title

Emma Graebner

Department of Statistics

University of Connecticut

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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 repeptitive, 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 background 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 amogst albums. I will also analyze the genre change of Swift's albums: from Country to Pop to Indie Folk to, then again Pop.

To cite a reference, here are examples. **?** did something ...

A lot of work has been done (e.g., **?**).

Some parametric bootstrap sample size approach was proposed by **?**.

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.

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 repititions 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.

$$E = mc^2, \tag{1}$$

which states that the energy E of a particle in its rest frame as the product of mass (m) with the speed of light squared (c^2).

3 Methods

Use this section to present the methodologies that will generate results by analyzing the data. Suppose that the radius of a circle is r. Then its area is

$$\pi r^2. \tag{2}$$

Equation (2) is interesting.

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.

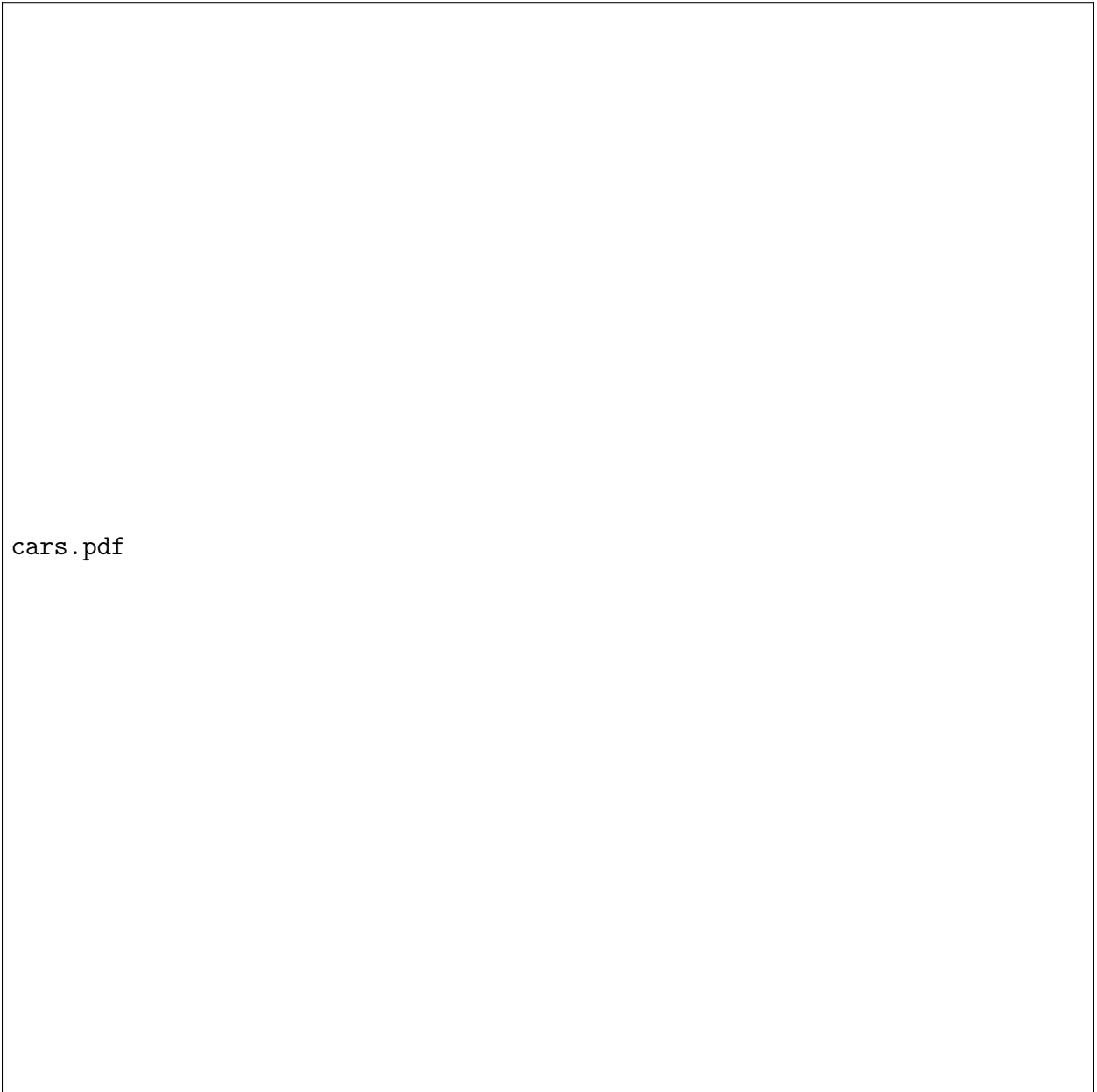Figure 1 shows the distance against the speed from this dataset.

cars.pdf

Figure 1: This is my first figure.

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

5   Discussion

What are the main contributions again?

What are the limitations of this study?

What are worth pursuing further in the future?

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