

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, significance of the study and previous study.

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

Language is used to express our emotion and to communicate with one and another. People usually use language to express their feelings, thoughts and experiences and also to write things like assignments, letters or poems even lyric for a song. Song lyrics have various in terms of meaning in the text. Lyrics are set to a poetic text reflecting the individual journey or cultural observations of the songwriter (Murphy, 1996, p.6). Through the lyrics that songwriter can express their stories in the form of poetry in a lyric. Commonly, the reader has different interpretation to understand the meaning of the song lyrics. Ewer in *secretofsongwriting.com* (2015) stated that it is normal that we have thoughts, feelings and opinions about something that we want to turn into lyrics. In any song lyrics that the writer can be written as an expression in people's mind or what people's feel that describe in song lyrics as a literary works. The songwriter put the ideas in some lyrics consist of the environment condition, social life, politics, religion, romance and so on. Pattison (2012, p.123) states that the language of a lyric can be easier to understand and more straightforward. Actually the words of lyric make the readers easy to understanding the meanings or messages in a lyric. In addition, Eckstein (2010, p.23) stated that lyrics are not

poetry, and it requires another set of analytical tools that is commonly applied to poetry. There are characteristic of a message of lyrics, so that has special methods in interpreting the important message in the lyrics. In literature, song has an art value that a lot of meanings that can inspire listeners. To enjoy a song, people can do what other people do, yet to know the message or meaning in the lyrics, people need to have a capability to analyze the lyrics what the other people do. In other words, song lyric is one of literature that is interesting to analyze. The lyrics are sometimes express through figurative language.

Figurative language is the language contained figure of speech that has more than one meaning and created by the creative imagination. Figurative language represents as a way of saying something other than ordinary way (Perrine, 1977, p.61). In the figure of speech, the writer can emphasize words and make it beautiful. Furthermore, Figurative language can be found in daily communication and literary works such as poetry, drama, song and movie (Jamaluddin, 2015). The writer can be express through some works and also it found in other literary works like in song lyrics by figure of speech. According to Warinner (in Tarigan, 1985, p.179), language is not obvious as it seems. At certain case, language use imagination to get another meaning. Thus, the writer should understand it for the reader when make the lyric and they have to think more detail and focus to get the meaning by using figurative language. Figurative language consists of elements, there are metaphor, simile, personification, paradox, hyperbole, apostrophe and metonymy (Kennedy, 1983, p.481). There are elements to describe a words of text or lyric in a literal ways and makes

comparison to distinguish the one meaning with other different meanings. In other words, the way of figurative language works is necessary for a positive appreciation of works and literature because it used to describe into people culture and life. One of the musician or song writers who use figurative language in his lyrics is Ed Sheeran.

Musicians create their songs with lyrics to make their songs more attractive for the listeners. Song is an artwork contained with messages that delivered by the writer or the composer to the listener or the viewer (Blade, 1996, p. 12). Just like other literary works, song lyrics has style of language for entertain the reader. Leech and Short (2007, p.11) define stylistics as the study of style. It means, stylistic is one of method that can help people reveal the implied meaning to other in literary works. Therefore, people can interpret the meaning of the text in literary works. There are some literary works that cannot be interpreted in literary way. So, the writers are likely to use figure of speech to attract the readers. The main purpose of studying the stylistic is to explore the meanings and understand the linguistic features of the text what we want to write. They are used in literature works to get certain effects in expressing the idea using stylistic. The writer uses stylistic analysis or style language to get artistic patterns that are used purposely.

The writer chooses figurative language to investigate kinds of figurative language used in Ed Sheeran's songs. Today, Edward Christopher or as people known as Ed Sheeran, he is a singer, songwriter and record producer. In 2015, Sheeran won the Brit Award for British Male Solo and British Break through Act in 2012. He is well known by the talent that he has in composing his song lyrics

and especially singing. According to BBC, Ed Sheeran is a genuine superstar who success sells his second masterpiece album which he named it 'X' and make him become one of the top singers in 2015.

Moreover, the 'X' album is being his best project that he had done. It was an international success in its first week on sale, being the top two in twelve countries, topping both the UK Albums Chart and the US Billboard 200, produced four top 20 Hot 100 hits and has gone platinum and reaching the top 5 in eleven other countries and also won the British Award Album of the Year. Three major songs of this album bring into worldwide successes and being on the *Billboard* Hot 100. In 2014, Ed Sheeran has been named iTunes biggest selling artist when his X album got at the top list of Apple's end in the UK and Ireland.

