

**CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS IN ED SHEERAN'S
SONG LYRICS**

THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial Requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters Department**



Written By:

WAHYU KUSUMANINGRUM

SRN. 163 211 050

**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
CULTURES AND LANGUAGES FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF SURAKARTA**

2020

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2020

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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Thank you for the attention

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Surakarta, November 2, 2020

Advisor



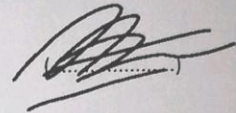
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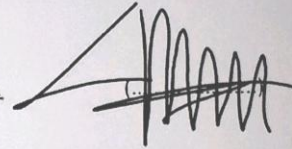
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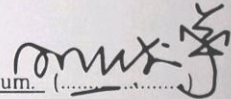
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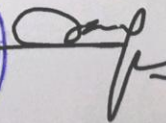
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself
2. My beloved parents
3. My beloved family
4. English Letters 2016
5. English Letters Department
6. My Almamater IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

“Dan (ingatlah juga), tatkala Tuhanmu memaklumkan; "Sesungguhnya jika kamu bersyukur, pasti Kami akan menambah (nikmat) kepadamu, dan jika kamu mengingkari (nikmat-Ku), maka sesungguhnya azab-Ku sangat pedih.”

(Q.S. Ibrahim : 07)

“Let it out, sing a song, shake those worries gone. Don't you worry about nothing,
it's gonna be amazing.”

Rahmania Astrini

“Everything will be okay in the end. If it's not okay, then it's not the end.”

Ed Sheeran

“Selalu bersyukur, belajar ikhlas, berusaha jujur, perluas sabar.”

Dad

“Wahai diri, semoga kau tak pernah lupa mengucapkan Maaf dengan tulus,
Tolong dengan sopan, dan Terima kasih dengan ikhlas”

Wahyu Kusumaningrum

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled “Connotative Meanings in *Ed Sheeran's* Song Lyrics” is my masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, November 2, 2020

Stated by,

A yellow and green stamp with the text "METERAI TEMPORAL" at the top, a Garuda logo, and the number "6000 ENAM RIBU RUPIAH" at the bottom. A handwritten signature is written over the stamp.

Wahyu Kusumaningrum

SRN. 163211050

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Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the Almighty, the Lord of the Universe for all the blessings and graces, so that the researcher was able to complete the thesis entitled *Connotative Meanings in Ed Sheeran's Song Lyrics*. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led us from darkness to the light.

The researcher believe this thesis will not be completed without help, support, and suggestions of various parties. For that, the researchers would like to thank all those who have helped, supported, and suggested it during the process of this thesis. This goes to:

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, November 2, 2020

The researcher

Wahyu Kusumaningrum

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled “*CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS IN ED SHEERAN’S SONG LYRICS*” have been checked and validated by Bayu Dewa Murti S.S M.Hum.

Day : Monday

Date : September 14th 2020

Surakarta, September 24th 2020

Validator,



Bayu Dewa Murti S.S, M.Hum

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ABSTRACT

Wahyu Kusumaningrum. 2020. *Connotative Meanings in Ed Sheeran's Song Lyrics*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Languages Faculty.

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Key Words : Connotative Meanings, Song Lyrics, Ed Sheeran, Multiply album, Divide album, Lyric Structure

Lyric is one of the important elements in a song to convey the message of the song from the singer to the listener. However, the words in the song lyrics sometimes have a double meaning that hinders the delivery of the song to the listener. The meaning of the song lyrics can make it easier for listeners to understand the content of the song. The lyric structure of the song lyrics in a song leads to their meaning conveyed by the singer. Related to this case, this research is aimed (1) to describe more what types of connotative meanings are found in Ed Sheeran's *Multiply* and *Divide* album, (2) To describe more how are the connotatives presented in the lyric structure.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data used in this research are connotative words, phrase, sentence in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's *Multiply* and *Divide* album collected by document analysis method. The researcher aims to discover the connotative meaning contribution toward the lyric structure of the song. The expert is included in the case to validate the data analysis.

The result of data analysis discovers 135 data analyzed in this research. There are 74 data of connotation are classified into Stylistic Connotation, 54 data are classified into Expressive Connotation, and 3 data are classified into Associative Connotation. It can be concluded that Ed Sheeran tends to use stylistic connotation in *Multiply* and *Divide* album. 110 connotation data in Verse structure, 22 data in Chorus structure, and 3 data in Bridge structure. The place where connotation often appears is in the verse. Ed Sheeran uses a lot of stylistic connotation in the verse sections in his song lyrics in order to make the listener interested in the variations of the words he uses and to be accepted by the listeners who are mostly teenagers.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important tool for human beings to communicate with each other. It is used to express feelings or emotions, thoughts, ideas, and reactions. Laurel J. Brinton (2000) states that language as functioning to give expression to thoughts (“language as a vehicle for thought”), to transmit information (the “communicative function”), or perhaps to provide the raw material for works of literature (the “narrative function”). Communication can be established if there is an understanding between the speaker and the listener. The main purpose is to indicate something, relations or even some ideas, and it can be called as *meaning*. Meaning is one of the important things in every communication. If the listener cannot understand the meanings of the speaker try to utter, the meaning will not be well delivered. In semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning, and non-literal meaning. Literal means based on the actual words. Non-literal meaning is the other way around (Palmer, 2010:14). Actual words can be said the real meaning, while ‘the other way around’ means the different meaning from the word.

In communication, sometimes the speaker means something different from the literal meaning of a word, and the listener may be difficult to find out what the speaker means if it is non-literal meaning. Every word, phrase, and sentence has either literal or non-literal meaning. There are many ways to find out the non-literal meaning of a word. Some of them are through

denotative and connotative meanings. Words have literal or referential meanings (denotation) but also evoke feelings, attitudes, or opinions (connotations). The following words, whose denotations are similar if not identical, carry differing connotations, either good or bad (Brinton, 2000:132). Denotation is also called literal meaning, or the real meaning from the dictionary. While every word also has another meaning (non-literal meaning). There are many kinds of meanings in connotation. It can be positive and negative. It depends on where the word is put on a sentence.

Denotative or conceptual meaning covers basic, essential components of meaning which are conveyed by the literal use of a word (Yule, 2010:113). Connotation is one of the creative variations of familiar words and phrases to communicate meaning (Philip, 2011). This is why connotations are often defined as “occasional” meanings (Bussmann 1996: 96). The meaning of connotation may be different from one to another depending on their own thought and interpretation.

One of the examples of communication used in a song. Meyer (1997:1) states literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of languages, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are beautifully read oriented by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Song is also an example of literature. Through song, people can express their thoughts and feelings. Lyric is one of the important elements of a song. It is a composition of some words usually involve a feeling of the writer arranged beautifully with a suitable melody and rhythm.

Another theory explained by Teeuw (Pradopo 1997) that there are similarities between the elements of poetry and song lyrics. So it can be understood that song lyrics are also called poetry. Lyrics was created in plain language but contains certain meanings. The language used in the lyrics of the song is very similar to the poems in emotional language and the rhythmic, for example, metaphorical, and emotional said Dunton (Pradopo, 1997). From the explanation above, it means that the component and language of how the lyrics are formed has similarities with poetry. Therefore, like every poem, lyrics also have non-literal meaning. Abram (1985:108) states the lyric is any fairly short poem, consisting of the utterance by a single speaker who expresses a state of mind on a process of perception, thought and feeling. The singer or songwriter wants to utter something through the lyrics of the song to the listener. And from the lyrics, the listener can construe what the speaker means inside the song. Lyrics will be understood well by the listener if they know the meaning of what the singer or songwriter wants to reveal.

The researcher chooses Ed Sheeran's song lyrics in *Multiply* and *Divide* Album as the object. *Multiply* is the second album from English singer and songwriter Ed Sheeran. The album was released on 23 June 2014 worldwide. The album received an international commercial success, had been No. 1 in more than ten countries, while being the top line of Albums Chart in the UK and the US Billboard 200. *Multiply* also reached the top 5 in seven other countries and was the best selling album of 2014 in Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. *Divide* is the third album by Ed Sheeran. The album was released on 3 March 2017 and had been the

number one in the United Kingdom, selling more than 600,000 units in its first week. It also had been the top line chart in 14 countries, including the United States, Australia, and Canada. (Billboard, 2017). Most all of the tracks on the album reached the top 20 charts of the UK Singles in the first week of the album's release, mostly cause of heavy streaming. (Villiers 2017).

Several previous studies mentioned and explained the definition of connotation, categorized in some types, and show the placement in a text. One of the outstanding studies concerning connotation in song lyrics introduced by Armawansyah (2016), State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, about connotative analysis in selected Maher Zain's song lyric. His research analyzes the type of connotation used in the data. From that phenomenon, this research will focus on the types of connotations used in the song lyrics and how it constructs in regard to the structure of the lyrics. The position of lyrics structure is a tool to make the analysis more detailed, and show the most connotation type which frequently uses relating to the lyric structure.

The focus of this research is all the song lyrics in *Multiply and Divide* album by Ed Sheeran. The first album of Ed Sheeran called *Plus* will not be the focus of this research considering plenty of critics on it. *Multiply* released in 2014 and *Divide* released in 2017. These two albums tell stories of heartbreak and adventure of Ed Sheeran, hence most of the people love Ed Sheeran's songs. People believe what inside Ed Sheeran's song is the real meaning because it is easy to listen and understandable yet the reality is not. The words are organized into lyric lines with particular meters and rhyme

schemes, which ideally match the rhythms and sound of the notes and melodic phrases that make up the melody (Cox, 2000). From Terry Cox's explanation, it means in every song lyric contain flicker words which suitable with the melody to build a good song. Therefore, Ed Sheeran's song lyrics also contain non-literal meaning even though they do not bluntly seem. In sum, the focus of this research is the type of connotative that is frequently used by Ed Sheeran relate to the part of lyrics structure where the connotative is present. To illustrate clearly the statement, the example below might clarify:

1. I was born inside a small town, I lost that state of mind

*Learned to sing inside the **Lord's house**, but stopped at the age of
nine*

Based on Gill Philip's theory, connotation is one of the creative variations of familiar words and phrases to communicate. It means there is always another variation in a word to make the message of the sentence beautifully delivered. He follows Kerbrat Orecchioni's classification which divides the types of connotations in more depth. One of the types is stylistic connotation. Stylistic connotation is whereby words can be said to reveal information about the social class, regional origin, age, sex, and speaker relationships. In another word, the stylistic meaning is a variation of a word which is formed by some people depends on their age, sex, social class, or origin. "Lord's house" is the first connotation which finds in Eraser song and includes in stylistic connotation. That word can be replaced with another word depends on each person differently. "Lord's house" is connotated as a "Church". Lord is another name to call God. So "Lord's house" is the house

of God, which has the literal meaning of Church. People of different ages, sex, origin, or social class may name it differently, such as *Holy place* because it is where the God is. So it includes stylistic connotation.

Terry Cox's theory explains song structure is combining of every element in the "micro" component of letters, words and lines, melodic phrases with the "macro" section of repeated verses and choruses together. It means the lyric structure is a group of words which arranged tidily and followed by the rule of melodic phrase in a song. The component of the lyric structure is Verse, Chorus, and Bridge (optional). The first lyrics structure is 'verse'. It is for introduces the story, feeling the idea, etc. Usually composed of four, six, eight or more lines, which may be made up of one or two sections and pre-chorus. Based on the explanation theory of Terry Cox above, "Lord's house" is in the second line of total of eight lines in verse 1 A section. This structure is the introduction of the song.

2. *And every day that **Satan** tempts me, I try to take it in my stride*

Based on Gill Philip's theory, there are two aspects of Expressive connotation. Emotional (affective) and judgemental (evaluative). Affective expressive connotations use stress, intonation and word order to communicate additional meaning, or indeed choose lexis on the basis of its emotive value. Evaluative expressive connotations reveal the speaker's favorable or unfavorable inclination towards the object of expression and overlap to a degree with affective connotations. In another word, the emotional or affective expressive connotation is where people put an emotional feeling into the variation of a word they would say to something which actually makes

them feel emotional. While judgemental or evaluative expressive connotation is where people put their own thought over something with evaluative. “Satan” is included in Expressive connotation with Evaluative expressive aspects. In the context from the lyrics above, tells that Ed Sheeran tries to avoid something that he called “satan”. “Satan” in this context is not the real Satan or devil but it is more about the negativity from the environment around him. He portrays the negativity using the word “satan” to make it clearer that it is not the right thing to follow.

Connotation word “Satan” still includes in verse 1 A section of Eraser song structure, because it is on the eight-line or the last line of verse 1 A section. Terry Cox said that a part of lyrics is called as a verse if it explains the first melody of a song and contains the introduction of the song. The eight-line still introduces the story, feeling the idea, and etc.

The connotation is a kind of meaning and as a part of the semantics field. Therefore, the researcher focuses on connotative words/phrases in Ed Sheeran’s Multiply & Divide albums. This topic is related to the study of meaning normally refers to Semantics. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting research about *“Connotative Meanings in Regard to The Lyric Structures in Ed Sheeran’s Song Lyrics”*. The writer chooses Ed Sheeran’s song lyrics as the subject because his album has been the number one worldwide. One of the reasons Ed Sheeran's song is being loved by people is the lyrics are easy to understand and people know it as literal meaning. Not everyone knows that there are some words flicker in Ed Sheeran’s song lyrics. Besides, Ed Sheeran’s songs are interesting to examine.

B. Limitation of The Study

Based on the background, the writer focuses on the Connotative meaning in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics in *Multiply & Divide* albums from the deluxe edition. *Multiply* and *Divide* albums have become the best-selling albums by Ed Sheeran. It is proved by the heavy streaming on digital music platforms that lead Ed Sheeran to the Billboard top chart. The first album is brushed aside considering plenty of critics from many people. Despite the popularity, some people threw negative critics toward his first album. The songs in the *Plus* album contain many profanity words, and this album is not as famous as *Multiply* and *Divide* albums.

The data focus on connotation word, phrase, and sentence of *Multiply* and *Divide* albums by Ed Sheeran. Therefore, the word, phrase, or sentence which does not contain connotation is not included. The data source is taken from the song lyrics in the *Multiply* and *Divide* albums which consists of 16 songs in each album. Total song lyrics to be analyzed are 32 songs.

In conducting the research, there are many phenomena and theories in connotation. To limit the problem and avoid the complexity in connotative analysis, this research focuses on the connotative analysis which uses the theory by Gill Philip (2011) and supported with lyric structure theory by Terry Cox (2000).

C. Problem Statements

Based on the focus of the research above, this research takes two questions. Those are as follows:

1. What types of Connotatives are found from Ed Sheeran's *Multiply & Divide* Album?
2. How are the connotations presented in regard to lyrics structure?

D. Purpose of The Study

In relation to the problems, this study attempts to reach the following objectives :

1. To describe what types of connotative meanings are found in Ed Sheeran's *Multiply & Divide* Album.
2. To know how the connotative are presented in regard to Lyrics Structure

E. Benefit of The Study

The benefit of this study divided into two kinds, they are theoretical benefit and practical benefit. The research is expected to give a development for linguistic knowledge on the semantic study, especially.

1. Theoretical benefit

The result of this study is expected to give some linguistic knowledge on semantics study for the students, especially the students of English Letters. This research is expected can help to understand semantics, particularly in connotation.

2. Practical benefit

- a. For the researcher, this research is intended to develop the researcher's understanding of semantics, particularly in connotation.
- b. For the reader, this research contains an explanation as to the additional information for who interest to analyze Ed Sheeran's song and for the comparison research to the relevant research which is

using the same or different approach. This research is believed will increase the science of linguistics field especially in semantics and connotation meaning.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to make the title is clearer and more accurate, the researcher gives some definition terms about the research; they are semantics, meaning, connotation, song lyric structure, and song lyrics in Ed Sheeran's Multiply and Divide album.

1. Semantic

George Yule (2010:112) states that Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker (like George Carlin) might want them to mean on a particular occasion.

2. Meaning

Gill Philip (2011:3) states that Meaning is not held inside each discrete word form but extends over a number of words, and their co-occurrence cancels out the inappropriate or irrelevant meanings that might have been activated in other lexical company.

3. Connotation

Gill Philip (2011:67) states, Connotation is a fascinating area of study, much of its attraction lies in its intangibility. Connotations flicker on and off in language, and that makes them extremely difficult to pin down.

4. Song Lyric Structure

Song structure is combining of every element in “micro” component of letters, words and lines, melodic phrases with “macro” section of repeated verses and choruses together (Cox, 2000).

5. Ed Sheeran’s Multiply and Divide album

Multiply is the second album of an English singer and songwriter Ed Sheeran. It was released on 23 June 2014, And Divide is the third album released on 3 March 2017.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Semantic

Semantic is one of the branch studies in linguistics. According to Palmer (1981:1) semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is part of language, semantics is a linguistic study. Another definition of semantic is stated by Hurford and Heasley (1984:1) that semantics is a study of meaning in language. Lyon (1995:138) said that semantics is the study of meaning. By this means, semantics is the center subject in linguistics to study about language and meaning.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences (Yule, 2010:112). It means semantic is a subject to the study of meaning in language that communicated by people. There are many ways to study the meaning of semantic. Lexical semantics is the study about meaning in an individual word, sentence semantic is the study about meaning in a sentence, and then discourse semantic is the study about meaning in a text or extended discourse. If people are going to examine phrases in a text, then people study lexical-semantic. If people want to examine a sentence in a text, then people must study semantic sentences. And if people want to study the entire text directly, it will come to study semantic discourse.

In communicating with others, people use language that is easily understood by the listener. So the speaker has to choose which language is right and which words are easy to understand. The listener must also understand what is conveyed by the speaker. Both can convey and receive a message using the right language, and successful communication occurs. In doing the communication process, people need to study the meaning of words and languages usually called semantics. In this material, the researcher will take the reader to study the essence of language and meaning in an individual word, sentence, even full text.

2. Meaning

Words are devoid of meaning. This view is rather drastic, possibly provocative, certainly counter-intuitive, and perhaps better expressed as the *underspecified* lexicon (Frazier & Rayner 1990). According to Gill Philip (2011:3), meaning is not held inside each discrete word form but extends over a number of words, and their co-occurrence cancels out the inappropriate or irrelevant meanings that might have been activated in other lexical company. Frazier and Rayner state that word is devoid of meaning, and Gill Philip states meaning is not held inside discrete word form but extends over a number of words. Their statements are similar to the meaning of a word. Each word has no meaning if they are stand by itself. But it will be different if the word is placed among a collection of other words in the form of a sentence. When a sentence, paragraph, or full text are read, it will be understood the meaning in the whole sentence.

If the text is separated, several words will have a different meaning compared to words that have been arranged in one sentence or full text.

There is a distinction between conceptual meaning and associative meaning. Conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word (Yule, 2010:113). By this means the real meaning is also called as conceptual meaning which covers the basic word or the literal word from the dictionary. While the associative is another meaning given by some people that agreed by social. For example 'handphone' is the literal meaning from the beginning. Nowadays almost all people call it 'smartphone'.

Geoffrey Leech (1981) divides meaning into seven different types. They are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. The first one is conceptual meaning, it is the real meaning of a word from the dictionary. Conceptual meaning is the main factor in semantic meaning.

- a. Conceptual Meaning is the main factor in linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning also called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning. Leech placed the conceptual meaning as an important thing in linguistic communication because of several reasons. One of them is when people are communicating, they all use the literal words from the dictionary. All the formal institution and all the basic structure in linguistic use conceptual meaning.

- b. Connotative meaning is the contrast of conceptual meaning. This type of meaning is over and above what it refers to. Connotative meaning is very unstable in a group of a sentence.
- c. Social and affective meaning is a meaning that conveys using social language and the other can know the meaning through the dialect. While affective meaning is the meaning conveyed by the speaker to the listener using expression and affects one another.
- d. Reflected and collocative meaning is formed from multiple conceptual meanings with the same response to one another. While the collocative meaning is an association word which has the same root of words.
- e. Associative meaning is the combination of Social and affective meaning, Reflected and collocative meaning. All of them have more in common with connotative meaning.
- f. Thematic meaning is a meaning derived from the speaker who governs the message conveyed, the focus of the goal, and emphasis. Mainly focus on grammatical construction.

3. Connotation

According to Gill Philip (2011), connotation is one of the creative variations of familiar words and phrases to communicate meaning. Connotation is a fascinating area of study, much of its attraction lies in its intangibility. It flickers on and off in language, and that makes them extremely difficult to pin down. By this means connotation is hiding meaning in every word that contains different meanings from the literal

word. Some word means literal in a sentence, but sometimes some of them mean non-literal. It depends on the context of the sentence itself. Somehow they are frankly in a sentence, but some are difficult to know which one is the connotation. Some connotation has a different meaning from the literal, but some have a few similarities from the literal.

