

title

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Abstract

The world of Pop music is dominated by few artists. One of those being the Grammy award winning country, pop, and indie folk singer Taylor Swift. Swift's influence on mainstream Pop music has been record-breaking. This article will analyze one song chosen at random from each of her ten studio albums (not including her re-released "(Taylor's Version)") for its proportion of unique words to total words. The data suggests that her Pop albums were the most repetitive, while her Indie Folk and Country albums were the least repetitive. The argument will be made that the songs that Top the Billboard 100 charts are more likely to be repetitive, and Swift has reflected that ideal in her own writing. This article will also analyze related artist's - Lady Gaga, Sam Smith, and Dua Lipa - popular works to compare with Swift's.

1 Introduction

Use this section to answer three questions: Why is the topic important/interesting?

The topic of mainstream pop music is one of contention and intrigue. Stardom is the state or status of being a famous or exceptionally talented performer in the world of entertainment (cite Oxford dictionary at some point). The conversation of an artist's ability to produce lasting and iconic materials begins with the history of an artist themselves. Taylor Swift's influence on pop music is astounding. In 2013, after her album Red was released, "she became the first artist since The Beatles to spend six or more weeks at number one with three consecutive albums" ?. What has been done on this topic in the literature?

What is your contribution?

My contribution to the work that has already been done is a method of determining how unique a song is by the proportion of unrepeated lyrics in the entire song. I will do this by putting all of the text in a spreadsheet, analyzing the text for words that do not repeat in the song, and counting them. The proportion of unrepeated words to total words is what I will be comparing amongst albums. I will also analyze the genre change of Swift's albums: from Country to Pop to Indie Folk, then again Pop.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The data will be presented in Section 2. The methods are described in Section 3. The results are reported in Section 4. A discussion concludes in Section 5.

Table 1: This table comprises the proportion of unique words in each Taylor Swift song from 10 different albums.

| Album | Song | Proportion Unique Words |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Taylor Swift | Cold As You | .2204 |
| Fearless | White Horse | .2175 |
| Speak Now | Sparks Fly | .2017 |
| Red | I Almost Do | .1413 |
| 1989 | Welcome to New York | .1391 |
| Reputation | ...Ready For It | .1396 |
| Lover | London Boy | .1397 |
| Folklore | Peace | .2334 |
| Evermore | Champagne Problems | .4090 |
| Midnights | Labyrinth | .1254 |

2 Data

The data that I am using to analyze the songs I have chosen at random is the individual work's lyrics. The software program Excel allowed me to organize my data in a readable format. It also provided a randomizer - the command "=randbetween(range)" - to chose each song from each album. I first found each song's lyrics on the acclaimed website azlyrics.com, formatted the words to be in one column, then pasted them into excel. Using the find and replace function, I got rid of any spaces. From there, I sorted the lyrics starting from A all the way to Z. This way, I was able to see all the repetitions of lyrics in one place. I then went through and manually searched for words that did not repeat, and assigned them a value of 1 in the column next to the word. After that was complete, I selected the column and it reported the sum (the number of ones I had put for each unique word). Then, I compared this number to the total number of words in the song; that is how the proportion of non repeated words was calculated.

This data explains the trend in popular mainstream music making. As you can see from the table below, The highest proportion of unrepeated words was from Taylor Swift's album entitled Evermore. The data from Champagne Problems, the song chosen at random to represent this album, has a proportion of 0.4090; almost 41 percent of the song is unique in its prose. Her most repetitive songs include Labyrinth (from Midnights) at a proportion of .1254, Welcome To New York (from 1989) with .1391, and ...Ready For It (from Reputation) having .1396 proportion.

3 Methods

Use this section to present the methodologies that will generate results by analyzing the data.

Equation (2) is interesting.

Table 2: This table demonstrates the comparison of proportion unique words to its musical artist, genre, and time spent on the Billboard Top 100.

| Artist | Song | Proportion Unique Words | Genre | Time Spent on Billboard 7 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Dua Lipa | Cool | .0827 | Electronic Pop | |
| Lady Gaga | 1000 Doves | .1764 | Electronic Pop | |
| Sam Smith | Unholy | .2017 | Dance Pop | |
| The Weeknd | Blinding Lights | .1760 | Electronic | |

Sometimes I don't want an equation to be numbered such as this one:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right),$$

which is the density of a standard normal variable.