The writer chooses 'X' album of Ed Sheeran because the album won the British Award Album of the Year and many achievements of this album in 2015. The songs in Ed Sheeran's X album contained figurative language in order to attract the listeners. The writer interests in Ed Sheeran's language style in his song lyrics. His inspiration is from his own and others' experiences which attract people to listen to his song.

## **1.2 Research questions**

To conduct the research, the writer formulated the following research questions:

- What figurative language found in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics?

- What are the hidden meanings of figurative language of Ed Sheeran's song lyrics?

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

Based on the previous questions, the purposes of the study are:

- To find out the kinds of figurative language in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics.
- To analyze the hidden meaning in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics.

### **1.4 Scope of the study**

The limitation of this study will be based on words, phrases and sentences that contained figurative language in 8 songs lyrics of Ed Sheeran's X album.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

This study is expected to enrich the writer's and English Department student's knowledge about figurative language that exist in Ed Sheeran's X album song lyrics. This is also expected to broaden the horizon in certain terms on English dealing with literary works especially in song lyrics.

### **1.6 Previous Study**

The title of the previous study about figurative language is "The Use of Simile in William Golding's Novel Lord of the Flies" by Mahcene Sabiha (2013). It analyzes the use of simile in Lord of The Flies novel. The result of the previous study is the author uses simile to find out the meaning and to describe characters, their actions, their emotions, and also to describe places in order to develop the plot of the novel. The writer analyzes the figurative language not only one kind of

it. It has similar approach which is stylistic. This study wants to find out the kinds of the figurative language and to reveal the implied meaning in the song lyrics yet the previous study focused on the simile which helped to describe the characters, plot and places in the novel.

Simpson (2004: 2) in Anna Maria (2015) “Stylistic Features of Neil Gaiman’s Books for Children” states that stylistic is as a method of textual interpretation in primacy of place that is assigned to language. Stylistic has various forms, patterns and levels which constitute linguistic structure in language were an important index of function of the text that would turn as a gateway to its interpretation or idea. In her study aims to find and elaborate the use of stylistic features applied in two of Neil Gaiman’s major books by using Leech and Short theory for children and to find the writing style of Neil Gaiman between “Coraline” and “Graveyard Book”. The author found that in lexical feature category, Noun and Adjective took the most significant parts in revealing Gaiman’s writing style.

The last previous study entitled “Feminist Stylistic in Maya Angelou’s Poems” by Ms. Melisa Indriani (2015). This study focuses on how gender is handled in both literary and non-literary texts. The writer uses qualitative method and using feminist stylistic as an approach by applying Sara Mills theory. The data source of the study is Maya Angelou’s Poems and the data are taken from the words, phrases, and Discourses. The result of the study, the poem portrays women in positive image such as strong, confident, hard worker and also proud of herself. The poems reflect gender equality.

These previous studies have the similar aspects that they study about figurative language dan stylistic. The first previous study about analyzing the use of simile in Lord of The Flies novel, second previous study about the use of stylistic features applied in two of Neil Gaiman's major books and third previous study about how gender is handled in both literary and non-literary texts in Feminist Stylistic in Maya Angelou's Poems. Despite there's similarities but this research is different because it has different data source that is Ed Sheeran's X album and different theory between the first and third of previous study. Beside this research aims to find out the kind of figurative language and to analyze the hidden meaning in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics because it contains a lot of figurative language in the song lyrics. The data of the study will be based on words, phrases and sentences that contained in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. In other words, this album has not been yet discussed among English Department student and Ed Sheeran also got achievements by receiving awards in 2015 and the song lyrics contained the hidden meaning that makes the song outstanding beautiful. Based on the criteria above the writer interested using this album as the source of data for the research.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter aims to review what experts say about related topics of present study. This chapter contains theory of stylistics, figurative language, meaning, music, lyric poetry, biography of Ed Sheeran, X Album, and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1 Stylistics**

Style is a way in which the language is used in a given context, purpose, etc (Leech & Short, 2007, p. 9). Style can also refer to the author's identity in expressing their thought through the literary works in texts. Style can also be defined as the linguistic characteristic of a particular text (Leech & Short, 2007, p. 11).