Gill Philip followed Kerbrat-Orecchioni's theory about the classification of connotation words. There are five types of connotations according to Kerbrat-Orecchioni's theory, they are Onomatopoeia, Stylistic, Expressive, Associative, and Implicit. But Gill Philip does not follow all the classification. There are two types of connotation which are not included in his theory, Onomatopoeia and implicit meaning. It means he divided connotations into three types of classification, Stylistic, Expressive, and Associative.

The first type he did not put on his theory is called *connotations dont le signifie est de même nature, mais non de même statut, que le signifie de dénotation*, is brushed aside as being of little interest to the present argument (it concerns onomatopoeia, phonaesthetic meaning [Firth 1935], and suchlike) (Philip, 2011:67). This type of connotation name is from French, and the researcher translates it into the English language, it means that connotation word has the same nature, but not have the same status and the meaning is similar to denotation. By this means, Gill Philip does not put this type of connotation which he followed from Kerbrat Orecchioni's theory into his writing. From Gill Philip's explanation, it can be seen that he was not interested in the

opinion about that type of connotation. The type of connotation which is brushed aside is about phonaesthetic meaning, onomatopoeia, and suchlike.

The second type of connotation that will not be discussed by Gill Philip is implicit meaning (inferred meaning). This type is Kerbrat Orecchioni's think as problematic. This category is a feature not of words but of utterances and therefore related to "discourse function" semantic prosody (Philip, 2011:72). Implicit meaning is for conversational analysis. It is a feature not for words or text analysis, but for utterance. Gill Philip agrees with Kerbrat Orecchioni's statement about describing implicit meaning as problematic. So, he did not put implicit meaning as the classification of connotation.

Therefore, the types of connotation according to Gill Philip and following Kerbrat Orecchioni's theory are :

a) Stylistic connotation

Whereby words can be said to reveal information about social class, regional origin, age, sex, and speaker relationships (Philip, 2011:68). By this means the connotation words is about the regional origin, sex, age, social class, and speaker relationship. Stylistic means style, people nowadays use the words to communicate with new words they created by themselves. For example, the closer the relationship of people, the more they have new words to communicate. The girls have their own words to connote something, and the boys have their own words too. People who are in the upper

classes also have their own words to connote something, and so from those in the lower classes. Even older people use different connotations words from those who are still young. This type is almost like slang words.

Ex. 1 “University degree” → “Uni degree”

For example, the word “uni degree” usually used by young people to describe a degree from a university. The ‘university’ is abbreviated into ‘uni’. if this word is spoken in a conversation among young people, they will understand what is meant. However, the context is different when young people told it to older people.

b) Expressive connotation

The connotation words are conveyed using the expression of the speaker. There are two classifications of expressive connotation by Kerbrat Orecchioni which followed by Gill Philip.

1) Affective / Emotional

Affective expressive connotations use stress, intonation and word order to communicate additional meaning, or indeed choose lexis on the basis of its emotive value. By this means connotation expressed using stress words, intonation, and emotional feelings. The speaker includes his feelings when conveying the connotation word so that his feelings can reach the listener.

Example: You are my *home*.

2) Evaluative / Judgemental

Evaluative expressive connotations reveal the speaker's favorable or unfavorable inclination towards the object of expression and overlap to a degree with affective connotations (Philip, 2011:68). The evaluative connotation expresses the speaker's good or bad judgment on the object. The connotation si gave to express the judgment but sometimes the emotional feeling also flicker in the object.

Example: He is a *devil* with a human face

c) Associative connotation

One of the classifications of connotations that have no specific term meaning. whereas in general, the types of connotations have clear meanings and extra layers are added to the information and expressions of the connotation itself. There are six types of associative meaning.

Table 2.1 Types of Associative Connotation

Type	Involving	Examples of Data
Lexical analogy	Homophones	Subtitled <i>Greene</i> with Envy, this episode sees the debut of Alan Alda as Dr Gabriel Greene.
	Homonyms;	YOU <i>BROWN</i> NOSER. Wee Craig <i>Broon</i> * has been at his very best this past few weeks...
	Polysemy;	Nor did Bright see <i>red</i> when he elbowed Linighan in the face. A yellow card was all he got.
	Paronyms, including cultural roots	Surely a case of the pot calling the kettle <i>schwarz</i> .
Signifier- signified	Similar word- similar Referent	Red <i>rag</i> to a bull /red <i>flag</i> before a bull

Semantic affinity	Synonyms and near-synonyms; Antonyms	Green <i>fingers</i> / green <i>thumb</i>
	Superordinates and hyponyms	Mr Dobson's, which arrived a day earlier, was a plain photostat of four sides of <i>grey</i> prose. I can see her now – <i>pink</i> in the face with the exertion
Combinatorial affinity	Habitual collocations	... for the legion of small, mostly American, PC makers struggling to <i>stem the flow of red ink</i> .
Previous use	Intertextuality, citations;	<i>the X, the Y and the Z</i> : the good, the bad and the ugly
Referential relationship	Symbolic meanings,	<i>Labour are socialists red in tooth and claw</i>

4. Song Lyric Structure

A song is one of the examples of literature. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by

careful use of languages, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are beautifully read oriented by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Jamalus (1988:5) states that songs can be said as artwork if they are sounded (song) with the accompaniment of musical devices. By this means, the song can be said to be a literary work because it is composed of words with a creative language and combined with a beautiful melody.

Song is one of the beautiful ways of human communication besides poetry. Song is a group of words and melody combine with the rhythmic structure to produce a beautiful song. The words are organized into lyric lines with particular meters, and rhyme schemes, which ideally match the rhythm and sound of the notes “melodic phrases” that make up the melody (Terry Cox, 2000:12). By this means, a collection of words arranged beautifully forming song lyrics combined with matching melody and rhythm parameters. A song can express feelings, intentions, thoughts or actions from the singer to the listener. The singer conveys emotions, story, feelings, and what he wants to say through a collection of words that have been compiled into a song's lyrics. Then the listener tries to understand the feelings, emotions and what the singer wants to convey through the lyrics. While the atmosphere, emotions, and expressions that support the song can be conveyed properly through melody and rhythm.

Pradopo (1997) said that there are similarities between the elements of poetry and song lyrics. The similarity is both song lyric and poem are formed by the recording of memorable moments or experiences in life and altered in a beautiful form of poem or song lyrics. The lyrics in a song is similar to a poem. They all have rhyme, melodic, and structure. According to Terry Cox (2000), song structure is combining of every element in “micro” component of letters, words and lines, melodic phrases with “macro” section of repeated verses and choruses together. Terry Cox said that there are two elements that make up the structure of song lyrics. The first is the "micro" element consisting of letters, words, lines, melodic phrases. The second element is the "macro" element which consists of repeating melodic verses and choruses. Verse is a term in song lyrics which means a collection of lines of words in the same melody. While the chorus is a term in song lyrics which means the most prominent part of the melody in a song.

There is another important element in the formation of words and melodies in songs called repetition. The repeating element in music are themes, rhythms, melodic phrases, and the other hook melodies. There are several components that make up the structure of song lyrics easier to understand, they are verse, chorus, and bridge. The order of song lyrics structure in a song is verse 1 - chorus 1 - verse 2 - chorus 2 - bridge - Outchorus / chorus 3

Verses is the beginning of a song. It usually consists of four to twelve lines for the introduction of the main melody, and the lyrics tell

the beginning of the story of what the singer wants to convey in a song. Verses have two parts in a song. The first called Verse 1, positioned at the beginning of a song, and the second is called Verse 2, which is put after choro 1.

Choruses / Refrain is the main melody in a song that is placed after verse 1 and verse 2. There are three choruses in a song. The first is placed after verse 1, the second is after version 2, and the last is at the end of the song. Inside the choruses, there are song lyrics that are the main stories of what the singer wants to convey. Usually, in the chorus, there is the title of the song as a hook, and some very catchy melodies so that the listener is interested to listen

Bridge is optional in a song. It is the pause of the bridge between chorus 2 to chorus 3. It usually introduces new melodies that are different from verses or choruses.

5. Ed Sheeran's Multiply and Divide Albums

Edward Christopher Sheeran was born on February 17, 1991, in Halifax, West Yorkshire, in the United Kingdom. He is a singer and songwriter who started his career since he was young. When he was 11 years old, he met singer and songwriter Damien Rice. Then at that time, Damien asked Ed Sheeran to make and sing his own song. The beginning of his career was when he often sang in the suburbs with his guitar. He moved to London to pursue a musical career when he was a teenager. His popularity increased when he became number one on the iTunes chart

before he mandated any label. Ed Sheeran signed the label and released several songs, they immediately became the top chart on several charts.

He has released three albums, the first debut album is called *Plus*, released on 9 December 2011. Shortly after the debut album was released, several songs from the album *Plus* have become the top 5 and even number one on several UK charts. *Multiply* is the second album, released on 23 June 2014, and *Divide* is the third album released on 3 March 2017. All of his albums managed to steal the attention of all music lovers around the world. As evidenced, most of Ed Sheeran songs had been the top-ranked in several music charts in the UK, US, and other countries. Some of Ed Sheeran's most famous songs in the entire world in each album are *The A team*, and *The Lego House* from *Plus* album, *Photograph* and *Thinking Out Loud* from *Multiply* album, *Shape Of You* and *Perfect* from *Divide* album.

The researcher chose two Ed Sheeran *Multiply* albums which were the second album and the third album *Divide* to be the object of research. The reason why researchers chose the album *Multiply* and *Divide* is because of its high popularity throughout the world. Many people might understand Ed Sheeran's songs because he uses language that is easy to understand and lexical meaning. Many of them do not realize that in the language they consider literal meaning, there are actually contain non-literal meaning or people often call it connotation. Therefore, the researcher tries to examine the meaning of the word hidden behind literal meaning that is not widely known. The first debut album titled *Plus* was

brushed aside by researchers because of the many bad criticisms about the song that contains profanity.

B. Previous Studies

There are five relevant previous studies relate to this research. The first study is by Armawansyah (2016) entitled “*An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Selected Maher Zein’s SongLyrics*”. His research is aimed to explain the denotative and connotative words that lie in Maher Zein’s selected song. He separated the data into two classifications, denotation words and connotation words. The connotative words are classified into three types, positive, neutral, and negative connotations. He found denotative meaning is lied in almost every lyric of five selected songs by Maher Zein, while connotative meaning has lied only on the several parts of the lyrics. This study aims to find out the hidden message in five selected song lyrics from Maher Zein entitled *Forgive Me, Hold My Hand, Thank You Allah, Palestine Will Be Free, My Little Girl* and to find out which type of connotation is dominantly found by using Brinton’s Theory (1990). In conclusion, He found fourteen connotative meanings as the main data in five selected song lyrics by Maher Zain. They are 6 positive connotations, 4 neutral connotations, and 4 negative connotations. So, the most dominant type of connotation in Maher Zein’s selected song lyrics is positive connotation. The hidden message of the selected song lyrics by Maher Zein is that people must have good relations with others. Fellow human beings and the best relationship to God. The

similarity from this study with this research equally analyzes connotation words in song lyrics.

The second research is conducted by Arsiska Sari & Paramita Kusumawardhani entitled *Denotative and Connotative Meaning in One direction's Songs Lyric: A Semantic Perspective*. Akademi Bahasa Asing BSI, Jakarta. (2015). This journal analyzes the denotative and connotative meaning in One direction's songs lyric using theory by Gofferey Leech (1974). The data research is taken from three selected song lyrics by One Direction entitled *Hey Angel*, *Long Way Down*, and *Drag Me Down*. From these lyrics, the researchers found 14 words *sky, ocean, mountain, fire, flames, angel, bed, cathedral, stranded, dark, fire, boat, blind*, and *sun* contained connotative meaning. While 1 word, *bar* contained denotative meaning. The dominant data between connotative and denotative meaning is connotative. This study equation with the writer's research is in analyzing the connotative meaning.

The third research by Marry Laham entitled *Connotative Meaning in Popular Song Lyrics by The Script Band (A Semantic Analysis)*. Sam Ratulangi University, Manado (2017). In that research, the researcher discusses the connotative meaning in The Script's song Lyrics using Geoffrey Leech and J.N Hook theory (1981). The researcher analyzed nine songs from band The Script. There are 7 words and 9 phrases contained positive connotation. While 17 words and 7 phrases contained negative connotation. There is no neutral connotation in this research. The dominant data in this research is the negative connotation.

The fourth research is conducted by Siti Rohmiatun entitled *Connotative Meaning in Selected Song Lyrics of Creed*, The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta (2019). It explains the connotative meanings in selected song lyrics of Creed using Pateda theory (2001). The selected song lyrics from Creed entitled *One Last Breath*, *My Own Prison*, *Don't Stop Dancing*, *What This Life For*, *Faceless Man*, and *My Sacrifice*. From those songs, the researcher found a total 36 words contained connotative meanings. 18 data of positive connotation, 11 of negative connotation, and 7 data of neutral connotation. Based on the data found above, the dominant data is positive connotation. The difference of this research with writer research is in the theory used in the research.

The fifth research is from F.X. Nugroho HP. entitled *Analisis Struktur Lirik Lagu Indonesia Raya*, Institut Seni Indonesia Yogyakarta. It explains the meaning of the Indonesia Raya lyrics and relate them to the lyric structure. In conclusion, the meaning in the lyrics of the song has a deeper meaning than what is seen. The main meaning "Persatuan Indonesia" is in the middle of the song structure. The middle of the song is the main content of what was explained at the beginning of the song. Structurally, the beginning, middle and end parts refer to the song title so that the song title is a central idea that is supported by every component in the three sections. Therefore, the nation is expected to understand that meaning and implement it in everyday life. Thus, Indonesia will truly become "Indonesia Raya", as aspired by the Indonesian.

The similarity from this research with the four previous studies above equally studies about semantic and connotative meaning in song lyrics. While the difference of this research with four previous studies above is the type of connotation and the use of connotation theory. There is one more difference from this research with the four previous studies above, and that is relating the dominant results of the connotation found with the structure of song lyrics. Then, the position of this research is to analyze the song lyrics from Multiply and Divide albums by Ed Sheeran. This research uses connotation theory by Gill Philip and Song Lyric Structure theory by Terry Cox. This research will find out the most dominant connotative meaning and relate it to song lyric structure.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative method in doing this research. It means, the researcher is able to collect and analyze the data, then procure a conclusion. Descriptive study is used because the researcher explains and describes the lyrics of Ed Sheeran's song in Multiply and Divide album which contain connotations and related to the lyric structure. The researcher presents the data which taken from Ed Sheeran's song Lyric that contain connotative menaing and related to their appearance in its lyric structure into sequence description. Descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpretingthem, and finally drawing conclusion (Surakhmad, 1994:139). On the other side, Moleong (2012:6) said that, qualitative research is a research to comprehend phenomena of what happens on the research subject holistically and by description in words and language form, in a certain natural context and use several scientific methods. Qualitative methods are methods in research that use data sources in the form of written text or spoken words, as well as their nature and behavior. This research uses a qualitative method because it uses data sources in the form of written text that is the song lyrics from Ed Sheeran's albums entitled Multiply and Divide. On the other side, Moleong (2001: 2) said that qualitative research is a

research that does not include any calculation or numeration because the data are produced in the form of words.

Based on the explanation, this research includes descriptive qualitative research and uses a qualitative method. The researcher analyzes the lyrics of Ed Sheeran's songs in the album *Multiply and Divide* which contained connotations based on the Connotative theory of Gill Philip (2011) and Lyric Structure theory of Terry Cox (2001) in a brief explanation.. The collected data is then linked to the researcher's interpretation in accordance with the connotation theory described earlier. Not only connotative meaning analyzed by the researcher, but also several related subject material. In this research, connotative meaning will be analyzed related to song lyric structure. The form of the data in this research is song lyrics. Thus, the most suitable design to be applied in this research is descriptive qualitative method.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is one of the important things in research. It is as evidence found from the results of research that used as a basis for studies or opinions. Data is the raw material that forms all research reports (Dempsey and Dempsey, 2002: 76). Data is information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision-making (Cambridge Dictionary). By this means, data is the smallest unit found in research as evidence of research results. Data is finding research from the object that has been analyzed before. Arikunto (2006: 107) said that the data may appear in the form of discourses, sentences, clauses, phrases,

words, or even morphemes. The form of data can be in the form of text, discourse, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, words, morphemes, or images that can be taken from books, newspapers, magazines, readings, films, songs and so on.

According to Arikunto (2006: 129), a data source is subject from where the data can be taken. Data source is where the data from objects can be found. The source of the data is important to know where the object is taken. In accordance with the understanding of qualitative research which states that the data is in the form of text words or oral words, data from this research is in the form of words, phrases and sentences which are found in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran on the album *Multiply* and *Divide*. The lyrics are taken from the albums of Ed Sheeran called *Multiply* and *Divide*. To explain vividly, the example of data and not data will be written below :

- Learned to sing inside the **Lord's house** (data)
- And every day that **Satan** tempts me (data)
- Without a **nine-to-five** job or a uni degree (data)
- Relationships and hearts you fixed, they break as well (not data)
- But I was younger then, take me back to when (not data)
- I was born inside a small town (not data)

As in the example, data and non-data are different. The words, phrases, or sentences are called data if they are in the criteria of the theory that has been explained before.

C. Data Collection Technique

There are some techniques in collecting the data, such as documentation, observation, interview, and questionnaire. The documentation method is a data collection method used to trace historical data (Yusuf, 2014). Observation means collecting data directly from the field (Semiawan, 2010). Interview is an event or a process of interaction between the interviewer and the source of information or the person being interviewed through direct communication (Yusuf, 2014). Questionnaire has a function similar to interview, only different in its implementation. If the interview is delivered by the researcher to the respondent verbally, then the implementation of the questionnaire is the respondent fills in the questionnaire prepared by the researcher (Sutabri, 2014).

Documentation technique comes from the word document which means a written text which can be obtained through facts stored in the form of diaries, letters, photo archives, journals and so on. This research uses observation and documentation techniques. The object used in the study was taken from the song lyrics in Ed Sheeran's album. Observation technique used when the researcher took the lyrics from the albums. Song lyrics contain word expressions with song meanings and then transcribed in written text, so it includes documentation. Moleong (2000: 161) states that documents are commonly used as source data. In many cases, documents as data sources can be utilized to test, interpret and even to predict.

And then, the steps to collect the data are as follow :

1. The researcher searches for all the lyrics of the songs in Multiply and Divide albums by Ed Sheeran through the official youtube channel by Ed Sheeran and Genius.com.
2. The researcher observes and reads all the song lyrics in the Multiply and Divide album with the aim of finding words, phrases, or sentences that contain connotation meaning.
3. The researcher categorizes words, phrases, or sentences that contain connotations into three types of connotations Stylistic, Expressive, and Associative according to the theory of connotation from Gill Philip.
4. The researcher analyzes and interprets the data to answer the problem statements.
5. Researcher writes the conclusions from the results of the analysis

This is the example of the data collecting table and the coding of it :

Table 3.1 Example of data collecting

No.	Data	Context	Explanation
1.	Learned to sing inside the Lord's house , but stopped at the age of nine. (01/STL/VER1/Eraser)	The context of this part is about the journey of Ed Sheeran's career	“Lord’s house” is connotated as a “Church”. Lord is another name to call God. So “Lord’s house” is the house of God, which has the literal meaning of Church. This phrase includes in the verse 1 part of the song entitled Eraser.

Explanation of the coding data :

1. Data Number

- 01 means data number 1
- 02 means data number 2
- 03 means data number 3

2. Types of Connotative Meanings

- STL refers to Stylistic Connotation
- EXP refers to Expressive Connotation
- ASC refers to Associative Connotation

3. Part of Lyric Structure

- Ver1 refers to Verse 1
- Cho1 refers to Chorus 1
- Ver2 refers to Verse 2
- Cho2 refers to Chorus 2
- Brg refers to Bridge
- Cho3 refers to Chorus 3

4. The Title of The Song

If the song title consists of one word, it will not be abbreviated

- IAM refers to I'm a Mess
- TRS refers to Tenerife Sea
- THM refers to The Man
- TKOL refers to Thinking Out Loud
- AFL refers to Afire Love
- TKIB refers to Take It Back

- EMDDS refers to Even My Dad Does Sometimes
- ISF refers to I see Fire
- COTH refers to Castle on The Hill
- SOY refers to Shape of You
- GGL refers to Galway Girl
- NWM refers to New Man
- HDBAH refers to Hearts Don't Break Around Here
- WDIK refers to What Do I Know
- HWYF refers to How Would You Feel
- SMF refers to Supermarket Flowers
- BBYY refers to Bibia Be Ye Ye
- NMG refers to Nancy Mulligan
- SVM refers to Save Myself

D. Data Analysis Technique

One of the parts of the research is data analysis. Creswell (2003) said that data analysis is the observational data being analyzed in various ways in research for patterns and themes. Moleong (2001: 248) said that data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying the data into a pattern, category, and basic unit of analysis in order to find the theme and formulate hypothesis as the data suggest. In addition, Spardley (1980) states that data analysis comprise a detailed sequential process that begins with an overview of the cultural domain-categories of meaning that often contain subcategories. By this means, the data analysis technique is a

process where the researcher reads and understands the theory and the object to find the data and solve the problem statements.

