_2 + VP_2)$

⇨ $((V_1 + Inf_1 + V1) + (Gerund_1 + N_1)) + Conj + (N/Pron_2 + (V_2 + NP_2))$

⇨ $((V_1 + Inf_1 + V_1) + (Gerund_1 + N_1)) + Conj + (N/Pron_2 + (V_2 + (Det/Poss\ Pron_2 + N_2)))$

Refers to the diagram, this line consists of 1 independent clause and dependent clause. The first sentence is independent clause and the second sentence is dependent clause, they are united by subordinating conjunction (when). The first sentence (Want to feel burning flames) consists of VP_1 (Want to feel) plus NP_1 (burning flames) where VP_1 (Want to feel) consists of V_1 (want) plus Inf_1 (to) + V_1(feel) while NP_1 (burning flames) consists of $Gerund_1$ (burning)+ N_1(flames). The second sentence (you say my name) consists of NP_2 (you) plus VP_2(say my name). NP_2 consists of $N/Pron_2$ (you) whereas VP_2 consists of V_2 (say) plus NP_2 (my name). NP_2 consists of Det/Poss $Pron_2$ (my) plus N_2 (name). If we compare to the previous line (And babe, it looks as though we're running out of words to say), this line (Want to feel burning flames when you say

my name") actually consists of independent clauses and dependent clauses, VP in the first sentence consists of V_1 plus Inf $_1$ plusV_1 while VP in the second sentence consists of V_2 plus Det/Poss Pron$_2$ plus N_2.

6. S$\Rightarrow$ VP + Conj + NP

The sixth type of sentence pattern is S consists of VP plus Conj plus NP. The writer found this pattern in sentence "Is maybe that you might". It is the ninth line of the song "Say You Love Me" The diagram will be as shown below
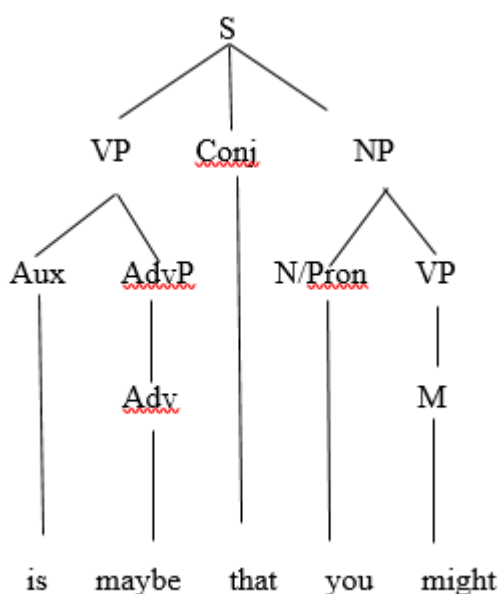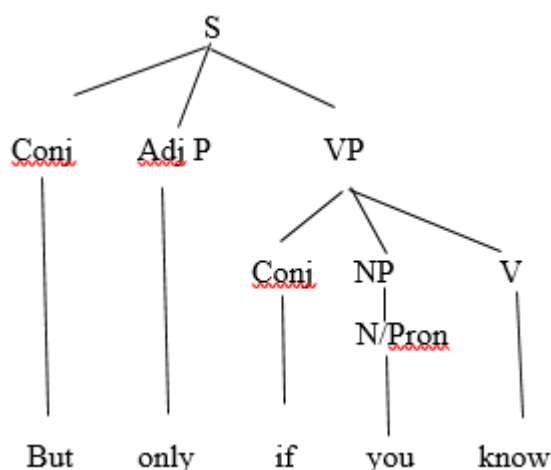

The pattern of this line is:

S$\Rightarrow$ VP + Conj + NP

  $\Rightarrow$ (Aux + Adv P) + Conj + (N/Pron + VP)

  $\Rightarrow$ (Aux + (Adv)) + Conj + (N/Pron + (M))

Referring to the diagram, this line consists of VP (is maybe) plus Conj (that) plus NP (you might). VP consists of Aux (is) + Adv P (maybe). Conj consists of Subordinating Conjunction (that). NP consists of N/Pron (you) + VP (might). Adv P consists of Adv (maybe). VP consists of M(might).