Leech and Short defined stylistics as the linguistic study of language style (Leech and Short, p. 11). Why, what, and How are the three main questions in stylistics. The main questions are used in order to find out the writer's intention in using particular language style in their works.

Stylistics can be defined as typical linguistic expression. It means that people express their thought with various styles of languages (Verdonk, 2002, p. 3). The aim of stylistics is to explain the relation between language and artistic function (Leech & Short, 2007, p. 11). The intended meanings of writers in their works can be delivered to the readers by using the forms and patterns. According to Leech & Short, there are four stylistics categories: lexical categories,



grammatical categories, figures of speech, and cohesion and context. In stylistic there are features to define the content in a text that created by the writers.

### **2.1.1. Lexical categories**

Lexical stylistics deals with the style that concern with the choice of words. People can see the analysis of lexical stylistics from the writer's choice of words such as vocabularies as simple or complex words, general term or specific term, the emotive and association of words with other emotions or idioms, or the choice of word class (noun, verb, adverb and adjective). Therefore, lexical categories in here are used to find out how choice of words involve various types of meaning that used by the writers in their works (Leech & Short, 2007, p. 61-62).

### **2.1.2. Grammatical categories**

Grammatical in stylistics can be noticed at the composition of the sentence by using whether sentence types or sentence complexity, also the use of clause types and structure, the use noun phrases, verb phrases, and other phrases types, the use of word classes, and the use of any general types of grammatical construction (Leech & Short, p. 62-63).

### **2.1.3. Figure of speech**

The analysis of figure of speech in stylistics can be seen through the choice and meaning of using figure of speech. Generally, people use

communication through language code for formal patterning rules or error from the linguistic codes. Figure of speech (schemes and tropes) are categories that often used. (Leech & Short, p. 63-64). In the figure of speech, the writer can emphasize words and make it beautiful. Furthermore, Figurative language can be found in daily communication and literary works such as poetry, drama, song and movie (Jamaluddin, 2015).

#### **2.1.4. Kinds of Figurative Language**

Figurative language consists of three parts. The first part is, simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche and metonymy. The second part consists of symbol and allegory while the last part consists of paradox, overstatement or hyperbole, understatement, and irony (Perrine, 1988).

#### **2.1.5. Cohesion and context**

The analysis of cohesion can be seen through the ways of the sentences on text are linked to each other. Meanwhile the analysis of context can be seen through the relation of the text with the social discourse presupposing between its participant (writer and reader; character and character, etc) and the real world (Leech & Short, p. 64).

Based on Enkvist (1978) there are difference among two types of semantic connection which is (1) connection through cohesion in the surface level and (2) connection through coherence in the top level. In the other words, cohesion and coherence do not link each other. It is possible that a text can be cohesive but not

coherent and vice versa and also possible that a text is both cohesive and coherent.

This some examples:

(1) Have you met Virasuda Sribayak? *She* was here yesterday.

There are two sentences in this line are connected through the pronoun *she* and there is also a semantic link between cohesive and coherent elements.

(2) Liverpool shot a goal. The whistle blew.

In this sentence, there are no cohesive but it is coherent elements. Meanwhile, it is coherent without being cohesive.

(3) My grandfather died. I shall see *him* tomorrow.

It is cohesive but not coherent. It contains the cohesive element *him* but it is not correctly suitable.

Everyone can express their feeling with their own style and by studying stylistics the writer knows about the writer's language style in his or her writing, such as the lyrics in Ed Sheeran's songs using stylistics approach which is used to deliver the message is figurative language.

## 2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is a language using figures of speech that cannot be taken literally (Perrine, 2012, p. 565). Figurative language contains a language that has less or more meaning from the literal meaning, the opposite of the literal meaning and something other than the literal meaning. Figure of speech is a way of saying something not in literal meaning (Perrine, p. 565). In general, figurative language is a language which doesn't mean what it says or a language that

contains hidden meaning. There are many literary works such as poetry, short story, and song that using figurative language. Even though figurative language usually can be seen in novel and poems, people can also analyze it in other literary works such as song which is an artwork contained messages with a melody that meant to be delivered by the writer or the composer to the listener. The lyrics usually represent the meaning or the message behind the song.