According to Spradley (1980), there are four deep stages of data analysis in qualitative research; Domain, Taxonomy, Component, and Cultural Theme.

1. Domain Analysis

Domain Analysis acquired to find general and comprehensive social issues and social problems of the situation of the research object.

The researcher collects and reads the data from all the song lyrics in *Multiply* and *Divide* albums by Ed Sheeran in order to get the domain data based on the problem statements.

2. Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy Analysis is the continuation of Domain Analysis.

The researcher only analyzed the types of connotation that are seen in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran in *Multiply* and *Divide* albums in order to answer the problem statements..

3. Component Analysis

Component Analysis used to organize the differences in Domain Analysis or gaps contrast in the Domain Analysis.

These data are searched through reading and listening to the source of the data, then the researcher classified it into the form of documentation. The researcher makes data analysis tables to be more easily understood by readers. This table is made to make it easier for readers to understand the connotation and song lyrics structure.

GGL	1									
Happier				I						
NWM							2			
HDBAH	1			3						
HWYF				1						
Barcelona	1									
BBYY	1									
NMG	3			1						

Life

Title of the song	Types of Connotation & Lyric Structure												Total			
	Stylistic				Expressive				Associative							
	Vrs			C	B	Vrs			C	Br	Vrs			C	B	
				hr	rd				h	dg				hr	rd	
			s	g				r	s				s	g		
s f id			H	V	s f id			H	V	s f i			H	V		
t e e			o	ar	t e e			o	ar	t e d			o	ar		
o e a			o	ia	o e a			o	iat	o e e			o	ia		
r l			k	ti	r l			k	io	r l a			k	ti		
y			o	y				n	y				o	n		
Photograph	1			3	1			2								
Runaway	1															
AFL	2															
EMDDS	2															
ISF	1															
COth	2				1				2							
SMF					2			1								
SVM					4											

Carreer

Title of the song	Types of Connotation & Lyric Structure									Total					
	Stylistic			Expressive			Associative								
	Vrs	C	B	Vrs	C	Br	Vrs	C	B						
		hr	rd		h	dg		hr	rd						
	s	f	id	H	V	s	f	id	H	V	s	f	i	H	V
	t	e	e	o	ar	t	e	e	o	ar	t	e	d	o	ar
	o	e	a	o	ia	o	e	a	o	iat	o	e	e	o	ia
	r	l		k	ti	r	l		k	io	r	l	a	k	ti
	y				o	y				n	y				o
				n											n
TKIB	4									1					
Eraser	8					3			3						
WDIK	2														

Table 3.2 Componential Table

The table is made to explain types of connotative found in *Multiply* and *Divide* albums by Ed Sheeran. From this table, the researcher knows the types of connotation that found in the song lyrics of

Multiply and *Divide* albums and how it constructs the lyric structure in order to know the theme of culture.

4. Cultural Theme Analysis

Cultural theme analysis aims to find the “line” or “red thread” that integrate cross an existing domain. The researcher will find dominant types of connotation which found in the *Multiply* and *Divide* albums and how its construction in the structure of the lyrics.

The researcher will describe and interpret the data to have the conclusion of the dominant data of connotation in this thesis.

The researcher reads and analyzes the object of the research using the connotative theory by Gill Philip. The purpose of reading and analyzing the object is to find the data which relates to the theory. According to the statement above, the researcher takes some steps as follow :

1. Reading and listening to all the song lyrics of *Multiply* and *Divide* albums by Ed Sheeran in order to understand the meaning of each word in every song.
2. Finding words, phrases, or sentences in the lyrics of a song that contains connotative meaning according to Gill Philip's theory.
3. Placing the data findings in the category of connotation according to Gill Philip.
4. Analyzing where the connotative meanings appear in the structure of the song according to Terry Cox's theory.

5. Establishing the dominant types of connotative meanings in Multiply and Divide Albums by Ed Sheeran.
6. Determining which part of the lyric structure is mostly used to place the dominant connotative meanings.
7. Making a conclusion from the analysis of the data.

E. Data Validation Technique

Data validation is one of the parts in qualitative research. It is the final result in searching for data and analyzing an object. Cresweell (2007) states that validity is used to suggest determining whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participants, or the readers or an account. In analyzing data on an object, a validation process is required that the data is accurate and in accordance with the theory used. The main purpose of data validation is to confirm that the data is valid or not. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2015:1432) defines validation is based on truth or reason; able to accept. It means the data must depend on the valid truth proven by the expert.

Santosa (2017) states that validity data is significant to obtain trustworthiness. In addition, trustworthiness has the function to mention the reliability and objectivity of the findings (Vanderstoep and Johnston:2009). This research uses data validation and asks the help of an expert to validate the finding of the data and data analysis. The researcher ask the help of a lecturer in English Letters department of Islamic Institute of Surakarta, who is specifically for studies related to English literary work, Mr. Bayu Dewa Murti S.S., M.Hum., as the validator. The validity

of data findings is checked by the validator by reading the theory and data findings that have been found by the researcher. This process takes 30 days. The result of the validation becomes the reference for doing the next chapter.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides an analysis of the data findings and a discussion based on the theoretical framework as stated in Chapter II. The researcher will show the findings discussed based on the types of connotations that appear in the song lyrics on Ed Sheeran's album Multiply and Divide.

A. Research Finding

In the research finding, the researcher describes and identifies the types of connotations found in the lyric structure of the songs in Ed Sheeran's Multiply and Divide albums. The data are divided into 3 types according to the connotation theory that is stated by the researcher in Chapter II. After the data reduction process, all the connotation types found in each of Ed Sheeran Multiply's song lyric structures and Divide album amounted to 135 data. The results of this study are described as follows:

Table. 4.1 Classification of Connotation in Multiply and Divide album

No.	Type of Connotations			
	Stylistic (STY)	Expressive (EXP)		Associative (ASC)
		Affective (AF)	Evaluative (EV)	
1.	Another place	Turn down	Ablaze	if you were Lois Lane, I wasn't Superman

2.	Collide	Who asks for your hand	Evergreen	<u>Now you're eatin'</u> <u>kale, hittin' the gym</u> <u>Keepin' up with</u> <u>Kylie and Kim</u>
3.	These walls	Bleed	Satan	I've never had an enemy except the NME
4.	Set the tone	Sweet surrender	Hell	
5.	Rushin'	Flames	Shit	
6.	Fire brigade	Burns so bright	An angel	
7.	Kicks in	Babe	Sweetest thing	
8.	Make money	Pain	the flint that sparks the lighter And the fuel that will hold the flame	
9.	One as well	This love	Devil	
10.	Ringin' a bell	Baby		
11.	Covers	Words bleed		
12.	Lay	Blue		

13.	Illegal weed	Cut out for life on the road		
14.	Getting high as two kites	Honey		
15.	Our mind would take us	Baby		
16.	I've been living on the road	Salt water		
17.	Get on a plane	Oceans		
18.	Me	Floating away		
19.	Every piece of ya	The sinking boat		
20.	Keep me	Home		
21.	These pages	The hearts will be flooded tonight		
22.	Spinning	I'll wipe my shirtsleeves Under your eyes		
23.	Couple woman	From your		

		kiss of bitterness		
24.	I've been sitting here for ages, Ripping out the pages	Sting		
25.	Colored crimson in my eyes	Loving arms		
26.	Bottle	Rainy day		
27.	Put my home in a suitcase	My heart		
28.	He had his eyes on you	Baby		
29.	Uni	Fall		
30.	Sofa surfing	Fly		
31.	Full of less cash	Aeroplane		
32.	Seventy	Live		
33.	Twenty-three	Die		
34.	The touch of a hand	And jumping in harder than Ten thousand rocks on the lake		
35.	My hair's all but	Baby		

	gone			
36.	My hands don't play the strings the same way	Dive		
37.	The devil took your breath away	And in your eyes, you're holding mine		
38.	Black suit, black tie, standing in the rain	Baby		
39.	Ripping the writtens out of the pages they sit-in	An empty bottle		
40.	I sit on the rhythm	Shakes my soul like a pothole		
41.	Moved out of my home	Feeling younger		
42.	These shoes	I'm in pieces		
43.	Sinking in	Tearing me up		
44.	Swim	Go		
45.	One armband	Yellow rose		

46.	Shake	I gave all my oxygen to people that could breathe		
47.	The dying of the light	I drove miles and miles		
48.	Oh misty eye of the mountain below	Song		
49.	Lord's house			
50.	Nine-to-five job			
51.	Uni degree			
52.	Trappings of the industry			
53.	Locked doors			
54.	Key			
55.	Down in the dumps			
56.	Two-hundred and forty-thou'			
57.	Sweet perfume			
58.	The mountain grass I rolled down			

59.	One friend left to sell clothes			
60.	One works down by the coast			
61.	I came on to strong			
62.	I played my card wrong			
63.	I've traveled the world			
64.	Doing shots			
65.	Sweet and the sour			
66.	Dive right in			
67.	She took Jamie as a chaser, Jack for the fun			
68.	She is the river flow in Orwell And tin wind chimes used for doorbells			
69.	I'll paint the			

	picture, let me set the scene			
70.	Fittin' in your jeans			
71.	Get lost in the rhythm			
72.	And in the pocket of my jeans are only coins and broken dreams			
73.	Sat by the fire in our old armchairs			
74.	King and crown			

1. Types of Connotation Presented in Ed Sheeran's Multiply and Divide album

The researcher categorizes the 135 data into types of connotations theory by Gill Phillip 2011. There are three types of connotations, stylistic connotation, expressive connotation, associative connotation. Expressive connotation has two types, affective and evaluative expressive connotation. Associative connotation has six types, lexical

analogy, signifier-signified, semantic affinity, combinatorial affinity, previous use, referential relationship.

a. Stylistic Connotation

Stylistic connotation according to Gill Philip is a variation of the word to reveal information based on social class, origin, sex, age, and speaker relationship.

1) Another place (03/STY/CHO1/One)

And all my friends have gone to find

Another place to let their hearts collide

This connotation appears in Chorus 1 of the lyrics of *One* song in Multiply album. *One* song tells about the story of Ed Sheeran that is having a long-distance relationship with his girlfriend. Ed Sheeran warned his girlfriend not to have another lover when they are separated in distance. Ed reminded his girlfriend to keep the relationship healthy. If there is someone who loves his girlfriend, he reminded her to refuse and tell them that she already has a lover. This part also tells that all Ed Sheeran's friends have found their love with different stories, and stay in the same place with theirs.

The word "place" noun in the Oxford Dictionary means 1) particular position; 2) particular town city, building. Some related meanings of place are; *location / spot / position / point / area*. In this part, the word "place" means the heart of the people they love. It can be known from the previous and next

lyrics which tell that all Ed Sheeran's friends have gone to find 'another place' to let their heart collide. Ed Sheeran's friends have found their lover to tether their hearts with each other.

This connotation phrase includes stylistic connotation because the word "place" here is another word variation of 'people' or refer to the word 'soulmate' and used by the young people to connote a lover. When someone falling in love, their heart must be linked with another heart that matches theirs. That heart that connected to others is the place where the other heart is looking for. It can be concluded from the co-text "heart" and the context of this part is about love story of Ed Sheeran. The validity of this analysis is strengthened by the approval from the validator.

2) Collide (04/STY/CHO1/One)

Another place to let their hearts collide

The second stylistic connotation is found in the chorus of *One* song. This connotation still in the same song about the long-distance relationship between Ed Sheeran and his girlfriend. The meaning is related to the previous lyric about the love story of a heart that finds the soulmate to another heart.

The word "collide" in the oxford dictionary means 1) hit each other; 2) disagree strongly, but in this context, "collide" has a positive meaning, refer to the meaning of the word "connected" or "linked" or "matches" in describing the love

story of Ed Sheeran. One heart needs another heart to let their love connected. The context of this part is about love relationship between two people. The word collide is also connotes “linked”, this analysis also strengthen by the validator who is an expert in connotation field. All this analysis are strengthen and validate by the validator to make sure that the data and the analysis is valid.

It includes stylistic connotation for it does not use expression while delivering the meaning. Just another variation of the word “connected/linked” one to another in a relationship.

3) These Walls (05/STY/VER2/One)

*You could stay within **these walls** and bleed, Or just stay with me, oh Lord now*

The third stylistic connotation is in verse 2 of *One* song. This part tells about Ed Sheeran who will always love his girlfriend no matter what. Even though they will be separated by the distance, Ed Sheeran will love her the same. His girlfriend is described that she wanted to pursue her dream and leave Ed Sheeran for quite a long time. So they are having long-distance relationship status.

The word 'wall' in Oxford Dictionary means 1) long upright solid structure of stone that divides and protects; 2) any of the upright sides of a room; 3) something that forms a barrier or prevents progress. The word ‘wall’ is always

represented as a divider or barrier from one room to another. In this context, the word "these walls" is another variation to describe a 'problem/obstacle' that appears when Ed Sheeran is on LDR status with his girlfriend. Couples who are in a long-distance relationship usually have many problems that hinder their relationship.

The phrase "these walls" means the problem/obstacle, and includes in stylistic connotation because there is no expression revealed directly by Ed Sheeran. Just another variation of the word "barrier/problem/obstacle".

For the lyric structure of the song, this connotation is in the fifth line of verse 2. As previously explained, the melody is the same as the verse at the beginning of the song and is repeated after chorus 1 and chorus 2 is verse 2 or verse 3, depending on the sequence. The words 'these walls' are in verse 2 after chorus 1.

4) Make money (16/STY/VER2/Dont)

*But me and her, we **make money** the same way Four cities, two planes, the same day*

The next stylistic connotation is in verse 2 of *Don't* song. This song tells about the first meeting of Ed Sheeran with a woman who catches his heart. Ed Sheeran liked this girl and wanted to have a serious relationship with her, but the girl liked Ed Sheeran just for fun. Ed Sheeran and the girl he liked

worked together for a long time. They rarely have time to just meet.

The word “make” denotes related meaning such as; construct, produce, prepare. The word "Make money" in this context does not mean making or printing the money, but the other words of work. If we work, we have money.

This connotation phrase is included in the stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of the word “work” without feeling contained in it. People at a young age usually use this phrase to replace the literal word of “work”.

5) Ringing a bell (18/STY/VER1/Nina)

*And I could play a guitar just like **ringing a bell***

This song tells about Nina, Ed Sheeran's childhood friend who is now become his lover. They used to play together when they were children, but as they grow older now they rarely see each other because of their works and business. This song tells the story of Ed Sheeran from he was a child until now.

Ringing a bell is an easy thing to do for anyone. just shake the bell, it will make a sound. The connotation phrase of “ringing a bell” is another variation to say “easy” with the syle of young people nowadays. Ringing a bell is easy for everyone. It includes stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or expression in it, just another variation word to describe ‘easy’.

6) Covers (19/STY/VER1/Nina)

Under the covers where we used to lay, And RE: Stacks is what the speakers played

Nina and Ed Sheeran both work in the music field, they both sing and play music. As they grow older and now become a lover, they spent their time together. Since Ed Sheeran busy with his tour and also Nina with her tour, they rarely spend their time together. They mostly spent their time on tour. Sometimes when they have leisure time, they made some musical covers or singing the other singer's song just for fun.

The word "cover" in Oxford Dictionary means 1) thing that is put over or on another thing; 2) place or area giving shelter; 3) sheet, blankets; 4) thick outside pages of a book, magazine, etc. In this context, "covers" does not have a literal meaning, but a variation of another word to describe a remake of a song or musical covers that Ed Sheeran and Nina usually do. Musical covers are where people re-sing another singer's song with their version.

The word "covers" in this context refer to the musical cover Ed Sheeran and Nina have made. Recently, this word is usually used by the people who like singing and doing a remake song from a famous singer, and then upload in on their social media. It includes stylistic connotation because there is no emotional feeling in this context.

7) I've been living on the road (24/STY/CHO1/Nina)

This part explains that Ed Sheeran is busy with his work as a famous singer that has many tours around the world. Ed did not force his relationship with Nina and even allowed Nina to choose, still stay for the relationship, or go away. Because there are many reasons, one of which was that his world tour was so busy and they rarely met. they rarely have time to spend time together.

The phrase "I've been living on the road" does not mean the literal meaning of the homeless, but rather means busy with his work as a singer that often on tour in many places. Ed Sheeran spends most of his time on his tour from one to another country. It means took more time for hem to take a break in the road when he traveled from one to another country. This connotation sentence is included in the stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of the word "busy" and does not use the expression in it.

8) Me (28/STY/CHO1/Photograph)

*So you can keep **me** , Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans*

The next stylistic connotation is found in the chorus 1 of the *Photograph* song, in Multiply album. This song tells about the memories of two people that are kept in a form of a photograph. This sing is universal, it can tell about a couple or friendship and also family tie. Ed Sheeran's personal story is

singing this song from two points of view, himself and his mother. This song Ed Sheeran sing to describe his memories with his mother in the form of a photograph.

The word “me” in the Oxford dictionary means 1) a pronoun used as the subject; 2) person who is the speaker or the writer. In this context, the word “me” is not the literal meaning (pronoun) for Ed Sheeran, but it refers to the photo of Ed Sheeran. The next lyrics prove this with a sentence “inside the pocket of your ripped jeans” which means that the photo can be kept in the pocket. To make it simple when his mother missed him, she can see his face in a photograph. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because there is no feeling/expression from Ed Sheeran, it is just a word variation.

9) Uni (43/STY/VER2/THM)

*I guess I'm not the man that you need, Ever since you went to
uni*

The next stylistic connotation is found in verse 2 of *The New Man* song on Multiply. This song tells about the breaking up of Ed Sheeran and his girlfriend, but he still loves his girlfriend. Ed Sheeran knew that his ex-girlfriend has found a new man to replace Ed Sheeran in her heart. This song told that the new man has everything more than Ed Sheeran has, but the new man seems does not like the girl, and only making

fun of their relationship. Ed Sheeran tried to remind his ex-girlfriend to be careful of her new boyfriend.

The word “Uni” in this part means “university”, an abbreviation usually used by the youth nowadays when they try to convey “university”. It includes in stylistic connotation because it is just another variation word of “university” and used by young people nowadays without any expression or feeling contained in it.

10) Seventy (46/STY/VER1/TKOL)

*And darling, I will be loving you till we're **seventy***

The next stylistic connotation is found in verse 1 of the *Thinking Out Loud* song in the *Multiply* album. This song is a song about love. It tells how a lover should be. Ed Sheeran portrays that love should be everlasting until they are old. The love of lovers is very strong when they are still young. They feel new love with someone they have just loved. As we get older, the love of a couple usually fades. Ed Sheeran wants to illustrate that love should be eternal even though he is getting old. The word "seventy" here describes the old age where feelings of love have begun to fade. But Ed Sheeran will still love his partner at any time, including when they are old and eventually die.

This song means numbers, temperatures, years/age. In this context, the word “seventy” means years but not only the

literal meaning of years. It has a meaning that represents "old". The more the age of the people have, the more they grow older. There are types of people's age; teenagers, adults, and old. Seventy years are included in the criteria for old age. It means that Ed Sheeran describes that his love will everlasting until they are old, not only specific age like seventy. In this part, Ed does not use his feeling or expression. "seventy" is just another variation of explaining "old"

11) Twenty three (47/STY/VER1/TKOL)

*And baby, my heart could still fall as hard at **twenty-three***

The next stylistic connotations found in verse 1 of the *Thinking Out Loud* song in the *Multiply* album. Still like the previous lyrics, this song tells about how lovers treat and love their partners regardless of the conditions. In the previous lyrics, it describes the love of a lover who loves their partner forever, including when they are old. Ed Sheeran described love for couples as very strong when they were young. When people meet their lovers for the first time and fall in love with them, their love is still very strong. Love usually fades with the length of time they are together, including as they get older. Ed Sheeran wants his love for his lover not only when they are young and fade away when they are old, but instead, it will become stronger every day even though they are old.

The word "twenty-three" in the Oxford dictionary means number, years, age. In this context, "twenty-three" not only describe a specific age but more describes a young age when the first time they were falling in love. In this context, still as before, "twenty-three" is just another variation of the word "young" or when they were falling in love for the first time, so they fall into the category of stylistic connotation.