7. S $\Rightarrow$ Conj +Adj P +VP

The seventh type of sentence pattern is S consists of conj plus adj P plus VP. The twenty third line of song "Say You Love Me" is "But only if you know". It fits perfectly with this rule. The diagram will be as shown below

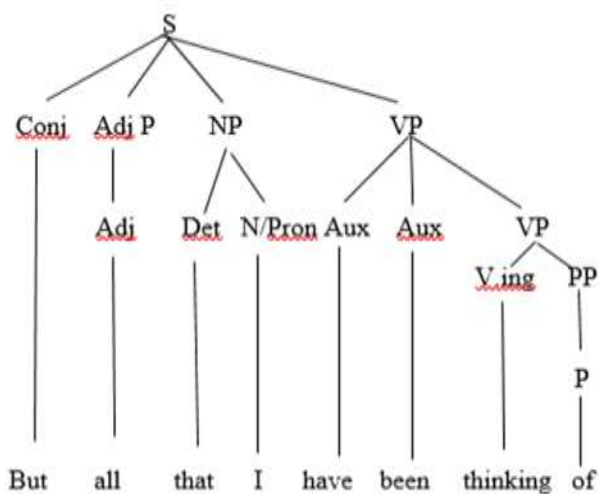The pattern of this line is:

S ⇨ Conj +Adj P +VP

  ⇨ Conj +Adj P + (Conj + NP + V)

  ⇨ Conj +Adj P + (Conj + N/Pron + V)

      Based on this diagram, this line consists of Conj (But) +Adj P (only) +VP (if you know). VP consists of Conj (if) + NP (you) + V (know). NP consists of N/Pron (you).

8.   S ⇨ Conj + Adj P + NP +VP

    Other type of sentence pattern of song Say You Love Me" is S consists of Conj plus Adj P plus NP plus VP. The eighth line of this song "But all that I have been thinking of" fits perfectly with this pattern. The diagram will be as shown below

The pattern of this line is:

S ⇨ Conj + Adj P + NP +VP

   ⇨ Conj + Adj + (Det + N/Pron) + (Aux + Aux + VP)

   ⇨ Conj + Adj + (Det + N/Pron) + (Aux + Aux + (V ing + PP)

   ⇨ Conj + Adj + (Det + N/Pron) + (Aux + Aux + (V ing + (P))

in accordance with diagram above, this line (But all that I have been thinking of) consists of Conj (but) plus Adj P (all) plus NP (that I) plus VP (have been thinking of). NP consists of Det (that) plus N/Pron (I) while VP consists of Aux (have) plus Aux (been) plus VP (thinking of). VP consists of V ing (thinking) plus PP (of). PP consists of P (of).

9.   S ⇨ Adj P + NP +PP

Another type of pattern in "Say You Love Me "is S consists of Adj P plus NP plus PP. It is only 1 line which fits perfectly with this type namely the seventeenth line" Like blood through my veins".
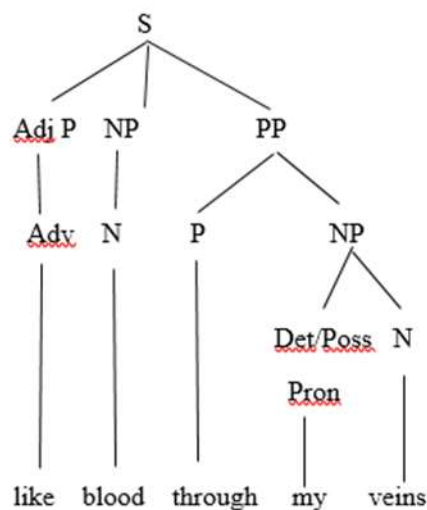
The pattern of this line is

S ⇨ Adj P + NP +PP

   ⇨ Adj + N + (P + NP)

   ⇨ Adj + N + (P + (Det/Poss Pron + N))

and the diagram will be shown as below

Based on the diagram above, this line (Like blood through my veins) consists of Adj P (like) plus NP (blood) plus PP (through my veins). Adj P consists of Adj (like)

plus N (blood) plus P (through) plus NP (my veins) while NP consists of Det/Poss Pron (my) plus N (veins).

10. S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP

The pattern S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP is the last type of pattern of this song is "Say You Love". The writer has 2 line for instance for this type. Firstly, the twelfth line "Just say you love me, just for today", the diagram will be shown as below
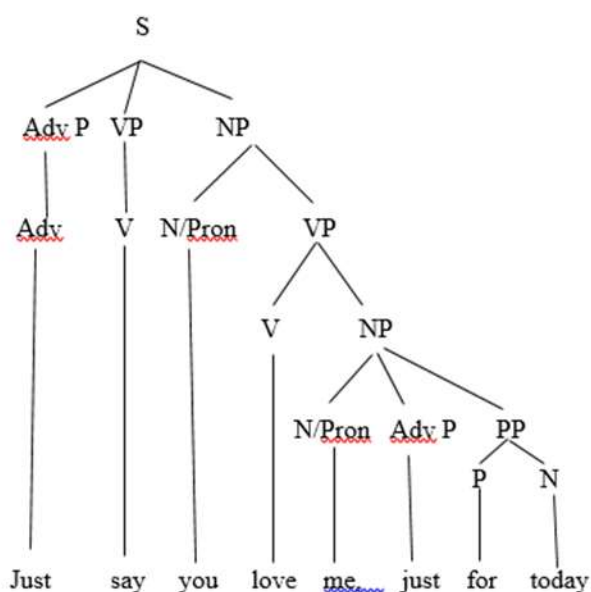
This line has a pattern