The purpose of using figurative language is to attract someone's attention and makes the writer's sentences more beautiful and attractive. Figurative language is also used to give some pleasure in readers' imagination. Furthermore, figurative language is used to wake the readers' feeling or emotions in reading and understanding the words. Thus, figurative language plays the important role for the authors or writers in their works.

### **2.2.1. Simile**

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that absolutely different. Simile is the explicit comparison of two things, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resemble or seems (Perrine, 2012, p.61). Here the example of simile from Shakespeare:

How **like** a winter hath my absence been?

- By using simile, Shakespeare expresses the warm less of love when he is far from his lover. He compares the absence of his lover with the winter season, when there is only frozen and darkness day.

### **2.2.2. Metaphor**

Defining a metaphor more difficult than a simile, perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. This comparison holds merely in the world of imagination.

Perrine (2012:61) states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of them are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as than, similar to, resemble or seems, while in metaphor the comparison is implied the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term.

Here the example of metaphor from Robert Herrick.

#### **You are a tulip seen today**

- In this stanza, the poet compares his lover with tulip flower that is known, this flower is beautiful but also has a short life.

### **2.2.3. Personification**

Personification is the figurative language that is giving the attribute of human beings to animal, an object or a concept. It is sub type of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. (Perrine, 2012, p. 64).

Example:

#### **Flame ate the house**

- In here, flame is placed as human being and acted eats. All of us understand that this activity works for people or animal, but in this sentence the image of flame is presented as the human being. So in here, giving an attribute to an object.

#### 2.2.4. Apostrophe

Apostrophe defined as addressing someone absent or something non-human as if it was a live and present and could reply to what is being said (Perrine, 2012, p.65).

Apostrophe is also a form of personification in which non-human or inanimate thing is directly addressed as if it were human or animate.

Example of apostrophe from Edmund Spenser:

Sweet Thames! **Run softly till I end my song.**

- The line above, the poet greets Thames River in London to flow gently until he finishes his song.

#### 2.2.5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. (Perrine, 2012, p.67). This is the example of Synecdoche from Shakespeare:

Unpleasing to a **married ear!**

- In this poem, the poet uses synecdoche in 'a married ear'. Ear, a part of body in here represents a man.

### 2.2.6. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant (Perrine, 2012, p.67). It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with.

Example from Teacher Jun:

**He is addicted to the bottle.**

- It is another way of saying that he drinks too much whiskey, so it is called using metonymy.

### 2.2.7. Symbol

Symbol is defined as something that means more than what it is (Perrine, 2012, p.81). Symbol maybe best understood as an implied metaphor. This example in Perrine (2012, p.82):

You cannot teach an **old dog** new trick.

- In here, not only talking about dog itself, but about living creatures of any species and therefore speaking symbolically. An old dog can be understood as old man that in his aged he cannot think likes he was young.

### 2.2.8. Allegory

Allegory is narrative or description that has meaning beneath the surface one (Perrine, 2012, p.88). Allegory is description that has another meaning. The meaning beneath is different from its description.

Example from Stephen Crane:

He **trew a pine cones at a jovial squirrel** and he ran with **chattering fear**.

- The above sentence is allegory because the meaning in the sentence is definitely different from its description. Based on the context, the sentence means a man does not feel guilty as leaving his regiment to get his own salvation. He thinks that his act is wise and true things. Moreover, as he sees a squirrel save itself, he thinks that everything in nature operates upon the principle of self-preservation.

### 2.2.9. Paradox

Perrine (2012, p. 604) stated that paradox as a figure of speech is a contradiction statement that is somehow true. At first, people will find that a sentence contains paradox seemed impossible, but if they look thoroughly the sentence, the sentence is actually possible and not strange at all.

For example, John Donne:

And **death shall be no more; death thou salt die**

- For the poet, death will not exist again, because death will die, and the poet has slept and will wake up forever, then there will be no more death and the death has passed by.

### 2.2.10. Overstatement / Hyperbole

Perrine (2012, p.605) stated that hyperbole is just simply exaggeration. Exaggeration is used as emphasis; it means that exaggeration is use to emphasize a quality of some poetic.

For example, from Shakespeare:

Why man, if **the river were dry**

I am able to fill it with tears



- Hyperbole is used by the poet overloaded. The poet says that when the river is less of water, he will fill it with his tears. We know that impossible that the tears can fill the river.