12) The touch of a hand (48/STY/VER1/TKOL)

*People fall in love in mysterious ways. Maybe just **the touch of a hand***

The next connotation is found in verse 1 of the *Thinking Out Loud* song in the *Multiply* album. Ed Sheeran said through this song, that people can fall in love in different ways. Some love people they don't know, some love their close friends. Some initially find it difficult to love someone, others are very easy to fall in love with quickly. Everyone finds love in unpredictable and mysterious ways.

The phrase "the touch of a hand" refers to the word "easy". The word "touch of hand" means placing the hand on an object for a short time, but in this context, it is not touching the object. Ed Sheeran described that loving someone is like touching something with the middle in a relatively short time. So, "the touch of a hand" is another meaning of the word "easy" in falling in love with someone. This variation of a

word does not contain any feeling or expression that affected Ed Sheeran, it is just another variation of the word “easy”. So, it includes stylistic connotations.

- 13) My hands don't play the strings the same way
(50/STY/VER2/TKOL)

*When my hands don't play the strings the same way
I know you will still love me the same*

The next connotation is found in verse 2 of the *Thinking Out Loud* song in Multiply album. Ed Sheeran describes himself in this song as a musician who sings and also plays guitar. He likes playing the guitar. People who are good at playing the guitar is certainly able to remember the chords to be able to play the guitar well. Ed Sheeran knows that his girlfriend will still love him even if one day he can't play guitar anymore

The word "string" in the Oxford dictionary means 1) a cord used to tying something; 2) a series of things or people coming one after another; 3) instruments. In this context, the word "strings" refers to the word "guitar" which is a musical instrument whose material uses strings and is played by plucking. "My hands don't play the strings the same way" refers to old age. the older a person is, the less memory they have, and their energy is not as good as when they were young. Playing the guitar requires memory in remembering the chords

of the song played, as well as the skill and ability to strum and transfer chords from one chord to another. This connotation includes in the category of stylistic connotation because it is just another variation to refer to “old age”.

14) Lord’s house (75/STY/VER1/ERASER)

*Learned to sing inside the **Lord's house**, but stopped at the age of nine*

The next connotation is found in the verse one of the *Eraser* song in the *Divide* album. This song tells about Ed Sheeran's life journey from childhood to becoming a famous singer. Since childhood, Ed Sheeran never took music lessons or vocal lessons. He only sang in church as a child. As a teenager, Ed Sheeran sang on the outskirts of the city streets to both pursue a hobby and earn money. Unexpectedly, there was a music producer who saw his talent and invited him to enter the recording studio and made him a famous singer and songwriter.

There are two related meanings of "Lord" in the dictionary; a nobleman and God. The word “Lord’s house” in this context refers to the "church". People usually come to church to worship God. One way is by singing spiritual songs. Ed Sheeran taught himself to sing in church when he worshiped and joined the church choir to worship God. This connotation includes in the category of stylistic connotation,

because "lord's house" is a variation of words that are usually used by young people today for other word variations of "the church".

15) Nine-to-five job (77/STY/VER1/ERASER)

*Guess it's a stereotypical day for someone like me
Without a **nine-to-five job** or a uni degree*

The next connotation is found in verse 1 of the *Eraser* song in Divide album. When Ed Sheeran was a teenager, he started thinking about what other people thought of him who didn't have a steady job or a college degree. Ed Sheeran became a singer and songwriter, where this job is uncertain. He did not have a regular job that others cherished, working from 9 am to 5 pm.

The connotation "nine-to-five job" is a variation word refers to "steady job". The job that people generally dream of is a regular job, usually from 9 am to 5 pm. If there are people who do not work regularly during these hours, they are usually immediately stereotyped as people who do not have a steady job. People will look one eye to people who do not have steady jobs. This is a variation of the word "steady job" without any feelings or expressions in it, so it is included in the category of stylistic connotation.

16) I've traveled the world (105/STY/VER2/Dive)

***I've traveled the world**, and there's no other girl like you*

The next stylistic connotation is found in verse 2 of the *Dive* song in Divide album. This song tells about the love story of Ed Sheeran. He found a woman who attracted him. However, the woman did not immediately give certainty about their relationship. Even so, Ed Sheeran is still interested in this mysterious woman. Ed Sheeran has been in relationships with many women before, but this is the first time feeling very attracted to a woman like this. He described that there was no woman like this he had ever met in his life

The connotation “I’ve traveled the world” means that Ed Sheeran has been in relationships with many women. Ed Sheeran describes the journey of his love story as traveling the world. This sentence represents that Ed Sheeran has been in relationships with many women he has met. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation category because only the variations of the phrase that he has traveled the world There is no feeling and expression contained in it.

b. Expressive Connotation

1) Affective Expressive Connotation (Emotional)

a) Babe (15/EXP-AF/CHO1/Dont)

*I don't wanna know that **babe***

This song tells about the meeting of Ed Sheeran with a woman who attracted him. Ed wanted a serious

relationship, but she just wanted a relationship for fun. This song tells the love story of Ed Sheeran and Ellie Goulding. They meet and a feeling of love arises between them. Ed Sheeran said that he didn't want to play anymore in love affairs, but it turned out that his love with Ellie Goulding foundered too. Ellie Goulding was having an affair with another guy. In this song, Ed Sheeran explains that he did not think that this man would steal his girlfriend.

The word "Babe" here is another word from dear / darling, a lovely nickname to a lover or someone we love. This word is included in affective expressive connotation because the use of this word in this context is for the couple. Ed Sheeran convey this word with love and use his feelings to his loved ones

b) Baby (31/EXP-AF/CHO2/Photograph)

*And if you hurt me, that's okay **baby***

The second affective expressive connotation is found in chorus 2 of the *Photograph* song in the Multiply album. This song tells about universal love. It can be the love of a pair of lovers, friends, or family. However, Ed Sheeran's personal experience as outlined in this song, is the love and affection between the child and the mother. When Ed Sheeran was already a famous singer and

songwriter, he often sang in various countries far from his home. Sometimes he missed his family, especially his mother who was at home. Then Ed Sheeran composed this Photograph song to describe his homesickness

The word “baby” does not mean the literal meaning of the real baby, but another name for “dear” or “darling”. A mother's love for her child is very great. Although sometimes Ed Sheeran accidentally hurt his mother, his mother still forgives him. It includes affective expressive connotation because Ed uses love expression or feeling in saying this part, as he portrays his mother saying it to him.

c) Blue (39/EXP-AF/VER2/TRS)

*The way it brings out the **blue** in your eyes*

The next connotation is found in verse 2 of *Tenerife Sea* in Multiply album. The title of this song is Tenerife Sea. Tenerife is a part of the island located in Spain which is surrounded by water. This song tells about Ed Sheeran's admiration for his lover. He describes his lover very perfectly in this song. A very beautiful woman in a dress. Her hair was flowing long, and her eyes were peaceful.

The connotation word “blue” in the Oxford dictionary means 1) color; 2) sad, depressed. In this context, blue means the peace that the girl brings. Ed Sheeran describes the eyes of his lover as radiating peace

like the blue Tenerife Sea. when Ed Sheeran was having a lot of trouble, just by looking at the eyes of his lover, all the burdens lightened and Ed Sheeran felt calm. Usually, the word “blue” is a kind of color that refers to sadness, but it is different in this context. The word “blue” in this part refers to bring the “Peaceful”. The next lyric “And all of the voices surrounding us here, They just fade away” describe peacefulness. This includes affective expressive connotation because in this context Ed Sheeran shows his feeling directly when he conveys this word.

d) Honey (51/ EXP-AF/VER2/TKOL)

*'Cause, **honey**, your soul could never grow old*

The next affective expressive connotation is found in verse 2 *Thinking Out Loud* song in the *Multiply* album. This song is a song about love. It tells how love should be. Ed Sheeran portrays that love should be everlasting until they are old. The love of lovers is very strong when they are still young. They feel new love with someone they have just loved. As we get older, the love of a couple usually fades. Ed Sheeran wants to illustrate that love should be eternal even though he is getting old. The word "seventy" here describes the old age where feelings of love have begun to fade. But Ed Sheeran will still love his

partner at any time, including when they are old and eventually die.

The word “honey” in the Oxford dictionary means sweet sticky substance made by bees. In this context, the word “honey” is not a literal meaning, but a connotation of darling, or another way to call someone with love. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation because there are a feeling and expression of love that Ed Sheeran put in this connotation

e) Home (68/EXP-AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEEVES)

*And I'll hold on to the words you spoke of
Anchored down in my throat, love
And I'm captain of the sinking boat, now, With just one
armband to carry me **home***

The next connotation is found in verse 1 *Shirtsleeves* song in *Multiply* album. This song tells about Ed Sheeran's love story that has ended. His lover secretly cheated on him and chose another man. After what his girlfriend did, Ed Sheeran was still forgiving and wanted to mend their relationship. Although actually, Ed Sheeran was also angry and disappointed by what happened. Ed Sheeran's girlfriend also regretted what he had done and apologized to Ed Sheeran

The word "Home" in the Oxford dictionary means 1) a place where we live; 2) place for the care of old people and children; 3) a person's own house. In this context, "home" here means the "comfort" in the relationship between Ed Sheeran and her lover. Ed Sheeran hopes that maintaining this relationship can bring comfort and warmth back to their relationship before. This connotation is included in the affective expressive connotation category because there are feelings and expressions of Ed Sheeran in this lyric and are conveyed directly

f) Die (101/EXP-AF/VER1/Dive)

I could fall, or I could fly

Here in your aeroplane

*And I could **live**, I could **die***

Hanging on the words you say

And I've been known to give my all

And jumping in harder than

Ten thousand rocks on the lake

The next connotation is found in verse 1 of the *Dive* song in Divide album. This song tells about the love story of Ed Sheeran. Ed Sheeran likes a mysterious woman who catches his heart. Ed Sheeran has expressed his feelings to the woman, but the woman has not given certainty about

her feelings. Ed Sheeran hopes that his love will be repaid and they go through the day full of love.

The word "die" in the Oxford dictionary means to stop living. In this context, "die" means "giving up" for the relationship. Ed Sheeran is still waiting for confirmation from the woman he likes. During the wait, Ed Sheeran could stay and be in a relationship with the woman, or he might not be accepted by her. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran directly expresses his feelings about his relationship.

g) An empty bottle (113/EXP-AF/VER2/Happier)

*Nursing an empty bottle and telling myself
You're happier, aren't you?*

This song tells about Ed Sheeran who just broke up with his girlfriend. But not long after, he saw his ex-girlfriend with another man. In Verse 2, it tells the story that Ed Sheeran still loves his ex-girlfriend. He thought back to the place where he could remember his ex-girlfriend. Even so, Ed Sheeran still believes that nothing loves his ex-lover more than Ed Sheeran's love for her

The phrase "An empty bottle" does not mean the real meaning of the bottle. In this context, it describes Ed Sheeran's empty heart because he just broke up with his

lover. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran expresses himself that he is sad because his relationship ends.

h) Feeling younger (122/EXP-AF/VER1/HWYF)

I'm feeling younger, every time that I'm alone with you

The next affective expressive connotation is found in verse 1 of the *How Would You Feel* song in Divide album. This song tells about Ed Sheeran's happy memories with his girlfriend. Ed Sheeran expressed a happy feeling that he had a very beautiful and kind lover. He imagined the fond memories they had spent together. Ed Sheeran was so grateful for that moment

The phrase "Feeling younger" does not mean the literal meaning of feeling young for the age. In this context, "feeling younger" means feeling happy when Ed Sheeran spent his time with his girlfriend. Those who are young are more enthusiastic and happier than those who are older. Therefore, "feeling younger" here represents a happy feeling. This connotation includes affective expressive connotation. Ed Sheeran shows his expression and happy feeling directly in this context.

i) I'm in pieces (123/EXP-AF/VER1/SMF)

Oh, I'm in pieces, it's tearing me up

The next affective expressive connotation is found in verse 1 of *Supermarket Flowers* song in Divide album. This supermarket flowers song tells about the memories of his dead grandmother. In this song, Ed Sheeran uses his mother's point of view. In this song, Ed Sheeran's mother is missing her mother a lot. She recalled all the fond memories with Ed Sheeran's grandmother.

"I'm in pieces" means an expression of sadness. The previous lyric explains that "there's a tear every time that I blink" mean sadness too. This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran shows expressions and feelings of sadness with the previous word "tears" and the word "pieces" which means sad.

j) Go (125/EXP-AF/CHO1/SMF)

Spread your wings as you go

The next connotation is found in chorus 1 of the *Supermarket Flowers* song in Divide album. Ed Sheeran's mother prays for Ed Sheeran's grandmother. She described her mother as an angel in the form of a mother. When feeling down, a mother is the first to encourage her child. Likewise, Ed Sheeran's grandmother was the first to encourage his mother

The word "go" in literal meaning means going somewhere, but in this context, "go" means "die". The next lyrics explain that when God takes Ed Sheeran's grandmother, He'll say "you're home". It explained that Ed's grandmother has died. This connotation falls into the affective expressive connotation category because Ed Sheeran shows his expression of Sadness when saying "go" for his grandmother as another word for die.

2) Evaluative Expressive Connotation (Judgemental)

1. Evergreen (52/EXP-EV/VER2/TKOL)

'Cause, honey, your soul could never grow old, it's evergreen

The first evaluative expressive connotation is found in verse 2 of the *Thinking out Loud* song in the *Multiply* album. This song is a song about love. It tells how love should be. Ed Sheeran portrays that love should be everlasting until they are old. The love of lovers is very strong when they are still young. They feel new love with someone they have just loved. As we get older, the love of a couple usually fades. Ed Sheeran wants to illustrate that love should be eternal even though he is getting old. The word "seventy" here describes the old age where feelings of love have begun to fade. But Ed Sheeran will still love

his partner at any time, including when they are old and eventually die.

The original meaning of "evergreen" is a tree that is always green and the leaves never grow up. In this context, evergreen means "immortal" or stay young. Judging from the previous lyrics, "cause, honey, your soul could never grow old, it's evergreen." Explain that his soul is never old, but still immortal or stay young. This connotation is included in the category of evaluative expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran put his judgment toward his girl that never grow old.

2. Satan ((76/EXP-EV/VER1/ERASER)

*And every day that **Satan** tempts me*

The next connotation is found in verse 1 of *Eraser* song in the Divide album. This song tells the story of Ed Sheeran's life and his career. When he was a teenager and trying to survive in his life, many obstacles and trials came. Sometimes, lots of negative thoughts came up and poison Ed Sheeran into doing it. However, Ed Sheeran can still control his thoughts so that they are not always negative and look to the other side.

The word "satan" does not mean the literal meaning of the devil, but it refers to the bad deeds or negative behavior. The bad deeds are always associated with the

devil's nature, because indeed the nature of Satan is all about bad things. This connotation is included in evaluative expressive connotation. There is a feeling of judging in this context. Ed Sheeran judges all bad deeds that incite him is from the nature of satan.

3. Hell (85/EXP-EV/VER2/ERASER)

*I think that money is the root of all evil, and fame is **hell***

The next evaluative expressive connotation is found in verse 2 of the *Eraser* song in the *Divide* album. The song *Eraser* tells the story of Ed Sheeran's life and career. In this section, Ed Sheeran thought that being a famous singer was a beautiful thing and a perfect picture of life. Ed Sheeran thought that singing his songs during the world tour was amazing. But after he experienced it, his life was not what he had imagined. Friends and extended family who should be supportive and say beautiful things, in fact, they are not. The love story that he once imagined was beautiful, turned out to be a bad ending.

The word "hell" in this context does not a literal meaning. Fame is something that is tiring/painful. "Hell" here is another variation of the word "painful". As we know, if a famous musician, all of his personal life will be reported in the media, some even made only for content. That's why Ed doesn't like fame and says it like "hell".

This connotation is included in the evaluative expressive connotation category because there is an expression of ed sheeran who values something according to his judgment

4. Shit (87/EXP-EV/VER2/ERASER)

*Because you're living your dream, man, this **shit** should be fun*

The next connotation is found in verse 2 of the *Eraser* song in Divide album. After he experienced how sad it was to be famous, Ed Sheeran realized that not everyone was sincere with him. Few people admired Ed Sheeran when he was at the top. But not a few also left and insulted Ed Sheeran when he was down.

The word "Shit" here is another variation of the word "Life". The previous lyrics explain that we live is to live our dreams, so this "life" must be fun. This connotation includes in the evaluative expressive connotation category because there is an element of judging negatively according to EdSheeran's emotions in expressing the meaning of "Life" with the word "Shit"

5. An angel (111/EXP-EV/CHO3/Perfect)

*Now I know I have met **an angel** in person*

The next connotation is found in chorus 3 of the *Perfect* song in Divide album. In this perfect song, it tells about Ed Sheeran who describes his lover as a perfect

human being. He enjoyed spending the time they spent together. Ed Sheeran even described his lover as an angel who was turning into a human.

An angel is always described as the most perfect and the most beautiful creature. Here, Ed Sheeran describes his lover in something perfectly perfect, like Angel. In this context, Ed Sheeran is giving the judgemental of Angel toward his lover. This connotation includes in the category of evaluative expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran expresses his feelings and expressions of love directly with his judgement.

6. Devil (135/EXP-EV/VER3/SVM)

*Oh, I'm here again. Between the **devil** and the danger*

The next evaluative expressive connotation is found in verse 3 of the *Save Myself* song in Divide album. This song tells us that before we care for others, we should care more about ourselves first. Because not everyone treats us well even though we do good to others. In this song, Ed Sheeran recounts his experiences while helping others, but was never appreciated.

In the previous lyrics, it is explained that Ed is in a position of uncertainty whether he should help others or not. Remembering that his good deeds are never appreciated. The word "devil" here represents a bad

character (not wanting to help others). This connotation falls into the evaluative expressive connotation category. There is an element of judgment from Ed Sheeran who judges bad deeds with the word "devil"

c. Associative Connotation

1) Symbolic meanings

- a) If you were Lois Lane, I wasn't Superman
(114/ASC/VER1/NM)

I guess if you were Lois Lane, I wasn't Superman

The first associative connotation is found in verse 1 of the *New Man* song in the *Multiply* album. This song tells about Ed Sheeran's ex-lover who has a new boyfriend. Her boyfriend is said to be more powerful than Ed Sheeran. Ed Sheeran just wanted to remind his ex-girlfriend's memories with him. He described that if his girlfriend was Lois Lane, Ed Sheeran would not be Superman.

Lois Lane's and Superman's connotations are included in the category of associative connotation - symbolic meanings. Lois Lane and Superman is a couple in a Superhero love story. Lois Lane is just an ordinary person, whereas Superman is a hero. In this case, Ed Sheeran describes himself when he was dating his ex-girlfriend, he was not a superman who could give everything to his lover, but just an ordinary man who tried

to be loved. Unlike his current girlfriend, who did everything more than Ed Sheeran

2) Lexical Analogy

- b) I've never had an enemy except the NME (60/ASC-LA/VER2/TKIB)

“I've never had an enemy except and NME” includes in the Associative connotation category Lexical Analogy – Homonyms. Enemy and NME are sound alike, but different meanings and different spelling. NME is one of the brands of the magazine. As a singer, it does not close the possibility that there will be gossip whether good or bad that spread in the media, including in magazines. So, Ed Sheeran called him an enemy because sometimes the media reported bad news or hoax.

From the research findings above, the researcher found 135 data types of connotative meaning in the Multiply and Divide album. There are three types of connotations found in these two albums.

The first type is Stylistic connotation. The meaning where the connotative words are another variation from the literal meaning and used by young people nowadays. This stylistic connotation is a variation of words used by young people to communicate, it depends on the speaker's relationship, age, sex, or origin. The researcher found 74 data of stylistic connotation.

The second type is Expressive connotation. A variation of words that conveyed using the expression and feeling from the speaker. It can be an affectional feeling or judgemental feeling. The researcher found 57 data of Expressive connotation.

The third type is Associative connotation. A combination of some types of the connotation that have no specific term meaning. This connotation contains lexical analogy, signifier-signified, semantic affinity, combinatorial affinity, previous use, referential relationship. The researcher found 3 data of Associative connotation.

The researcher concludes that the dominant types of connotative meaning that found in Ed Sheeran's Multiply and Divide album is Stylistic connotation that amount 74 data. Multiply and Divide album are released for the young people nowadays and the themes are about the romance, so Ed Sheeran put the stylistic connotation more to keep up with the youth and can be accepted by the young people nowadays

II. Connotatives presented in the Lyrics Structure

The researcher found there are 135 data lie in the structure of the different lyrics. There are 110 connotation data in Verse structure, 22 data in Chorus structure, and 3 data in Bridge structure. The dominant place that data lie is in the Verse structure. The dominant data in the Verse is Stylistic connotation which amount 66 data. The dominant data in Chorus part is Expressive connotation which amount 16 data. The dominant data in Bridge is Stylistic connotation.

a) Verse

1) Turn down (01/EXP-AF/VER1/One)

Verse is the beginning of the song and introduces the story, feeling, idea. This connotative phrase is in the first line of A section of Verse 1. Verse1 usually composed four, six, seven, eight, or more lines (eight to sixteen or more bars), which may be made up of one or two A sections, or an A and B section (also called verse and pre-chorus).