4 Results

Table 1 summarizes some example draws from some distributions.

Figure 1 shows the distance against the speed from this dataset.

5 Discussion

What are the main contributions again?

What are the limitations of this study?

What are worth pursuing further in the future?

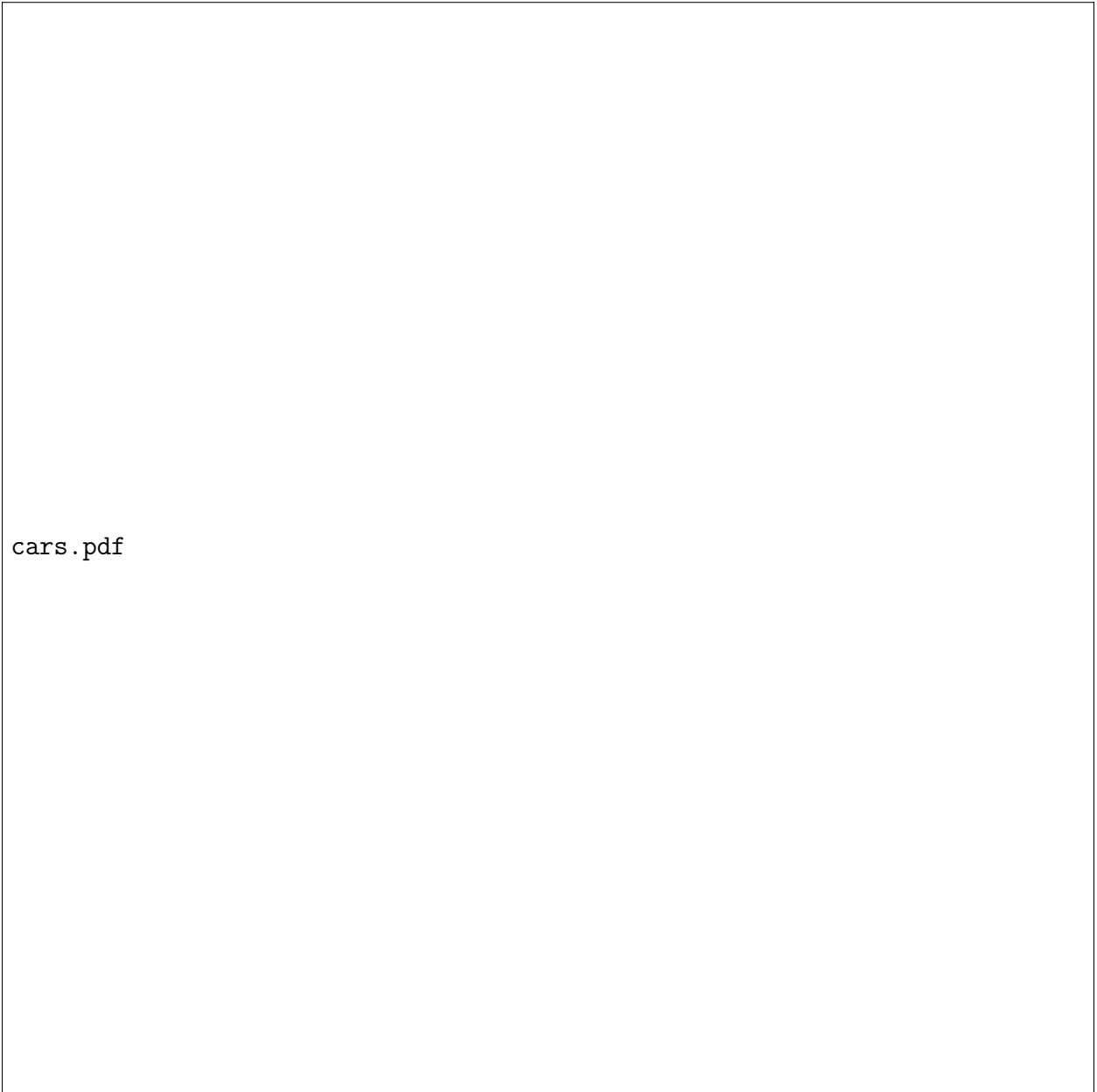


Figure 1: This is my first figure.