### **2.2.11. Understatement**

Perrine (2012, p. 606) said that understatement is saying less than one means. Understatement is the opposite of hyperbole, instead of exaggerate things or say things in not ordinary way, understatement states the words less than the truths.

Example from Shakespeare:

**Keep your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.**

- Here, he is speaking a quarrel between men armed with swords, as though it were a promenade. The effect is to draw the readers into the heroic calm of writer.

### **2.2.12. Irony**

According to Perrine (2012, p.608), irony has another meaning as a figure of speech. There are three kinds of irony, verbal irony, sarcasm, and satire. Verbal irony is a literary device or figure that is saying the opposite meaning, used to give sarcasm or mockery or may not. When someone says something ironical, he/she does not really mean what he/she says. There is a contrast between literally said and what it actually meant. It makes the hearer has to interpret what is the speaker intended to say.

Example:

How **diligent you are!** You **just got up at 9 a clock.**

Your voice is so good. But silent is better.

- The first sentence is a satire. The second sentence “diligent” and “good” are contradictory with the fact.

### 2.3 Meaning

Wierzbicka (1996, p.3) stated that language is a tool to convey a meaning. Meanwhile Leech (1981, p. 23) defined meaning in three points: (1) Meaning involves the speaker’s intention to convey a particular meaning which may not be from the message itself. (2) The interpretation of the hearer depends on the context. (3) Meaning is something which is former rather than something that exist in a static way. It involves action and interaction. Meaning plays an important role in communication without meaning there will be no good interaction in communication between speaker and hearer.

Meaning consists of two aspects: they are linguistic meaning and speaker meaning. In general, linguistic meaning is simply the linguistic meaning of an expression or meaning of that expression in some form of language. Speaker meaning is what a speaker means in producing an utterance. Speaker meaning can be divided into literal meaning and non-literal meaning or implied meaning. If a speaker speaks literally, then he means what his word mean. There is no something different from what the expression means. When a speaker speaks non-literally, it means the speaker means something different from what his words mean. In the case of non-literal meaning, there are a number of different ways one

can speak non-literally, such as idiomatical, figurative ways, etc. Figurative language belongs to non-literal meaning since it is a language which cannot be taken literally.

## **2.4 Music**

Music is a piece of art that most of people love. It has different meanings for different people and unique in each person's life. Music also is a sound from musical instruments, singing or computers, then intended to give entertain to people listening to the music. Musicians or composers express their emotion by using language in their lyrics. people can find out the meaning behind the music through the song and song lyric.

Music divided into two kinds which are instrumental music and song, a type of music that features some instruments and vocal from a singer or a group. Music can also be divided into different genres such as popular, rock, hip hop, soul, jazz, etc. The writer focuses only on song which defines as an artwork contained with messages that delivered by the writer or the composer to the listener or the viewer (Blade, 1996, p. 12). The lyrics usually represent the emotion, the meaning or the message of the composers behind the song. Thus, the writer just focuses on the song lyrics to figure out the implied meaning behind the song lyrics.

## **2.5 Lyric Poetry**

Lyrics are the written words in a song. Lyrics can be written during composition of a song or after the accompanying music is composed. Sometimes, however, music is adapted to or written for a song or poem that has already been written. Cuddon (1992) said that the Greeks defined a lyric is a song sung with a lyre. Lyric Poetry consists of a poem, such as a sonnet or an ode, that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet. A lyric is usually not often longer fifty or sixty lines, and often only between a dozen and thirty lines. By a song lyric, people can show their true emotion and easily interpret the meaning of the lyrics.

## **2.6 Biography of Ed Sheeran**

Edward Christopher or called "Ed" Sheeran (born 17 February 1991) is a British singer, song writer and musician. He was born in Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire and he grows in Framlingham, Suffolk then in 2008 he moved to London in 2008 to continue his musical career. In early 2011, Sheeran released on his solo career works which is No. 5 a collaborative project that got the attention of Elton John and Jamie Foxx and then he joins to Asylum Records. He got certified 6× Platinum in the UK for his debut album resuming The A Team and Lego House. Sheeran won two British Awards for Best British Male Solo Artist and British Breakthrough Act in 2012. His single "The A Team" also won the Ivor Novello Award for Best Song Musically and Lyrically. He got nominated for Best New Artist at the 56th Annual Grammy Awards in 2014.