2) Who asks for your hand (02/EXP-AF/VER1/One)

This phrase is in the second line of A section in the Verse 1 of 'One' song, and still explain about the beginning and the story of the song.

3) These walls (05/STY/VER2/One)

Verse 2 is a repetition from verse 1 and sometimes advances the story. Verse 2 is after the chorus is played in a song. This phrase is in the sixth lines of Verse 2 A section.

4) Ringing a bell (18/STY/VER1/Nina)

The total lines of Verse 1 in Nina song is 20 lines. This connotative phrase is in the second lines of Verse 1 A section from Nina song.

5) Seventy (46/STY/VER1/TKOL)

The total lines of Verse 1 Thinking Out Loud song is 6 lines. This connotative word is in the fifth lines of the Verse 1.

b) Chorus

1) Flames (08/EXP-AF/CHO1/IAM)

Chorus is a part of lyric structure that contains the title and melodic hook of the song. Usually goes up in pitch and energy often changes rhythm as well. Chorus part is between the verse 1 and Verse 2 in a song. This connotative word is in the first line of Chorus part with a new rhythm and melody.

2) These hearts will be flooded (69/EXP-AF/CHO1/SHIRTSLEEVES)

This connotative sentence is in the fourth lines of Chorus 1 part in Shirtsleeves song, between Verse 1 and Verse 2.

3) Lovin' arms (83/EXP-AF/CHO1/ERASER)

This connotative phrase is in the third lines of Chorus part in Eraser song which contain a new melody hook and the title, appears between verse 1 and Verse 2.

4) Rainy day(84/EXP-AF/CHO1/ERASER)

This connotative phrase is in the third lines of Chorus part in Eraser song.

5) Baby (103/EXP-AF/CHO1/Dive)

This connotative word is in the first line of Chorus part in Dive song. The total lines of the Chorus part is six lines.

c) Bridge

1) Kicks in (14/STY/BRG/Sing)

Bridge is an optional part in a song. Not all the song have the bridge section. Bridge usually acts as a release from the verse and chorus by introducing new lyrics, melody, and rhythm. This connotative phrase is in the seventh lines of the Bridge section which appears between Verse and Chorus 2.

2) One friend left to sell clothes (92/STY/BRDG/COTH)

This connotative sentence is in the first lines out of 8 lines total in Bridge of Castle On the Hill song.

3) One works down by the coast (93/STY/BRDG/COTH)

This connotative sentence is in the secondline of Bridge part in Castle on the Hill song.

Song Lyrics is like a poem, and they are equally literary work. C Sumarni said that the lyrics in a song is basically also a poem. A poem is one of literary work. On the other hand, Pradopo stated that a literary work is a structure of a meaningful sign system. As a structure, song lyrics are composed of various elements; phonological, morphological, syntax, and semantics. All the elements are related to each other and forming the meaning of the song lyric structure. Lyric structure has three elements that built to make the song clear and accepted by the listener. They are Verse, Chorus, and Bridge. Each of the lyric structure has their own meaning. Verse is to introduce the story of the song, Chorus is a melody hook

contains the title and the main story. Bridge is a release and telling other point related to the chorus part.

Connotation is a part of semantic field which study about meaning. Song lyric structure and connotation is equally about meaning. To find the meaning in a full song, the listener must know each of word which contain connotation and related to where the connotation appears, the Verse which tells about the beginning of the story, the Chorus which tells about the main story, or the Bridge which the release and other point related to the chorus. When the listener knows the meaning of the whole story, it will be easier to understand the meaning of the song.

B. Discussion

Terry Cox said that there are two elements that make up the structure of song lyrics. The first is the "micro" element consisting of letters, words, lines, melodic phrases. The second element is the "macro" element which consists of repeating melodic verses and choruses. Verse is a term in song lyrics which means a collection of lines of words in the same melody. While the chorus is a term in song lyrics which means the most prominent part of the melody in a song.

Each of part the structure of the lyrics has its own functions. Verse, is to introduce the story, feeling, and idea. Chorus is the hook of the song, the function is to make the song easy to remember by the listener. Bridge is optional, this structure is a variation in a song consist of a new melody and new lyrics which is different from verse and chorus. Not all the songs have a bridge part, but all the songs have verse and chorus.

The researcher found 135 data that contained connotations in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics on the album *Multiply* and *Divide* which were seen through the lyric structure of the song. The researcher concluded that there are 3 types of connotations found in the two Ed Sheeran albums, stylistic connotation, expressive connotation, and associative connotation and they were presented in the structure of the lyrics with different types of connotation

The dominant type of connotation found in Ed Sheeran's *Multiply* and *Divide* album is Stylistic connotation. Ed Sheeran puts many variations of connotations with a stylistic type because the songs in the *Multiply* and *Divide* albums are about love themes and the target audience is teenagers. Millennials today prefer to listen to songs whose lyrics are easy to understand but still beautiful to listen. The lyrics of Ed Sheeran's songs are easy to understand and seem to use literal meanings in general. However, if we analyze more deeply, the lyrics of the songs do not entirely use literal meanings, even many words have vague connotations such as literal meanings.

The researcher found there are 135 data lie in the structure of the different lyrics. There are 110 connotation data in Verse structure, 22 data in Chorus structure, and 3 data in Bridge structure. The dominant place that data lie is in the Verse structure.

The lyric structure of the song in which the dominant connotations appears is in the Verse section. Verse is the initial part of the song's lyric structure. Verse is an introduction of a song before the song gets into the

chorus. This section contains descriptions of the song's message or tells the background of the song. This section serves to introduce stories, feelings, and ideas. This section contains an introduction to the story of the song, and an explanation of the story that the singer wants to convey throughout the song.

Ed Sheeran wants to convey the message of the song according to his feelings. Since the chorus is such an important part of the song, he wanted to convey a song that was easier for people to receive his message. The chorus is the climax part of a song. It contains lyrics that convey the essence of a song's message. The tone pattern used in the chorus is different from the tone pattern used in the verse section. This difference makes the chorus more comfortable to listen to than the verses, so the chorus part is easier to remember than the verses. Therefore, in the Chorus, there are not many connotations so that the lyrics of the main melody can be easily understood and remembered by listeners with a little variation of words compared to the verses.

The cultural theme of this thesis is how the meaning of connotation is formed related to the lyric structure. It can be seen by the type of connotation that often appears and in which part of the song lyric structure the connotation appears. The connotation that often appears is stylistic connotation and the structure of the lyrics where the connotation often appears is the Verse. Ed Sheeran gives a simple but meaningful impression in the lyrics of the song. In the Verse section where the initial part of the story introduction is, Ed Sheeran tells a song in simple but beautiful

language intending to make listeners interested in the song from the beginning of the song.

Listeners are attracted to the Verse part or the beginning of the song with many variations of the word but still easy to understand even the lyrics look like literal meanings. The listeners will begin to understand the song and find out the meaning of the song they are listening to. That way people just realized that the lyrics of the songs are not all literal meanings but there are many variations of words with other meanings in them. Therefore, Ed Sheeran places many variations of connotative words in the Verse section.

Ed Sheeran said *"To make an album, I don't think you should write and record 12 songs. I think you should write and record as many as possible and then pick the best 12."* In the Multiply album, Ed Sheeran wrote more than 60 songs, but not all the songs are released. He only picks 12 best songs that he thinks it's proper to listen to people out there. The rest of the songs are about the happy feeling of Ed Sheeran but he thinks it did not songs that people can accept it to listen. Ed Added *"I just don't know what to do with them. They're not songs you can give to other people."* The variations of connotation words chosen are following the target audience's style, adolescence, and adulthood. As in an interview, The stylistic connotation is a type of connotation whose choice of words is a contemporary style, so it is suitable to be used in order to make listeners are interested in the songs.

In making songs, Ed Sheeran always prioritizes the message of the songs he writes and sings. Ed Sheeran said *"I think the best songs are the*

most truthful and honest songs. And it's because it's stuff you can't actually say yourself,". All the songs he wrote were experiences that actually happened whether they were made with Ed Sheeran's point of view or someone else's. An example of a song that Ed made based on his experiences, but using someone else's point of view is "Supermarket Flowers". The song was made while he was waiting for his grandmother who was sick, and when her grandmother died. Ed Sheeran said *"That's the most special song on the record for me. My grandmother was very ill during the time I was making the record and passed away at the end of me making the record, so we wrote this song as a tribute and just left it on."* There's a lot of "mom" word in this song, not even the word "grandmother". In this song, Ed Sheeran uses the perspective of his mother, so the mother tells the deep sadness of a child who has lost her mother. Ed said, *"I think songwriting is a form of therapy ... I think any time I've ever got down or ever felt low the one thing that picks me up from that is writing a song about it because at least you've got a positive experience out of a bad experience."* For him, songwriting is one of the important things to make a song. He wrote the lyrics first then find the melody to make a beautiful song.

In relation, Ed Sheeran presents his songs by thinking about the words and meanings of the language of young people with many variations of words and their placement so that they are not difficult for the listener to understand. Knowing that the audience of Ed Sheeran's songs is mostly young people, Ed Sheeran uses Stylistic Connotation as a variation of words in his song lyrics. Ed Sheeran puts a lot of Stylistic Connotation on Verse

because verse is the beginning of the song which contains an introduction to the content of the song. In telling a story, it takes an interesting variation of words at the beginning of the story so that it is not boring for the listener. Different in chorus, Ed Sheeran uses more expressive word to convey his feelings and emotions so that listeners are able to understand what Ed Sheeran wants to convey without being too difficult to understand the words contained in the song lyrics.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After searching and explaining the types of connotations in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics on the Multiply and Divide albums and their relation to the structure of the song lyrics, the researcher goes to a conclusion. This chapter provides conclusions and suggestions related to what the researcher has analyzed and discussed in Chapter IV.

A. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of Connotative Meanings in Regard to the Lyrics Structure in Ed Sheeran's Song Lyrics, the researcher has drawn the conclusion as follows:

1. There are three types of connotations seen in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran on Multiply and Divide album regard to their Lyric structure. There are Stylistic connotations, Expressive Connotation, and Associative Connotation. There are 135 data that the researcher has found. There are 74 data of connotation are classified into Stylistic Connotation, there are 54 data are classified into Expressive Connotation, and there are 3 data are classified into Associative Connotation. It indicates that the common Connotation that has been seen in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's song in Multiply and Divide album is Stylistic Connotation. Stylistic Connotation is frequently used by Ed Sheeran in his songs in Multiply and Divide album in order to be accepted by the listeners who are mostly teenagers.

2. There are three sections in the lyric structure in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics on Multiply and Divide album. There are 135 data lie in the structure of the different lyrics. There are 110 connotation data in Verse structure, 22 data in Chorus structure, and 3 data in Bridge structure. The place where connotation often appears is in the verse. The stylistic connotations that appear most often are at the beginning of the song's lyric structure called Verse. With this, Ed Sheeran uses a lot of stylistic connotation in the verse sections in his song lyrics in order to make the listener interested in the variations of the words he uses.

B. SUGGESTIONS

1. For the next researcher

This research can be used as a conception and reference in conducting research related to connotative meaning. The results of this thesis can help further researchers who want to study or analyze the types of meanings, especially the connotative meanings in song lyrics related to lyric structure. By reading the results of this study, the researcher hopes that further researchers can develop their knowledge of connotative meanings, types of meanings, Ed Sheeran, song lyrics, and lyric structures. Besides, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can provide a new perspective on connotative meaning in the song lyrics regarding to the lyric structure. The next researcher can take any of the analytical procedures from this study to get an overview to carry out other analyzes related to the Connotative meaning.

2. For the Songwriter

The results of this thesis can be used as a reference regarding connotative meanings and their relationship to the lyric structure. The researcher expects songwriter to think more about each word chosen in songwriting so that it is easily understood by listeners.

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A. *Multiply* album

1. Data of *One* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Tell me that you'll turn down the man Who asks for your hand Cause you're waiting for me And I know, you're gonna be away a while But I've got no plans at all to leave And would you take away my hopes and dreams? And just stay with me</p>	1.	Turn down (01/EXP-AF/VER1/One)		√			Refuse	<p>This part tells about the long distance relationship of Ed Sheeran and his girlfriend. Ed reminded his girlfriend to keep the relationship. if anyone likes him, he must say that he already has a lover.</p> <p>The phrase "turn down" is an affective expressive connotation, because expressing the jealousy of Ed Sheeran toward his girlfriend.</p>	T
	2.	Who asks for your hand (02/EXP-AF/VER1/One)		√			Loving you	<p>"Who asks for your hand" is an affective expressive connotation, because it is still in the context of the previous meaning that expresses the jealousy of Ed Sheeran.</p>	T

Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>All my senses come to life While I'm stumbling home as drunk as I Have ever been and I'll never leave again Cause you are the only one And all my friends have gone to find Another place to let their hearts collide Just promise me, you'll never leave again Cause you are the only one</p>	3.	Another place (03/STY/CHO1/One)	√				Lover/PERSON	These part tells about the journey off Ed Sheeran's friends with different stories. Some of them have found new soulmate. "another place" is stylistic connotation. The meaning of the word "place" here does not include literal meaning, but connotation for person.	T
	4.	Collide (04/STY/CHO1/One)	√				connected (attached) (linked)	"collide" according to the oxford dictionary has a negative meaning like "conflict", but in this context "collide" has a positive meaning to refer to the meaning of the word "connected" in describing the love story. It includes stylistic connotation for it does not use expression while deliver the meaning.	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Take my hand and my Heart and soul, I will Only have these eyes for you And you know, everything changes but We'll be strangers if we see this through You could stay within these walls and bleed Or just stay with me, oh Lord now</p>	5.	These walls (05/STY/VER2/One)	√				barrier or obstacle to their relationship	This part tells about Ed Sheeran who will always love her girlfriend no matter what. Even though they will be separated by the distance and the upcoming obstacle to their relationship, Ed Sheeran will love her the same. The phrase “these walls’ means the barrier or obstacle, and includes in stylistic connotation because there is no expression revealed directly by Ed Sheeran. Just another variation of the word “obstacle”.	T
	6.	Bleed (06/EXP-AF/VER2/One)		√			Pain	The word “bleed” means the pain they feel when they are separated in distance or facing the obstacles. It includes expressive affective connotation because Ed uses his expression of sad when deliver this word.	T

2. Data of *I'm a Mess* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Oh, I'm a mess right now, inside out Searching for a sweet surrender but this is not the end I can't work it out, how Going through the motions, going through us</p> <p>And oh, I've known it for the longest time And all of my hopes, all of my words Are all over written on the signs When you're on my road walking me home Home, home, home, home</p>	7.	Sweet surrender (07/EXP- AF/VER1/IAM)		√			The good part	This song tells about Ed Sheeran's love life where his girlfriend betrayed him. Ed wants to maintain his relationship with his girlfriend no matter what. The phrase "sweet surrender" in this section refers to the connotation of a good part of his relationship with his girlfriend. In conveying this context, Ed Sheeran uses his sad expression which can be seen from the first sentence of verse 1, so it includes affective expressive connotation.	T

Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>See the flames inside my eyes It burns so bright I wanna feel your love, no Easy baby, maybe I'm a liar But for tonight I wanna fall in love Put your faith in my stomach</p>	8.	Flames (08/EXP- AF/CHO1/IAM)		√			Anger	This section explains about the feelings of Ed Sheeran who still loves his girlfriend even though their relationship was almost damaged because of her. Ed represents "flames" as the anger because he hurts but still loved his lover. "flames" includes affective expressive connotations because Ed deliver this part uses expression.	T
	9.	Burns so bright (09/EXP- AF/CHO1/IAM)		√			Strong	The phrase "burns so bright" here is not a literal meaning, but rather has a meaning "strong sense" to describe the enormous hatred for his lover but still love her. "Burns so bright" includes affective expressive connotation.	T

3. Data of *Sing* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I've been sat with you For most of the night Ignorin' everybody here We wish they would disappear So maybe we could get down now And I don't wanna know If you're gettin' ahead of the program I want you to be mine, lady To hold your body close Take another step into the no-man's land And for the longest time, lady I need you darling Come on, set the tone If you feel you're fallin' Won't you let me know If you love me Come on, get involved Feel it rushin' through you From your head to toe</p>	10.	Set the tone (10/STY/VER1/Sing)	√				Make the feeling clear	This song tells about Ed Sheeran who spend the night in the bar and suddenly meet the mysterious girl and fallin in love with her. But the girl does not give the clue wether she likes him or not. The phrase "set the tone" means that Ed wants the girl to make her feeling true toward him. This connotation phrase includes in stylistic connotation.	T
	11.	Rushin' (11/STY/VER1/Sing)	√				Obsessing	In this section, explain about Ed Sheeran's feelings to the woman he just met. He asked for clarity on the woman's feelings whether she likes him or not. The word "rushin" does not mean busy but means "obsessing". This word includes stylistic connotation, because when using it, he does not show his feelings. Just another variation of the word "obsessing".	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>This love is ablaze, I saw flames from the side of the stage And the fire brigade comes in a couple of days Until then, we got nothin' to say and nothin' to know But somethin' to drink and maybe somethin' to smoke Let it go until our roads are changed Singin' "We Found Love" in a local rave No, I don't really know what I'm supposed to say But I can just figure it out, then hope and pray I told her my name, then said "It's nice to meet you" Then she handed me a bottle of water filled with tequila I already know if she's a keeper Just from this one small act of kindness, I'm in</p>	12.	Ablaze (12/EXP-EV/VER2/Sing)			√		Strong	In this section, the word "ablaze" is a connotation to describe a very strong feeling. Ablaze in literal meaning means burned down. In general, fire is a symbol of strength. For this context, Ed Sheeran chose the word "ablaze" to describe his strong feelings. This connotation word is included in the type of evaluative expressive connotation because Ed expressed it using his feelings and he has his own judgement about the love he feels.	T
	13.	Fire brigade (13/STY/VER2/Sing)	√				Heartbeat	"Fire brigade" in this context does not mean the literal meaning of an army, but rather the connotation meaning for a heartbeat. The heartbeat is always associated with feelings, one of which is when you fall in love. When we in love or when feeling happy, our heartbeat will beat faster than before. It was linked to an army or "fire brigade".	T

Deep, if anybody finds out I meant to drive home but I drunk all of it now Not soberin' up, we just sit on the couch One thing led to another, now she's kissin' my mouth								In this sentence, Ed Sheeran does not use his feeling in "fire brigade", so this is included in the stylistic connotation.	
Bridge	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Can you feel it? All the guys in here don't even wanna dance Can you feel it? All that I can hear is music from the back But can you feel it? Found you hidin' here so won't you take my hand, darlin'? Before the beat kicks in again Can you feel it? Can you feel it?	14.	Kicks in (14/STY/BRG/Sing)	√				Play	Located in the bar, there are definitely things that can not be missed, they are music and dance. The phrase "kicks in" here is a connotation or other variation of the word "play". So this includes stylistic connotation.	T

4. Data of *Don't* lyrics

Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Don't, with my love That heart is so cold All over my home I don't wanna know that babe Don't fuck with my love I told her she knows Take aim and reload I don't wanna know that babe</p>	15.	Babe (15/EXP- AF/CHO1/Dont)		√			Dear/darling	<p>This song tells about the meeting of Ed Sheeran with a woman who attracted him. Ed wanted a serious relationship, but she just wanted a relationship for fun. "Babe" here is another word from dear / darling, a nickname dear to a lover. This word is included in affective expressive connotation, because the use of this word in this context is for the couple and use his feelings.</p>	T
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>But me and her, we make money the same way Four cities, two planes, the same day And those shows have never been what it's about</p>	16.	Make money (16/STY/VER2/Dont)	√				Work	<p>"Make money" in this context does not mean literally making or printing money, but the other words of work. If we works, we have money. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of words without feeling contained in it.</p>	T