S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP

⇨ Adv P + V +N/Pron + VP

⇨ Adv P + V +N/Pron + (V+NP)

⇨ Adv P + V +N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron +Adv P+ PP))

⇨ Adv P + V +N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron +Adv P+ PP))

⇨ Adv P + V +N/Pron + (V + (N/Pron +Adv P+ (P+N)))

Based on the diagram above, it is clear that this line (Just say you love me, just for today) consists of Adv P(just) plus VP (say) plus NP (you love me, just for today). If we breakdown this pattern further this pattern becomes Adv P (just) plus V (say) plus N/Pron (you) plus V (love) plus NP (me just for today). NP (me just for today) consists of N/Pron (me) plus Adv P (just) plus PP (for today). PP (for today) consists of P (for) plus N (today).
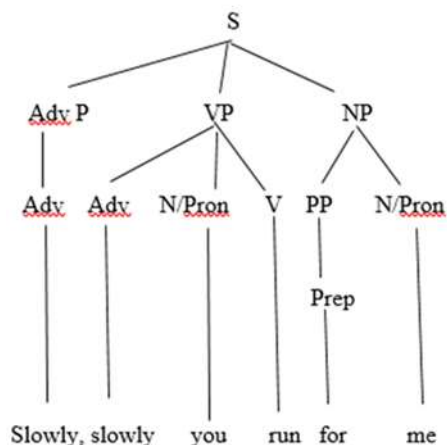
The second sample is the nineteenth line "Slowly, slowly you run for me". The pattern of this line becomes

S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP

  ⇨ Adv P + (Adv + /Pron+ V) + (PP + N/Pron)

  ⇨ Adv P + (Adv + /Pron+ V) + (Prep + N/Pron)

The diagram of this line will be shown as below

Refers to the diagram above, this line (Slowly, slowly you run for me) has similar pattern with the previous sample (Just say you love me, just for today) namely S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP. If we breakdown this pattern becomes Adv P (slowly) plus VP (slowly you run) plus NP (for me). VP (slowly you run) consists of Adv (slowly) plus N /Pron (you) plus V(run) while NP (for me) consists of PP (for) plus N/Pron (me). PP(for) consists of P(for).

Although this line (Slowly, slowly you run for me)) has similar pattern with the previous line (Just say you love me, just for today) but it has differences in verb phrase and noun phrase section. This line has VP consists of Adv plus N /Pron plus V and NP consists Prep plus N/Pron.

CONCLUSION

This section is to provide conclusions from the analysis that has been carried out in the previous chapter. From the results of this analysis the writer found that there are 6 syntactical structures that are dominant in 18 lines, and there are 4 syntactical structures

composed of different pattern constructions found in 5 lines in Jessie Ware's song lyrics "Say You Love Me". Data as follows.

There are 6 categories of dominant syntactical structures which used in Jessie Ware's song lyrics "Say You Love Me" namely (1) S ⇨ NP + VP in 5 lines, (2) S ⇨ VP + NP in 4 lines, (3) S ⇨ Conj + NP +VP in 4 lines, (4) S ⇨ Conj +VP + NP in 2 lines, (5) S ⇨ S + Conj + S in 2 lines, and (6) S ⇨ VP + Conj + NP in 1 line.

There are 5 other syntactical structure categories also founded in these songs, namely (7) S ⇨ Conj +Adj P + VP in 1 line, (8) S ⇨ Conj + adj P + NP + VP in 1 line, (9) S ⇨ Adj P + NP + PP in 1 line, (10) S ⇨ Adv P + VP + NP in 2 lines.

The writer identified the following syntactical structure as having the highest frequency in Jessie Ware's song lyrics "Say You Love Me" from the result above (1) S ⇨ NP + VP in 5 lines, (2) S ⇨ VP + NP in 4 lines. (3) S ⇨ Conj + NP +VP in 4 lines. On the other hand, the less common syntactical structures are (4) S ⇨ Conj +VP + NP in 2 lines, (5) S ⇨ S + Conj + S in 2 lines, and (6) S ⇨ VP + Conj + NP in 1 line. (7) S ⇨ Conj +Adj P +VP in 1 line, (8) S ⇨ Conj + Adj P + NP +VP in 1 lne, (9) S ⇨ Adj P + NP +PP in 1 line, (10) S ⇨ Adv P + VP +NP in 2 lines.

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