Sheeran's popularity abroad began in 2012. In the US he made a guest appearance on Taylor Swift's fourth studio album, *Red*, and wrote songs for One Direction. "The A Team" was nominated for Song of the Year at the 2013 Grammy Awards and he performed the song in duet with Elton John during the ceremony. He spent much of 2013 touring North America as the opening act for Swift's *The Red Tour*. In autumn 2013 Sheeran performed three sold out shows at New York's Madison Square Garden as a headline act. His second studio album *X* (read as "multiply") was released worldwide on 23 June 2014, charting at number one in the UK Albums Chart and the US Billboard 200. In 2015, *X* won the Brit Award for British Album of the Year and was nominated for Album of the Year at the 57th Annual Grammy Awards. As part of his *X* world tour, Sheeran will play three concerts at London's Wembley Stadium in July 2015, his biggest solo show ever.

## **2.7 'X' Album**

Ed Sheeran is singer or songwriter and he has *X* album as the second album. His album in two countries which is Australia and New Zealand, this album was released on 20 June 2014 and also made it worldwide on 23 June 2014. His album was made it become the first week on sale and being an international success, charting at number one in twelve countries, become a top ranking in the UK Albums Chart and the US Billboard 200 and and reached success of 5 in eleven other countries. From the *X* album has been successfully released three singles such as "Sing", "Don't" and "Thinking Out Loud". His single "Sing" was success with a major international and he made it for himself that Sheeran's first

UK become number-one single and also reached the second US Billboard Hot 100 top 20 hit (reaching 13th position). Another single "Don't" was also a worldwide success, rising to 8th position in UK, and Sheeran being first ever Hot 100 top 10, rising to 9th position. His single "Thinking Out Loud" is also as famous hits and after 19 weeks in the chart then bring Sheeran's second UK number-one single. It also brings his highest charting US single to date, rising at number two on the Billboard hot 100.

In December 2014, Sheeran's X album becomes the most streamed album in Spotify for 2014, his album rising up more than 430 million streams for the year. His album won the British Award successfully for British Album of the Year in 2015 and at the 57th Grammy Awards. He got nominated for Best Pop Vocal Album and Album of the Year. In February 2015, his album has been successfully sold 5.8 million copies worldwide. X consists of One, I'm a mess, Sing, Don't, Nina, Photograph, Bloodstream, Tenerife Sea, runaway, The Man, Thinking Out Loud and Afire Love.

## **2.8 Theoretical Framework**

Based on the previous definition of expert's theories, it can be stated that figurative language is a language that has an implied meaning. In this study, the writer used Leech & Short theory of stylistics as the approach, and Laurence Perrine definition and kinds of figurative language as the tool to analyze the song lyrics. The writer then classifies each word that appears in Ed Sheeran's X song lyrics that contains figurative language a table. After that the writer analyzes the figurative language.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses about research methodology that is use to carry on the study, the data and data source, data collection procedures, and data analysis procedures.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

The writer uses Descriptive analysis as a research technique to analyze the data in order to make the conclusion from the related texts. Ratna (2004) states that descriptive analysis is done by describing and analyzing facts.

The writer needs to focus on reading the data thoroughly in order to get the best understanding in analyzing the data. The writer chooses descriptive analysis because this study attempts to identify, classify, and describe figurative language that contained in Ed Sheeran's 'X' album.

#### **3.2. Source of the Data**

In this study, the source of data is Ed Sheeran's X Album (2014) which consists of 8 songs which is I'm a mess, Sing, One, Photograph, Bloodstream, Tenerife Sea, Runaway and Thinking Out Loud.

#### **3.3. Data of the Study**

The data of the study are the words, phrases and sentences of the lyrics that contain figurative language in 8 songs lyric in Ed Sheeran's X album (2014).

### **3.4. Data Collection Procedures**

1. Finding Ed Sheeran's X Album in 4shared.
2. Downloading Ed Sheeran's X Album from 4shared as the source of the data.
3. Listening and downloading the lyrics from Ed Sheeran's X Album booklet.
4. Identifying the words indicating kinds of figurative language that found in the lyrics using Perrine's theory.
5. Showing the final result.