5. Data of *Nina* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I met you when I was a teen but then you were one as well And I could play a guitar just like ringing a bell Sometimes I wonder, in any other summer Could you have been my part time lover to me listening to Stevie Wonder? Under the covers where we used to lay And RE: Stacks is what the speakers played I'd be on tour almost every day When I was home, up in my flat is where we used to stay Just watching a DVD, smoking illegal weed Getting high as two kites when we needed to breathe</p>	17.	One as well (17/STY/VER1/Nina)	√				In the same age	<p>This song tells about Nina, Ed Sheeran's childhood friend who is now his girlfriend. They used to play together because they were the same age. When Nina had become his girlfriend, they rarely met because of their activities. The variation of the word "One as well" in this context has the meaning "in the same age", so it is included in the stylistic connotation. It is just a variation of word without any expression in it.</p>	T
	18.	<p>Ringing a bell (18/STY/VER1/Nina)</p>	√				Easy	<p>The connotation word “ringing a bell” is another variation to say “easy”. Ringing a bell is something that is easy for everyone. It includes stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or xpression in it.</p>	T

<p>We used each other's air just for the people to see And stay up all night like when we needed to sleep We go anywhere, our minds would take us And I'll say you are beautiful without your make-up And you don't even need to worry about your weight cause We can all be loved the way that God made us And time's the only reason that we could break up Cause you would always tell me I'm away too much Distance is relative to the time that it takes To get on a plane or make a mistake, so say it again</p>	19.	Covers (19/STY/VER1/Nina)	☐				Musical cover	The word “covers” in this context refers to the musical cover Ed Sheeran and his girlfriend have made. It includes in stylistic connotation, because there is no emotional feeling in this context.	T
	20.	Lay (20/STY/VER1/Nina)	√				Play	“Lay” is another variation of “play”. Remembering the previous words is a musical cover and the next sentence is a song that they often play. This word is included in stylistic connotation because in this context does not use emotional feelings.	T
	21.	Illegal weed (21/STY/VER1/Nina)	√				Kind of drugs (ganja)	Judging from the previous word "smoking", "illegal weed" is not a weed in general, but it has a negative meaning such as narcotics. This connotation phrase is included in stylistic connotation because it does not use expressions when using it in this section.	T

	22.	Getting high as two kites (22/STY/VER1/Nina)	√				Drunk	<p>The phrase "Getting high as two kites" is not the actual meaning, but the connotation of the word "drunk". Looking back at the previous lyrics is illegal weed which is a connotation of a kind of narcotics.</p> <p>In this context Ed Sheeran describes himself and Nina who are "getting high as two kites" or in another word "fly", so this phrase is included in stylistic connotation because it is only another variation of the word "fly" without any feeling or expression in it.</p>	T
	23.	Our mind would take us (23/STY/VER1/Nina)	√				Imagination	<p>Eh Sheeran uses that sentence "Our mind would take us" as another meaning of imagination. Relating to the previous lyrics about drug and drunk.</p> <p>This connotation includes stylistic connotation because Ed Sheeran does not use his feeling or expression in it.</p>	T

Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Oh Nina You should go, Nina Cause I ain't never coming home, Nina Oh, won't you leave me now? And I've been living on the road, Nina But then again you should know, Nina Cause that's you and me both, Nina Oh, won't you leave me now, now?</p>	24.	I've been living on the road (24/STY/CHO1/Nina)	√				<p>Busy being a singer in tour</p>	<p>This part explains that Ed Sheeran did not force his relationship with Nina and even allowed Nina to choose, still stay or go away. Because there are many reasons, one of which was that his world tour was so crowded that they rarely met. The phrase "I've been living on the road" does not mean homeless, but rather means busy with his work as a singer that often on tour in many places. So this connotation sentence is included in the stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of the word and does not use the expression in it.</p>	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>And every weekend in the winter you'd be wearing my hoodie With drawstrings pulled tight to keep your face from the cold Taking day trips to the local where we'd eat on our own Cause every day when I was away we'd only speak on the phone Watching Blue Planet, creating new habits Acting as if we were two rabbits and then you'd vanish Back to the burrow with all the Celtics I disappear, you call me selfish I understand but I can't help it I put my job over everything except my family and friends But you'll be in between forever so I guess we'll have to take a step back</p>	25.	Pain (25/EXP-AF/VER2/Nina)		√			Break up	<p>This section still tells the dream of Ed Sheeran about his life with Nina. Ed warns Nina that her life with Ed Sheeran will not always be beautiful. Many things happen in a good or bad way. So Ed Sheeran gave Nina a space a to choose. The word "pain" here is not the actual meaning, but has the meaning of "breaking up" in relation to Nina. This connotation is included in affective expressive connotation because there are sad feelings contained in this connotation.</p>	T
<p>I understand but I can't help it I put my job over everything except my family and friends But you'll be in between forever so I guess we'll have to take a step back</p>	26.	Get on a plane (26/STY/VER2/Nina)		√			Continue the relationship	<p>"Get on the plane" is the second choice given by Ed Sheeran to Nina. This phrase is not the real meaning, but means "continue the relationship". The plane means the relationship of Ed Sheeran and Nina. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation.</p>	T

Overlook the situation Cause mixing business and feelings will only lead to complications And I'm not saying we should be taking a break Just re-evaluate quick before we make a mistake and it's too late So we can either deal with the pain or wait to get on a plane But in a day we'll have to say it again								Because there was no Ed Sheeran feeling directly contained in it. it just another variation of word to say relationship.	
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6. Data of *Photograph* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Loving can hurt, loving can hurt sometimes But it's the only thing that I know When it gets hard, you know it can get hard sometimes It is the only thing that makes us feel alive	27.	This love (27/EXP- AF/VER2/Photograph)		√			The picture of the a boy and a girl	In this song, Ed Sheeran tells about how much Ed loves his mother. The phrase "this love" has the connotation of the photo of a man and woman. This can be concluded because there is the word photograph afterwards. The connotation "this love" is included in affective expressive	T

<p>We keep this love in a photograph We made these memories for ourselves Where our eyes are never closing Our hearts were never broken And time's forever frozen, still</p>								<p>connotation, because Ed Sheeran shows his affection of love towards his mother.</p>	
Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
<p>So you can keep me Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans Holding me close until our eyes meet You won't ever be alone, wait for me to come home</p>	28.	Me (28/STY/CHO1/Photograph)	√				The photo of Ed Sheeran	<p>The word “me” is not the literal meaning (pronoun) for Ed Sheeran, but it refers to the photo of Ed Sheeran. The next lyrics prove this with a sentence “inside the pocket of your ripped jeans”. The photo can be kept in the pocket. It is include stylistic connotation. Because there is no feeling/expression from Ed Sheeran, it is just a word variation.</p>	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Loving can heal, loving can mend your soul And it's the only thing that I know, know I swear it will get easier, remember that with every piece of ya And it's the only thing to take with us when we die	29.	Every piece of ya (29/STY/VER2/Photograph)	√				Every moment with you	“every piece of ya” refers to every moment that Ed has been through with his mother. It includes stylistic connotation because it is only another variation to say “Moment”. There is no feeling or expression that Ed Sheeran shows directly and affecting him	T
Chorus 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP			Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
So you can keep me Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans Holding me close until our eyes meet You won't ever be alone And if you hurt me, that's okay baby Only words bleed inside these pages You just hold me And I won't ever let you go Wait for me to come home	30	Keep me (30/STY/CHO2/Photograph)	√				Remember me	When Ed Sheeran far from his home and leave his family to pursue his dream, all his mother can do just watching the face of her child through the photograph. The word “me” has explained before, is the photograph of Ed Sheeran. This connotation include in stylistic connotation category, because there is no feeling or expression affecting Ed Sheeran directly.	T

<p>Wait for me to come home Wait for me to come home Wait for me to come home</p>	31.	Baby (31/EXP- AF/CHO2/Photograph)		√			Dear/darling	The word “baby” does not mean literal meaning the real baby, but another name for “dear” or “darling”. It includes affective expressive connotation because Ed uses love expression or feeling in saying this part.	T
	32.	Words bleed (32/EXP- AFCHO2/Photograph)		√			pain	The previous lyric explained that it is okay if Ed Sheeran hurts his mother, because it is only words that cause the pain in the memories. But the others moment the took in “these pages” have healed all the pain. This connotation includes in the affective expressive connotation, because there is a feeling and expression poured by his mother point of view that she really love her child no matter what.	T
	33.	These pages (33/STY/CHO2/Photograph)	√				Moment in life	“These pages” in this part means the moment Ed Sheeran had been through with his mother in the forms of photograph. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because there is no affection in this context.	T

7. Data of *Bloodstream* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I've been spinning now for time Couple women by my side I got sinning on my mind Sipping on red wine I've been sitting here for ages Ripping out the pages How'd I get so faded? How'd I get so faded?</p> <p>Oh, no, no, don't leave me lonely now If you loved me how'd you never learn Ooh, coloured crimson in my eyes One or two could free my mind</p>	34.	Spinning (34/STY/VER1/Bloodstream)	√				Drunk	<p>This song tells about Ed Sheeran who is lonely and looking for a lover in the bar. The word "spinning" is not literal meaning, but it means "drunk". It can be said that because the next lyrics explains that Ed was drinking red wine at the bar. This connotation word is included in the stylistic connotation. There is no emotional feeling or expression contained when Ed Sheeran says the word spinning.</p>	T
	35.	Couple Women (35/STY/VER1/Bloodstream)	√				Many girls/women	<p>"Couple Women" is not the literal meaning for "lesbian", but refers to many women surround him in the bar. This phrase includes stylistic connotation, because it is just another variation word and no feeling or expression of affection by Ed Sheeran.</p>	T

	36.	I've been sitting here for ages, Ripping out the pages (36/STY/VER1/Bloodstream)	√				Knowing many stories he heard from his friend in the bar	<p>“I’ve been sitting here for ages” means Ed Sheeran has been waiting for a long time in the bar. “Ripping out the pages” means he has been revealing many stories he heard in the bar. This connotation includes stylistic connotation. Because there is no feeling or expression of affection by Ed Sheeran in this context.</p>	T
	37.	Coloured crimson in my eyes (37/STY/VER1/Bloodstream)	√				Drunk	Someone who get drunk usually has red eyes. So this “coloured crimson in my eyes” means drunk. This connotation includes stylistic connotation, because the meaning is another variation of the word “drunk” and there is no feeling or expression in it.	T
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	Ev				
I've been looking for a lover Thought I'd find her in a bottle God, make me another one I'll be feeling this tomorrow	38.	Bottle (38/STY/VER2/Bloodstream)	√				Bar (hallucination)	The word “Bottle” refers to the bar, because the bars identic with bottle of wine. This includes in stylistic connotation, there is no feeling or expression from Ed Sheeran.	T

8. Data of *Tenerife Sea* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>You look so beautiful in this light You silhouette over me The way it brings out the blue in your eyes Is the Tenerife sea And all of the voices surrounding us here They just fade out when you take a breath Just say the word and I will disappear Into the wilderness</p>	39.	Blue (39/EXP- AF/VER2/TRS)		√			Peace	<p>Usually, the word “blue” is a kind of color refers to sadness, but it is different in this context. The word “blue” in this part refers to “Peaceful”.</p> <p>The next lyric “And all of the voices surrounding us here, They just fade away” describe the peaceful.</p> <p>This includes affective expressive connotation, because in this context Ed Sheeran shows his feeling of peacefulness.</p>	T

9. Data of *Runaway* lyrics

Verse 3	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Backpack and a flat cap turned to the back As I packed my clothes up My dad wasn't down with that plan to attack, intends to show love</p>	40.	Put my home in a suitcase (40/STY/VER3/Runaway)	√				Holiday	<p>This song tells about Ed Sheeran who wants to run away from home, but does not want his family know. The phrase "Put my home in a suitcase" here means “holiday”. Usually a vacation is</p>	T

<p>I don't wanna live this way Gonna take my things and go If things change in a matter of days I could be persuaded to hold on Mama was the same None of us are saints I guess that God knows that I don't wanna runaway And one of these days I might just show that Put my home in a suitcase Tie both shoe laces, and hope that Things change, but for now I'll leave town with a backpack on my shoulder</p>								<p>related with luggage. In the previous lyrics "And one of these days I might show that ..." explained that Ed prefer to be known as the person that go to vacation than the person who leaves home. In using this phrase, Ed Sheeran does not use his feeling or expression, because this phrase is refer to the word "holiday" without any affecting tone to Ed Sheeran</p>	
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10. Data of *The Man* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I knew he had his eyes on you He's not the right guy for you Don't hate me 'cause I write the truth No, I would never lie to you But it was never fine to lose you And what a way to find out It never came from my mouth You never changed your mind But you were just afraid to mind out</p>	41.	He had his eyes on you (41/STY/VER1/THM)	√				control	<p>This song explains about the ex-girlfriend Ed Sheeran who already has a new boyfriend. "He had his eyes on you" means the new boyfriend is controlling her. For a long time the new lover of Ed's ex-lover had been watching Ed Sheeran's ex-lover. The previous lyrics "He was waiting for the time to move", explaining that he did not really love her. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of the word "control". Ed Sheeran does not use feelings or expressions in this context, because the sentence describes his new lover, not describe Ed Sheeran's feeling.</p>	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Recently I tend to zone out Up in my headphones to Holocene You promised your body but I'm away so much I stay more celibate than in a monastery I'm not cut out for life on the road 'Cause I didn't know I'd miss you this much And at the time we'd just go, so sue me I guess I'm not the man that you need Ever since you went to uni I've been sofa surfing with a rucksack Full of less cash and I guess that could get bad But when I broke the industry That's when I broke your</p>	42.	cut out for life on the road (42/EXP- AF/VER2/THM)		√			Desperate	“cut out for life on the road” means desperate. Ed Sheeran prefer to stay more celibate than in a monastery. It means he still love his ex girlfriend, but he is also not desperate if he can't have her. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation. Ed Sheeran put his feeling and expression that he is sad for his ex girlfriend.	T
<p>Recently I tend to zone out Up in my headphones to Holocene You promised your body but I'm away so much I stay more celibate than in a monastery I'm not cut out for life on the road 'Cause I didn't know I'd miss you this much And at the time we'd just go, so sue me I guess I'm not the man that you need Ever since you went to uni I've been sofa surfing with a rucksack Full of less cash and I guess that could get bad But when I broke the industry That's when I broke your</p>	43.	Uni (43/STY/VER2/THM)	√				University	The word “Uni” in this part means “university”, an abbreviation usually used by the youth nowadays. So, it includes in stylistic connotation.	T

<p>heart I was supposed to chart and celebrate But good things are over fast I know it's hard to deal with and see this I tend to turn you off and switch on my professional features Then I turn the music off And all I'm left with is to pick up my personal pieces, Jesus I never really want to believe this</p>	44.	Sofa surfing (44/STY/VER2/THM)	√				Lying on the sofa without doing anything	“Sofa surfing” means lying on the sofa without doing anything. This variation of word usually used by the youth to describe laziness. So, it includes stylistic connotation.	T
<p>believe this Got advice from my dad and he Told me that family is all I'll ever have and need I guess I'm unaware of it Success is nothing if you have no one there left to share it with</p>	45.	Full of less cash (45/STY/VER2/THM)	√				Have no money	“Full of less cash” means he has no money. This connotation phrase also includes in stylistic connotation because usually used by the youth nowadays.	T

11. Data of *Thinking Out Loud* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>When your legs don't work like they used to before And I can't sweep you off of your feet Will your mouth still remember the taste of my love? Will your eyes still smile from your cheeks? And darling, I will be loving you till we're seventy And baby, my heart could still fall as hard at twenty-three And I'm thinking 'bout how People fall in love in mysterious ways Maybe just the touch of a hand Well me, I fall in love with you every single day I just wanna tell you I am</p>	46.	Seventy (46/STY/VER1/TKOL)	√				Old	This song is a song about love. Tells how love should be. Always there and with you forever. The word "seventy" has a meaning that represents "old". There are teenagers, adults and old people. Seventy years are included in the criteria for old age. In this part, Ed does not use his feeling or expression. "seventy" is just another variation of saying "old"	T
	47.	Twenty-three (47/STY/VER1/TKOL)	√				Young	The word "twenty-three" in this part describes a young age. In this context, still as before, Ed Sheeran does not use his feelings and expressions, so they fall into the category of stylistic connotation.	T
	48.	The touch of a hand (48/STY/VER1/TKOL)	√				Easy / simple way	"the touch of a hand" refers to the word "easy". This variation of a word does not contain any feeling or expression that affected Ed Sheeran, so it includes stylistic connotation.	T

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>When my hair's all but gone and my memory fades And the crowds don't remember my name When my hands don't play the strings the same way I know you will still love me the same 'Cause, honey, your soul could never grow old, it's evergreen And baby, your smile's forever in my mind and memory And I'm thinking 'bout how</p>	49.	My hair's all but gone (49/STY/VER2/TKOL)	√				Old	"My hair's all but gone" does not mean bald in literal meaning, but it means old. As we know, parents' hair will turn white and disappear. In this context, Ed Sheeran does not use his feelings and expressions, so they fall into the category of stylistic connotation.	T
	50.	my hands don't play the strings the same way (50/STY/VER2/TKOL)	√				Old	'strings' in this context means the guitar he use. The more the age, the less the ability of someone doing the things. Old people usually portrays as forgetful person, and are not as strong as when they are young. Playing guitar need memorizing the chord and the melody. That's why Ed describe his hand dont play the string the same way for explained that when he is old and the ability is windle by the time. This connotation includes in category of stylistic connotation because there is no feeling that affecting Ed Sheran drectly.	T

	51.	Honey (51/ EXP- AF/VER2/TKOL)		√			Darling	The word honey in this context is not a literal meaning, but a connotation of darling, or another way to call someone with love. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation because there is a feeling and expression of love that Ed Sheeran put in this connotation	T
	52.	Evergreen (52/EXP- EV/VER2/TKOL)			√		Immortal	The original meaning of "evergreen" is a tree that is always green, but in this context, evergreen means "immortal". Judging from the previous lyrics, "cause, honey, your soul could never grow old, it's evergreen." Explain that his soul is never old, but still immortal. This connotation is included in the category of evaluative expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran put his judgement toward his girl that never grow old.	T

	53.	Baby (53/EXP- AF/VER2/TKOL)		√			Darling	Baby is not a literal meaning in this context, but a word to refer someone we love or 'darling' This connotation includes in category of affective expressive connotation because there is a feeling and expression of love that Ed Sheeran put in this connotation	T
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12. Data of *Afire Love* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
And things were all good yesterday But then the devil took your breath away And now we're left here in the pain Black suit, black tie, standing in the rain And now my family is one again Stapled together with the strangers and a friend Came to my mind, I should paint it with a pen Six years old, I remember when	54.	The devil took your breath away (54/STY/VER2/AL)	√				Death	This song tells about Ed Sheeran's grandfather who died after fight against his disease "The devil took your breath away" in this context means the death of his grandfather. The angel of the death is mentioned as 'devil' in this context, because Ed Sheeran and his family feels lost and still can not accepting the fact that his grandmother is gone. it includes stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or expressions are poured and affecting Ed Sheeran directly	T

And my father told me "son It's not his fault he doesn't know your face And you're not the only one" Although my grandma used to say that he used to sing	55.	Black suit, black tie, standing in the rain. (55/STY/VER2/AL)	√				Funeral	“Black suit, black tie, standing in the rain” means he funeral of his grandfather. In the funeral, people usually wears all black clothes. Still in the same type, stylistic connotation, because it just phrase that refers to the funeral. There is no feeling or expression by Ed Sheeran directly	T
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13. Data of *Take it Back* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
I'm not a rapper, I'm a singer with a flow I've got a habit for spitting quicker lyrics, you know You'll find me ripping the writtens out of the pages they sit in I never want to get bitten 'cause plagiarism is hidden Watch how I sit on the rhythm , prisoner with the vision Signed to a label but didn't	56.	Ripping the writtens out of the pages they sit in (56/STY/VER1/TKIB)	√				Improvisation	This song tells about the proof by Ed Sheeran as a singer that also do rap. All the songs are not always according to music producers, but it is what determines themselves. The phrase "ripping the writtens out of the pages they sit in" means an improvisation. In the music industry, the singer usually obey the rule from the producer, but Ed Sheeran prefers to do it with his own way and do the improvisation of the song whatever he wants. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because it is	T

<p>listen to any criticism. For four years I never had a place to stay But it's safe to say that it kept me grounded like a paperweight At 16 years old, yeah, I moved out of my home I was Macy Gray, I tried to say goodbye and I choked</p>								just a variation of the word without any feeling in it.	
	57.	I sit on the rhythm (57/STY/VER1/TKIB)	√				Singing	The sentence "I sit on the rhythm" in this context means singing. It includes stylistic connotation because just a variation word of singing and there is no feeling or expression that affected in it.	T
	58.	Moved out of my home (58/STY/VER1/TKIB)	√				Running away	"Moved out of my home" in this lyric does not mean move with his family, but it is more like running away from his home and his family. It includes stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or expression that affected in this connotation.	T
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP AF EV		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F

<p>I take it back with the rhythm and blues With my rap pack, I'll be singing the news Tryna act like Jack Black when I bring it to school I'll make a beat with my feet by just hitting a loop Bringing the lyrics to prove that I can fit in these shoes</p>	59.	<p>These shoes (59/STY/VER2/TKIB)</p>	√				The beat	<p>“these shoes” in this context means the beat that he made with his feet, as he explained before in the previous lyric “I’ll make a beat with my feet”. It includes stylistic connotation because variation of word that usually used by the youth.</p>	T
<p>I'll be ready to start again by the end of the song And still they're claiming that I handle it wrong But then I've never had an enemy except the NME But I'll be selling twice as many copies as their magazines'll ever be With only spectacles ahead of me and festival fees Are healthier than a dalmatian on Pedigree</p>	60.	<p>I've never had an enemy except the NME (60/ASC-LA/VER2/TKIB)</p>				√	Lexical analogy - homonyms	<p>“I’ve never had an enemy except and NME” includes in Associative connotation category Lexical Analogy – Homonyms. Enemy and NME are sound alike, but different meanings and different spelling. NME is one of the brand of magazine. As a singer, it does not close the possibility that there will be gossip whether good or bad that spread in the media, including in magazines. So, Ed Sheeran called him an enemy because sometimes the media reported bad news or hoax.</p>	T

14. Data of *Shirtsleeves* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I can taste salt water And if I blink again You'll be sinking in So we'll learn to swim in the oceans you made I'll hold ya And you think of him And pretty soon you'll be floating away And I'll hold on to the words you spoke of Anchored down in my throat, love And I'm captain of the sinking boat, now With just one armband to carry me home</p>	61.	Salt water (61/EXP- AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√			Tears	<p>This song tells about ED Sheeran's relationship and her lover who was broke because her lover cheated, but Ed Sheeran still loves him and maintains their relationship. "Salt water" in this context means "tears". Tears usually tastes salty. It is another variation of words of tears, but it also puts his feelings and expressions of sad and pain in this context, so it includes affective expressive connotation.</p>	T
	62.	Sinking in (62/STY/VER1/SHIRTS LEEVES)		√			Cheating	<p>"Sinking in" in this context is a connotative meaning of cheating. The previous lyric "and if I blink again" means that if Ed Sheeran turns his eyes away from his lover, he will be betrayed again, and his lover will drown in the wound she made again. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because it is a variation of the word 'cheating' which is usually</p>	T

								made and used by young people nowadays.	
63.	Swim (63/STY/VER1/SHIRTS LEEVES)	√					Going through /passing	Swim" in this part means passing through the problems in their relationship. There are no feelings or expressions in singing this connotation, so this is included in stylistic connotation.	T
64.	Oceans (64/EXP- AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√				Tears	Ed creates a metaphor for he and his girl's tears as oceans. The lyric "We'll learn to swim in the oceans you made" means they are trying to get through the problem of causing tears that were made by his girlfriend. In this context, Ed describes his feelings of sadness and hurt, so it falls into the category of affective expressive connotation.	T
65.	Floating away (65/EXP- AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√				Leave	Ed still wants to maintain a relationship with his girlfriend, but Ed also knows that his girlfriend is still thinking about other man and sooner or later, her lover will leave her. "Floating away" here means leaving.	T

								It includes affective expression because Ed show his feeling of hurt and sad about his relationship		
	66.	The sinking boat (66/EXP- AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√				The relationship that has broke	The "boat" refers to the relationship of Ed Sheeran and his girlfriend. "The sinking boat" means that their relationship is on the verge of collapse. This connotation is included in affective expressive connotation because there are feelings and sad expressions of Ed Sheeran as outlined in the lyrics.	T
	67.	One armband (67/STY/VER1/SHIRTS LEEVEES)		√				Himself	"One armband" refers to Ed Sheeran himself. This still concerns the previous lyrics about the sinking ship. A ship that almost sank requires the crew to defend. But in this relationship ship only has one crew member, Ed Sheeran as the captain who can decide how to maintain the balance of this ship In this context, "One Armband" is included in the category of	T

								stylistic connotation because it is just another variation of words from the captain or himself. There are no feelings or expressions expressed in this lyrics.	
	68.	Home (63/EXP- AF/VER1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√			Comfort	"Home" here means "comfort" in the relationship between Ed Sheeran and her lover. Ed Sheeran hopes that maintaining this relationship can bring comfort and warmth back to their original relationship. This connotation is included in the affective expressive connotation category because there are feelings and expressions of ed sheeran in this lyrics.	T
Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP AF EV		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
When salted tears won't dry I'll wipe my shirtsleeves under your eyes These hearts will be flooded tonight I'll wipe my shirtsleeves under your eyes Your eyes, your eyes, your eyes	69.	These hearts will be flooded (69/EXP- AF/CHO1/SHIRTSLEE VES)		√			angry	After knowing that his girlfriend is cheting, Ed Sheeran cannot hold his anger, his describe his heart will be flooded to express that he is mad. But still, he will forgive his girlfriend. This connotation includes in category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran	T

								expressing this connotation with his anger.	
	70.	I'll wipe my shirtsleeves under your eyes (70/EXP-AF/CHO1/SHIRTSLEEVES)		√			Comforting her girlfriend	When his girlfriend feels sad, Ed Sheeran will always be there and comfort him. Make her feel comfortable in his side. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation. There is a feeling of love that is poured in these lyrics for his girlfriend.	T
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
I still taste salt water On my lips from your kiss of bitterness And I'll drown within the oceans you made And I hate to love you, these cuffs are covered in your make-up I'll never trust you again You can just be a friend	71.	From your kiss of bitterness (71/EXP-AF/CHO1/SHIRTSLEEVES)		√			The sadness of the relationship	This phrase implies the treatment of her lover who hurt Ed by cheating, but still wants to maintain a relationship and apologize to Ed Sheeran. This love story becomes a bit sad. Although in the end Ed was unable to maintain and give up on his relationship. This connotation is included in the affective expressive connotation category because there is a sense of sad Ed Sheeran as outlined in this lyrics.	T

15. Data of *Even My Dad Does Sometimes* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>It's alright to shake Even my hand does sometimes So inside we'll rage Against the dying of the light It's alright to say that death's the only thing you haven't tried But just for today, hold on</p>	72.	<p>Shake (72/STY/VER2/EMDDS)</p>	√				Anxious/worry	<p>This song tells about the feelings of worry and anxiety felt by everyone, even about the useless feelings that make people feel excessively sad. This song contains encouragement to survive in this life whatever the problem is. In this context, "shake" has the meaning of worry / anxiety. But there are no feelings or expressions from ed sheeran here, he only tells about his father and gives encouragement to survive. So this connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation.</p>	T
	73.	<p>the dying of the light (73/STY/VER2/EMDDS)</p>	√				The feel of giving up	<p>The previous lyrics tells about someone who are angry at themselves and fight “the dying of the light” that are the feelings of giving up or surrender to themselves. This connotation is still the same</p>	T

								as before includes in stylistic connotation, because there is no feeling in it.	
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16. Data of *I See Fire* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Oh misty eye of the mountain below Keep careful watch of my brothers' souls And should the sky be filled with fire and smoke Keep watching over Durin's sons</p>	74.	<p>Oh misty eye of the mountain below (74/STY/VER1/ISF)</p>	√				God	<p>This song is the original soundtrack from the film titled <i>The Hobbit and Lord of the Rings</i>. The "misty eye of the mountain below" refers to the "god" Sheeran addresses. In the film <i>The Hobbit and Lord of the Rings</i>, the eye is an important symbol. A place where hope is raised. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation, because it is a variety of words to represent "God" and only for movie soundtracks without feeling and expression in them.</p>	T

B. *Divide* album

1. Data of *Eraser* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I was born inside a small town, I lost that state of mind Learned to sing inside the Lord's house, but stopped at the age of nine I forget when I get awards now, the wave I had to ride The paving stones I played upon, that kept me on the grind So blame it on the pain that blessed me with the life Friends and family filled with envy when they should be filled with pride And when the world's against me is when I really come alive And every day that Satan tempts me, I try to take it in my stride You know that I've got</p>	75.	Lord's house (75/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				Church	This song tells the life story of Ed Sheeran's journey into a solo singer. "Lord's house" refers to the "church". When he was little Ed only learned to sing while worshiping in the church. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation, because "lord's house" is a variation of words that are usually used by young people today for other word variations from the church.	T
	76.	Satan (76/EXP-EV/VER1/ERASER)			√		Bad thing	Bad deeds are always associated with the devil's demagoguery because indeed the nature of satan is all bad things. This connotation is included in evaluative expressive connotation. There is a feeling of judging in this context. Ed sheeran judges all bad deeds that incite him is from the satan.	T

whisky with white lies, and smoke in my lungs I think life has got to the point, I know without it's no fun I need to get in the right mind, and clear myself up Instead, I look in the mirror questioning what I've become Guess it's a stereotypical day for someone like me Without a nine-to-five job or an uni degree To be caught up in the trappings of the industry Show me the locked doors , I'll find another use for the key And you'll see	77.	nine-to-five job (77/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				Steady Job	The regular work and normal time for everyone is nine in the morning to five in the afternoon. This is a variation of the word "steady job" without any feelings or expressions in it, so it is included in the category of stylistic connotation.	T
	78.	uni degree (78/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				A degree from university	Uni is an abbreviation for university usually used by the young people nowadays. Uni degree means a degree from university. This connotation is a variety of words used by young people, there are no feelings or expressions in it, so it is included in the category of stylistic connotation.	T
	79.	trappings of the industry (79/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				Competition in music industry	As we know, the music industry is very tight and always competing with each other to become the best music that can be enjoyed. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because of the variety of words in the competition in the music	T

								industry. There is no feeling or expression from ed sheeran in it.	
	80.	locked doors (80/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				Closed road	When estimating ideas for their music, there is a time when the musician have been overwhelmed and found no ideas at all. Locked doors here have a meaning of a dead end when there is no idea for a musician. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because it is only a variation of words that are commonly used by musicians in representing no ideas in music.	T
	81.	Key (81/STY/VER1/ERASE R)	√				The way	Ed sheeran wants to show that he will still find a way out or an idea to rise in the music industry. The word "key" here means a way out of the problem he faced. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because there are no feelings or expressions of ed sheeran in this lyrics.	T
Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP AF EV		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F

<p>Another one to take the sting away I am happy on my own, so here I'll stay Save your lovin' arms for a rainy day And I'll find comfort in my pain eraser</p>	82.	Sting (82/EXP-AF/CHO1/ERASER)		√			Pain	"Sting" refers to the pain that Ed Sheeran has been going through. In this context the word "sting" belongs to the category of affective expressive connotation, because other word variations of "pain" describe the sadness of ed sheeran before and after becoming a famous musician.	T
	83.	lovin' arms (83/EXP-AF/CHO1/ERASER)		√			affection	In this context, Ed Sheeran hopes that someday there will be someone who can help him forget all his sadness, "Lovin 'arms" means affection from people he loves. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation because there is a feeling of Ed Sheeran contained in it.	T
	84.	rainy day (84/EXP-AF/ERASER)		√			Bad day	As we know, a good and pleasant day is a cloudy sunny day. However, rain is not liked by many people because it interferes with their activities. Therefore, in this context, "rainy day" is another word for "bad day" or a	T

								difficult day. In this connotation there is a feeling of Ed Sheeran in it, which is a feeling of hope that there will be a longing after the bad things he experienced.	
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
I used to think that nothing could be better than touring the world with my songs I chased the pictured perfect life, I think they painted it wrong I think that money is the root of all evil, and fame is hell Relationships, and hearts you fixed, they break as well And ain't nobody wanna see you down in the dumps Because you're living your dream, man, this shit should be fun Please know that I'm not trying to preach like I'm Reverend Run I beg you, don't be	85.	Hell (85/EXP-EV/VER2/ERASER)			√		Painful	Ed Sheeran thought that singing his songs during the world tour was the perfect life, but he was wrong. Fame is something that is tiring / painful. "Hell" here is another variation of the word "painful". As we know, if a famous musician, all of his personal life will be reported in the media, some even made only for content. That's why Ed doesn't like fame and says it like "hell" This connotation is included in the evaluative expressive connotation category, because there is an expression of ed sheeran who values something according to his own judgment	T

<p>disappointed with the man I've become Conversations with my father on the A14 Age twelve telling me I've gotta chase those dreams Now I'm playing for the people, dad, and they know me With my beaten small guitar, wearing the same old jeans Wembley Stadium crowd's two-hundred-and-forty- thou' I may have grown up, but I hope that Damian's proud And to the next generation, inspiration's allowed The world may be filled with hate, but keep erasing it now Somehow</p>	86.	down in the dumps (86/STY/VER2/ERASE R)	√				Fall down	<p>"Down in the dumps" is another variation of the word of fall down and useless. There are times when a musician is at the bottom when his work is not very interesting for others. That's when people don't care about us falling down like useless garbage. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because it is a variation of the word 'fall down', there is no expression or feeling in it. Ed Sheeran only tells, not experiencing it.</p>	T
	87.	Shit (87/EXP- EV/VER2/ERASER)			√		Life	<p>"Shit" here is another variation of the word "Life". The previous lyrics explain that we live is to live our dreams, so this life must be fun. This connotation is included in the evaluative expressive connotation category, because there is an element of judging negatively according to EdSheeran's emotions in expressing the meaning of "Life" with the word "Shit"</p>	T

	88.	two-hundred-and-forty-thou' (88/STY/VER2/ERASE R)	√				Full	When Ed Sheeran held his world tour at Wembley stadium, the place was filled with a sea of people, or in other words, the stadium was full. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because of variations in words without any feelings or expressions contained in it.	T
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2. Data of *Castle on The Hill* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
When I was six years old I broke my leg I was running from my brother and his friends And tasted the sweet perfume of the mountain grass I rolled down I was younger then, take me back to when I Found my heart and broke it here Made friends and lost them	89.	sweet perfume (89/STY/VER1/COTH)	√				The smell of hand rolled cigarettes	This song tells about the memories when Ed Sheeran was a child with his brother and friends. Lots of naughtiness that he did in his childhood. One of them is to feel the hand rolled cigarettes taught by his brother and his friends. "Sweet perfume" in this context is the sweet scent of handmade cigarettes that he tried from his brother. This connotation is included in the	T

through the years And I've not seen the roaring fields in so long, I know I've grown But I can't wait to go home							category of stylistic connotation, because it is only a variation of words without any expression and feeling in them.		
	90.	the mountain grass I rolled down (90/STY/VER1/COTH)	√				Hand rolled cigarettes	“the mountain grass I rolled down” means the hand rolled cigarettes that he and his brother made. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or expression from ed sheeran in it.	T
	91.	my heart (91/EXP- AF/VER1/COTH)		√			Girlfriend	“My heart” in this context means a lover or “girlfriend”. The next word stated that Ed Sheeran found his heart and broke it there, means he found his lover but also had a broke up with her there. This connotation includes affective expressive connotation, because there is a feeling or an expression of sad from what his memories.	T
Bridge	No.	Data	STY	EXP AF EV		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F

<p>One friend left to sell clothes One works down by the coast One had two kids but lives alone One's brother overdosed One's already on his second wife One's just barely getting by But these people raised me And I can't wait to go home</p>	92.	One friend left to sell clothes (92/STY/BRDG/COTH)	√				Having a hard life	Usually people who have a hard times have relatively unstable jobs. Selling clothes is one way to make money which is quite difficult compared to being a businessman or others. "One friend left to sell clothes" here means that one of his friends is having a hard time. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation, because there are no feelings or expressions from Ed Sheeran, only variations of words in telling the situation of his friends.	T
	93.	One works down by the coast (93/STY/BRDG/COTH)	√				Living a hard life	People who work on the coast usually have a hard time. This connotation still has the same meaning as before, which is experiencing life or a difficult period. This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because of variations in words without expression or ed sheeran feelings in them.	T

3. Data of *Dive* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>Oh, maybe I came on too strong Maybe I waited too long Maybe I played my cards wrong Oh, just a little bit wrong Baby I apologize for it</p> <p>I could fall, or I could fly Here in your aeroplane And I could live, I could die Hanging on the words you say</p> <p>And I've been known to give my all And jumping in harder than Ten thousand rocks on the lake</p>	94.	I came on too strong (94/STY/VER1/Dive)	√				optimistic	<p>This song tells the story of Ed Sheeran's love to a woman who doesn't necessarily like her too. This sentence has another meaning, which is optimistic. Whatever happens, the first support for Ed Sheeran is to be optimistic to get the woman he likes.</p> <p>This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation, because there are no feelings or expressions in it, only retelling.</p>	T
	95.	I played my cards wrong (95/STY/VER1/Dive)	√				Having a wrong plan	<p>"Cards" here has the meaning of "plan" to describe Ed Sheeran's plan in approaching the woman he likes.</p> <p>This connotation is included in the category of stylistic connotation because there is no feeling or expression of Ed Sheeran contained in.</p>	T
	96.	Baby			√			Darling/Girlfrie	"Baby" in this context is not a

	(96/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)					nd	literal meaning, but a meaningful call from Ed Sheeran to the woman he likes. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation, because there is an expression of Ed Sheeran that describes the feeling of love for the woman he likes.	
97.	Fall (97/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)		√			Give up	Ed Sheeran describes that he is in the edge of uncertainty, almost giving up for his feeling to the girl he loves. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation, because in singing it, Ed use his sad feeling.	T
98.	Fly (98/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)		√			Hold on	The word “fly” here means hold onto the feeling of Ed Sheeran for loving the girl. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation, there is feeling and expression from Ed Sheeran contained in it.	T
99.	Aeroplane (99/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)		√			relationship	The word “aeroplane” here is not the real meaning, it refers to the relationship of Ed Sheeran with	T

								the girl he love. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation, because there is a love feeling that directly conveyed by Ed Sheeran to describe their relationship.	
100.	Live (100/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)		√				survive	The word "Live" here is almost the same as the word "fly" in the previous lyrics. But here it means to survive in the relationship between Ed Sheeran's love story this connotation includes in affective expressive connotation because it talks directly about Ed Sheeran's feelings and expressions	T
101.	Die (101/EXP- AF/VER1/Dive)		√				Give up	"Die" here is almost the same as the previous lyrics, "Fall". But here it means "giving up" for the relationship. Still the same as before, which is included in the category of affective expressive connotation because Ed Sheeran directly expresses his feelings about his relationship.	T
102.	And jumping in harder than		√				Willing to sacrifice for his	This connotative phrase means that Ed Sheeran would do	T

		Ten thousand rocks on the lake (102/EXP-AF/VER1/Dive)					girlfriend	anything for his lover. This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran puts his feelings in these lyrics.	
Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
So don't call me baby Unless you mean it And don't tell me you need me If you don't believe it So let me know the truth Before I dive right into you	103.	Baby (103/EXP-AF/CHO1/Dive)					Darling/boyfriend	Baby here has the meaning of darling or a term of affection for a lover. In expressing these lyrics, Ed Sheeran expressed his feelings and expressions full of love, so it is included in the category of affective expressive connotation.	T
	104.	Dive (104/EXP-AF/CHO1/Dive)					Love his girlfriend deeper	Dive here means "loving more". Ed Sheeran wants to ask for clarity about his lover's feelings for him before he loves her deeper. This word falls into the category of affective expressive connotation because it describes Ed Sheeran's feelings directly	T
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				

<p>You're a mystery I've travelled the world And there's no other girl like you No one, what's your history? (What's your history?) Do you have a tendency to lead some people on? 'Cause I heard you do, mmm</p>	105.	<p>I've travelled the world (105/STY/VER2/Dive)</p>	√				<p>had have many relationship</p>	<p>Ed Sheeran describes the journey of his love story as traveling the world. This sentence represents that Ed Sheeran has been in relationships with many women he has met. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation category, because only the variations of the word have no feelings from Ed Sheran that are stated directly in it.</p>	T
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4. Data of *Shape of You* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>The club isn't the best place to find a lover So the bar is where I go Me and my friends at the table doing shots Drinking fast and then we talk slow And you come over and start up a conversation with just me And trust me I'll give it a</p>	106.	<p>doing shots (106/STY/VER1/SOY)</p>	√				<p>Drinking a beer</p>	<p>This song tells the story of Ed Sheeran who is trying to find a woman to be a lover at a bar. Bars are places where people can drink liquor and music. "Doing shots" in this context means drinking liquor such as whiskey or something else. Because usually people who drink liquor with a glass and drink it in one sip. This connotation falls into the</p>	T

chance now Take my hand, stop, put Van the Man on the jukebox And then we start to dance, and now I'm singing like								category of stylistic connotation, because it is only a variety of words that are usually used by young people to say something with variation word.	
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
One week in we let the story begin We're going out on our first date You and me are thrifty, so go all you can eat Fill up your bag and I fill up a plate We talk for hours and hours about the sweet and the sour And how your family is doing okay Leave and get in a taxi, then kiss in the backseat Tell the driver make the radio play, and I'm singing like	107.	sweet and the sour (107/STY/VER2/SOY)	√				Happy and sad story in their lives (happy and sad)	In this part, Ed Sheeran describes his relationship with the woman he met at the bar. There are many things they tell each other about the good and the bad in their lives. “Sweet” refers to the goodness in their life, “Sour” refers to the bad thing that happens in their life. This connotation falls into the category of stylistic connotation, because there are only variations of other words regarding whether something is good or bad in life, there is no direct feeling or expression from Ed Sheeran in these lyrics.	T

5. Data of *Perfect* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I found a love for me Oh darling, just dive right in and follow my lead Well, I found a girl, beautiful and sweet Oh, I never knew you were the someone waiting for me 'Cause we were just kids when we fell in love Not knowing what it was I will not give you up this time</p>	108.	dive right in (108/STY/VER1/Perfect)	√				Fall in love	This song tells about Ed Sheeran's admiration for his lover who is considered perfect. "Dive" here means fall in love. In the previous lyrics, Ed Sheeran said that he had found someone who he considered as his true love. Ed Sheeran wanted her to fall in love with Ed Sheeran as much as he loved her.	T
	109.	And in your eyes, you're holding mine (109/EXP-AF/VER1/Perfect)		√			Taking care of each other	The previous lyrics explain that they belong to each other, and "And in your eyes, you're holding mine" means taking care of each other. "Eyes" and "holding" are other words for guarding. This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran directly expresses his feelings and expressions of love for his lover.	T
Chorus 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP	ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F	

				AF	EV				
Baby , I'm dancing in the dark with you between my arms Barefoot on the grass, listening to our favourite song When you said you looked a mess, I whispered underneath my breath	110.	Baby (110/EXP- AF/CHO1/Perfect)		√			Darling	"Baby" here means darling or a call of affection for the lover. This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran's feelings and expressions of love are said to be direct to his lover.	T
Chorus 3	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Baby, I'm dancing in the dark, with you between my arms Barefoot on the grass, listening to our favorite song I have faith in what I see Now I know I have met an angel in person And she looks perfect I don't deserve this You look perfect tonight	111.	an angel (111/EXP-EV/CHO3)			√		A beautiful girl	An angel is always described as the most perfect and the most beautiful creature. Here, Ed Sheeran describes his lover in something perfectly perfect, like Angel. In this context, Ed Sheeran is giving the judgemental of Angel toward his lover. This connotation includes in category of evaluative expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran expresses his feelings and expressions of love directly with judgement	T

6. Data of *Galway Girl* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I met her on Grafton street right outside of the bar She shared a cigarette with me while her brother played the guitar She asked me what does it mean, the Gaelic ink on your arm? Said it was one of my friend's songs, do you want to drink on? She took Jamie as a chaser, Jack for the fun She got Arthur on the table with Johnny riding a shotgun Chatted some more, one more drink at the bar Then put Van on the jukebox, got up to dance</p>	112.	<p>She took Jamie as a chaser, Jack for the fun (112/STY/VER1/GG)</p>	√				Whiskey	<p>Galway Girl song tells about the meeting of Ed Sheeran with a girl who is a member of a singing group on the street. Jamie and Jack are not a name of person, but one of the most famous liquor brands at that time. Because only variations of words are used by young people, this connotation falls into the category of stylistic connotation</p>	T

7. Data of *Happier* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Sat in the corner of the room Everything's reminding me of you Nursing an empty bottle and telling myself You're happier, aren't you?	113.	an empty bottle (113/EXP- AF/VER2/Happier)		√			Heart	This song tells about Ed Sheeran who just broke up with his girlfriend. But not long after, he saw his ex girlfriend with another man. In Verse 2, it tells the story that Ed Sheeran still loves his ex girlfriend. He thought back to the place where he could remember his ex girlfriend. "An empty bottle" describes Ed Sheeran's empty heart because he doesn't have a lover. This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran expresses himself that he is sad that his relationship ends.	T

8. Data of *New Man* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
I heard he spent five hundred pounds on jeans Goes to the gym at least six times a week Wears boat shoes with no socks on his feet And I hear he's on a new diet and watches what he eats He's got his eyebrows plucked and his arsehole bleached Owns every single Ministry CD Tribal tattoos and he don't know what it means But I heard he makes you happy, so that's fine by me But still, I'm just keepin' it real Still lookin' at your Instagram and I'll be creepin' a lil'	114.	if you were Lois Lane, I wasn't Superman (114/ASC/VER1/NM)				√	soulmate (Symbolic Meanings)	This song tells about Ed Sheeran's ex-lover who has a new lover. Her boyfriend is said to be more powerful than Ed Sheeran. Ed Sheeran just wanted to remind his ex girlfriend's memories with him. He said that if his girlfriend was Lois Lane, Ed Sheeran would not be Superman. Lois Lane's and Superman's connotations are included in the category of associative connotation - symbolic meanings. Lois Lane and Superman are a couple. Lois Lane is just an ordinary person, whereas Superman is a hero. In this case Ed Sheeran describes himself when he was dating his ex girlfriend, he was not a superman who could give everything to his lover, but just an ordinary man who tried to be loved. Unlike his	T

I'll be tryin' not to double tap, from way back 'Cause I know that's where the trouble's at Let me remind you of the days when You used to hold my hand And when we sipped champagne out of cider cans I guess if you were Lois Lane, I wasn't Superman Just a young boy tryin' to be loved So let me give it to ya								current girlfriend, who did everything more than Ed Sheeran	
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Your new man rents a house in the 'burb And wears a man bag on his shoulder, but I call it a purse Every year, he goes to Málaga with all the fellas Drinks beer, but has a six pack, I'm kinda jealous He wears sunglasses	115.	Now you're eatin' kale , hittin' the gym Keepin' up with Kylie and Kim (115/ASC/VER2/NM)				√	Signifier-signified	In this verse, Ed Sheeran begins to feel that his ex-girlfriend is starting to look like a normal girl, "eating kale, hitting the gym, keeping up with Kylie and Kim". Kale is another word for diet, one of the trends made popular by Kylie Jenner. Hitting the gym means she really cares about and	T

<p>indoors, in winter, at nighttime And every time a rap song comes on, he makes a gang sign Says "Chune, bwoydem light up the room!" But enough about him, girl, let's talk about you You were the type of girl who sat beside the water readin' Eatin' a packet of crisps, but you will never find you cheatin' Now you're eatin' kale, hittin' the gym Keepin' up with Kylie and Kim In the back of the club, kissin' a boy that ain't him Okay, you need to be alone And if you wanna talk about it, you can call my phone I just thought I would tell you, 'cause you oughta know</p>								<p>takes care of her body. Keeping up with Kylie and Kim means that she follows Kylie Jenner and the Kadarshian trends like any other woman. This connotation is included in the category associative connotation - signifier-signified.</p>	
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9. Data of *Hearts Don't Break Around Here* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>She is the sweetest thing that I know Should see the way she holds me when the lights go low Shakes my soul like a pothole every time Took my heart upon a one way trip Guess she went wandering off with it And unlike most women I know This one will bring it back whole Daisies, daisies perched upon your forehead Oh my baby, lately I know</p>	116.	Sweetest thing (116/EXP- EV/VER1/HDBAH)			√		The cutest ex-girlfriend	This song tells about Ed Sheeran's beautiful love story. His lover is described as a very pleasant, beautiful, and sweet figure. The "sweetest thing" here describes that his lover is very sweet and has a pretty face. This connotation falls into the category of evaluative expressive connotation because there is a direct feeling expressed by Ed Sheeran showing judgemental to the ex girlfrien,	T
	117.	Shakes my soul like a pothole (117/EXP- AF/VER1/HDBAH)		√		Jittery feeling	"Shakes my soul like a pothole" means jittery feeling when Ed Sheeran's girlfriend treat him romantically. This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation because there is a feeling that is described directly by Ed Sheeran about his girlfriend, and the feeling that affect him	T	

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>She is the river flow in Orwell And tin wind chimes used for doorbells Fields and trees and her smell fill my lungs Spend my summertime beside her And the rest of the year, the same She is the flint that sparks the lighter And the fuel that will hold the flame, oh Roses, roses laid upon your bed spread, oh my All this, all this I know</p>	118.	<p>She is the river flow in Orwell And tin wind chimes used for doorbells (118/STY/VER2/HDBAH)</p>	√				Neighbour	<p>Ed explain about this lyrics in an interview with Zane Lowe He said “I loved a hometown girl. She’s from the same school as me, and we’re from the same area. The river that flows through the whole of Suffolk is the River Orwell, and no ones there has dorrbells. If there is something tinkle, it makes people come out.” “She is the river flow in Orwell And tin wind chimes used for doorbells” refers to the word “neighbour”. it means that Ed Sheeran is falling in love with his neighbour. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation, because just variation of word “neighbour”, there is no affecting feelings or expression of Ed Sheeran contained directly.</p>	T
	119.	<p>the flint that sparks the lighter And the fuel that will</p>						<p>Ed portrays himself as a “lighter”, and his girlfriend as a “flint”. His girlfriend is able to spark him up.</p>	T

		hold the flame (119/EXP- EV/VER2/HDBAH)			√			He also describes his girlfriend as a fuel that hold the flame. Flame means their relationship. If there are no fuel and flnt that spark the lighter, there is no a good flame. These connotation includes in evaluative expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran shows his feeling and expression of judging someone	
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10. Data of *What Do I Know?* Lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Ain't got a soapbox I can stand upon But God gave me a stage, a guitar and a song My daddy told me, "Son, don't you get involved in Politics, religions, other peoples' quarrels" I'll paint the picture, let	120.	I'll paint the picture, let me set the scene (120/STY/VER1/WDIK)	√				Prove his job	This song tells about a good job not only proven by wearing a suit or talking on the pulpit and being watched by many people. Playing music and singing should also be appreciated, and music can bring everyone together. "Ill paint the picture, let me set the scene" means that Ed Sheeran will prove that his job is also good	T

<p>me set the scene I know when I have children they will know what it means And I pass on these things my family's given to me Just love, and understanding positivity</p>							<p>enough. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation. It is just another variation of word that usually used by the young people. There is no affection and expression show in this lyrics.</p>		
Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
<p>The revolution's coming, it's a minute away I saw people marching in the streets today You know we are made up of love and hate But both of them are balanced on a razor blade I'll paint the picture, let me set the scene I know, I'm all for people following their dreams Just re-remember life is more than fittin' in your jeans It's love and understanding positivity</p>	121.	fittin' in your jeans (121/VER2/WDIK)	√				<p>Simple/easy thing</p> <p>Usually when people choose their favorite jeans it will be very easy to try and choose it. Here, "fittin" in your jeans "is the connotation of the word "easy". The previous lyrics explained that life is more than just trying on the jeans. It means that life is not as exciting as trying on the jeans. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation because there are only variations of words used by young people, there are no affections or feelings and expressions of Ed Sheeran in this context.</p>	T	

11. Data of *How Would You Feel* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>You are the one, girl And you know that it's true I'm feeling younger Every time that I'm alone with you We were sitting in a parked car Stealing kisses in a front yard We got questions we should not ask, but</p>	122.	<p>feeling younger (122/EXP- AF/VER1/HWYF)</p>					<p>Happy</p>	<p>This song tells about Ed Sheeran's happy memories with his girlfriend.</p> <p>“Feeling younger” means feeling happy when Ed Sheeran spent his time with his girlfriend. Usually those who have a young age are more enthusiastic and feel happy than those who are older. Therefore, "feeling younger" here represents a happy feeling.</p> <p>This connotation includes in affective expressive connotation. Ed Sheeran show his expression and happy feeling directly in this context.</p>	T

12. Data of *Supermarker Flowers* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				

<p>I took the supermarket flowers from the windowsill I threw the day old tea from the cup Packed up the photo album Matthew had made Memories of a life that's been loved Took the get well soon cards and stuffed animals Poured the old ginger beer down the sink Dad always told me, "Don't you cry when you're down" But mum, there's a tear every time that I blink Oh, I'm in pieces, it's tearing me up, but I know A heart that's broke is a heart that's been loved</p>	123.	I'm in pieces (123/EXP-AF/VER1/SMF)		√			Sad	<p>This supermarket flowers song tells about memories with his dead grandmother. In this song, Ed Sheeran uses his mother's point of view.</p> <p>"I'm in pieces" means expression of sadness. The previous lyric explains that "there's a tear everytime that I blink" mean sadness too.</p> <p>This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation, because Ed Sheeran shows expressions and feelings of sadness with the previous word tears, and the word "pieces" which means sad.</p>	T
	124.	Tearing me up (124/EXP-AF/VER1/SMF)		√			Hurt	<p>"Tearing me up" here means "hurt". "Tearing" in the literal meaning is to make one large part into smaller pieces.</p> <p>This connotation is still the same as the previous one because of one context, namely affective expressive connotation, because</p>	T

CHORUS 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
So I'll sing Hallelujah You were an angel in the shape of my mum When I fell down you'd be there holding me up Spread your wings as you go When God takes you back He'll say, "Hallelujah, you're home"	125.	Go (125/EXP- AF/CHO1/SMF)		√			Die	The word "go" in literal meaning means going somewhere, but in this context, "go" means "die". The next lyrics explain that when the God takes Ed Sheeran's grandmother, He'll say "you're home". It proves that Ed's grandmother is died. This connotation falls into the affective expressive connotation category, because Ed Sheeran shows his expression of Sadness when saying "go" for his grandmother as another word for die.	T

13. Data of *Barcelona* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Well get up, up on the dancefloor tonight I've got two left feet and a bottle of red wine Making me feel like the beat	126.	Get lost in the rhythm (126/STY/VER1/Barcelo na)	√				Enjoy the dance	This song tells about the streets of Barcelona which are very famous for their romance. Ed Sheeran imagines himself and his girlfriend dancing on the	T

<p>and the bassline Are in my blood, both hands up on her waistline Get on up, baby, dance to the rhythm of the music Don't care what the DJ chooses Get lost in the rhythm of me Place don't close until we wanna leave it</p>								<p>streets of Barcelona. "Get lost in the rhythm of me" means enjoying the dance with Ed Sheeran. The previous lyrics explained that Ed Sheeran invited his girlfriend to stand up and dance regardless of the song. This connotation falls into the stylistic connotation category, because there is no direct expression or feeling of affection from Ed Sheeran. Just a variation on the word used by young people.</p>	
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14. Data of *Bibia Be Ye Ye* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				

<p>I remember less and less and mostly things that I regret In my phone are several texts, from girls I've never met And in the pocket of my jeans are only coins and broken dreams My heart is breaking at the seams and I'm coming apart now Now things are looking up, I'll find my shoes right next to the oak tree And I'll get a bus straight into town and spend the afternoon Looking around for the things that I left on the ground And say you're with me, tomorrow's a brand new day</p>	127.	<p>And in the pocket of my jeans are only coins and broken dreams (127/STY/VER2/BBYY)</p>	√				<p>Having no money and no intention</p>	<p>This song is an uplifting song and tells of how something will be fine and beautiful in its time.</p> <p>The word "and in the pocket of my jeans are only coins and broken dreams" means that Ed Sheeran has nothing. Only coins and dreams are shattered.</p> <p>This connotation falls into the stylistic connotation category because it is only a variation of the word and there is no feeling or expression from Ed Sheeran in this context.</p>	T
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15. Data of *Nancy Mulligan* lyrics

Verse 2	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
Well, I met her at Guy's in the second World War And she was working on a soldier's ward Never had I seen such beauty before The moment that I saw her Nancy was my yellow rose And we got married wearing borrowed clothes We got eight children, now growing old Five sons and three daughters	128.	Yellow rose (128/EXP- AF/VER2/NMG)		√			bestfriend	<p>This song tells about the love story of Ed Sheeran's grandfather named William Sheeran. This song is also sung from the grandfather's perspective. The yellow rose is a symbol of feeling happy. The yellow color itself is associated with the sun, which brings warmth. Generally, yellow roses give the impression of a strong sense of between and are usually used to express friendship.</p> <p>In this song, Ed uses yellow roses as a metaphor to describe the strong friendship feeling between his grandfather William Sheeran and Nancy Mulligan.</p> <p>This connotation is included in the category of affective expressive connotation, because there are feelings and expressions contained in this context, namely strong friendship.</p>	T

Verse 3	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>From her snow white streak in her jet black hair Over sixty years I've been loving her Now we're sat by the fire in our old armchairs You know Nancy, I adore ya From a farm boy born near Belfast town I never worried about the king and crown 'Cause I found my heart upon the southern ground There's no difference, I assure ya</p>	129.	sat by the fire in our old armchairs (129/STY/VER3/NMG)	√				Old	The previous lyric explained that Ed Sheeran's grandfather has been loving his wife (Nancy Mulligan) for over sixty years. It means that they are now old. Sat in the armchairs near to the fire means that they have nothing to do than enjoying their old time. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because there is no feeling that shows when deliver this message.	T
	130.	king and crown (130/STY/VER3/NMG)	√				The problems	"King and crown" refers to problems. There was guerrilla violence between Protestant Northern Irish loyalists - who wanted to remain in the United Kingdom - and Catholic nationalists - who wanted to rejoin the Republic of Ireland. Even though William and Nancy come from different parts, they do not care about the conflicts	T

								surround them, William is happy to be with the woman he loves. This connotation is included in the stylistic connotation category, because it is only a variation of words without showing Ed Sheeran's direct feelings and expressions.	
131.	I found my heart upon the southern ground (131/STY/VER3/NMG)	√				Another part of place	<p>The point of view in this song is William Sheeran, Ed Sheeran's grandfather, then the time of the story in this song is in the past. It is said that when William Sheeran met Nancy Mulligan there was a conflict between the two kingdoms. But William Sheeran did not care, because Nancy did not come from two places where there was a conflict.</p> <p>I found my heart is the connotation that William Sheeran has found love, namely Nancy Mulligan. The Southern ground represents another place far from</p>	T	

								<p>conflict. Nancy Mulligan is not from an area where there is conflict, so William Sheeran doesn't worry about the relationship they are in and what will happen to them later. This connotation includes in stylistic connotation because it is just a variation of word, there is no feeling or expression mention directly</p>	
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16. Data of *Save Myself* lyrics

Verse 1	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>I gave all my oxygen to people that could breathe I gave away my money and now we don't even speak I drove miles and miles, but would you do the same for me? Oh, honestly? Offered off my shoulder just for you to cry upon Gave you constant shelter and a bed to keep you warm They gave me the heartache</p>	132.	<p>I gave all my oxygen to people that could breathe (132/EXP-AF/VER1/SVM)</p>		√			<p>Help for people around</p>	<p>This song tells that before we care for others, we should care more about ourselves first. Because not everyone treats us well even though we do good to others.</p> <p>"Oxygen" in this context means the help or kindness Ed Sheeran gives to others. Meanwhile, "people that could breathe" means other people who need help from Ed Sheeran, even though they can still handle it themselves, in other</p>	T

and in return I gave a song It goes on and on							words, they only use Ed Sheeran. This connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation, because there is an expression / feeling from Ed Sheeran that is contained therein, namely an expression of sadness.	
	133.	I drove miles and miles (133/EXP- AF/VER1/SVM)		√			sacrifice This sentence has the meaning of the sacrifice Ed Sheeran has made for others. Ed Sheeran is willing to do more to help others. The lyrics go on to explain that the other people he helped did not treat well the way Ed Sheeran did. This connotation has a tone that is still the same as before, namely there are expressions and feelings of sadness shown by Ed Sheeran, so this connotation falls into the category of affective expressive connotation.	T
	134.	Song (134/EXP- AF/VER1/SVM)		√			goodness "Song" in this context means goodness as Ed Sheeran did for his friends. The previous lyrics explained that other people /	T

								friends hurt him, but Ed Sheeran didn't get back at their bad deeds. Ed responded in kindness. This connotation is still the same as before, included in the affective expressive conversation category, because there are Ed Sheeran's sad expressions and feelings contained in it.	
Verse 3	No.	Data	STY	EXP		ASC	Meaning	Context/Argument	T/F
				AF	EV				
<p>But if I don't Then I'll go back To where I'm rescuing a stranger Just because they needed saving just like that Oh, I'm here again Between the devil and the danger But I guess it's just my nature My dad was wrong 'Cause I'm not like my mum</p>	135.	Devil (135/EXP- EV/VER3/SVM)			√		Bad personality	In the previous lyrics it is explained that Ed is in a position of uncertainty whether he should help others or not. Remembering that his good deeds are never appreciated. The word "devil" here represents a bad character (not wanting to help others). This connotation falls into the evaluative expressive connotation category. There is an element of judgment from Ed Sheeran who judges bad deeds with the word "devil"	T