### **3.5. Data Analysis Procedures**

1. Classifying the figurative language into table.
2. Analyzing the implied meaning of the figurative language based on the lyrics and its context.
3. Drawing a conclusion based on the analysis.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 Data Description

The data of the study are the words, phrases and sentences of the song lyrics that contain figurative language based on Perrine's theory. This study focused on Ed Sheeran's X Album (2014) which consists of 8 songs are *One, I'm a mess, Sing, Photograph, Bloodstream, Tenerife Sea, Runaway and Thinking Out Loud*.

#### 4.2 Findings

The data of this study shows the words; phrases and sentences of the lyrics that contain figurative language in the table (See the Appendix). The following table shows the kinds of figurative language; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement and irony. The writer found the kinds of figurative language in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox and hyperbole.

**Table 1. The Meaning of These Figurative Language**

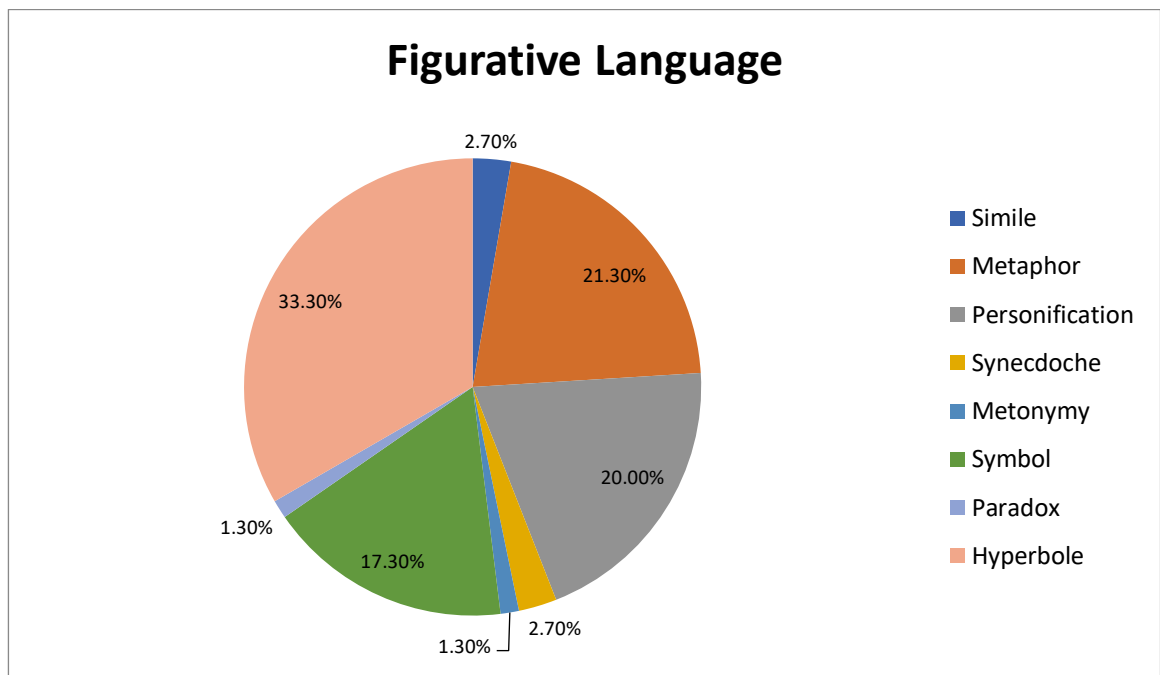
Figurative Language	Songs								Hidden Meaning
	Tol	Pho	Bld	Rnw	One	Sing	Tnf	Iam	
<b>Simile</b>				√					To describe his disappointment feeling with his father.
<b>Metaphor</b>	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	To deliver his love feeling, to deliver his memories, to deliver his thoughts and pains, to deliver his glad feeling, to deliver his complicated situation towards the problem family, to compare his fascination her beauty appearance with something elegant, to deliver his sad feeling about the love due to distance and to show his broken heart feeling.
<b>Personification</b>	√	√	√	√	√		√		To reveal her weakness or inanimate objects, to present his sad feeling and expectation, to present his sadness and pain feeling, to present a thing that cannot be seen that able to fix his problem, to present his drunken condition and heartbroken feeling and to present the crowded situation.
<b>Synecdoche</b>	√					√			To show imagination about his weakness cannot use his ability to entertain his lover anymore and to show his desires towards the figure of his women when they having fun.

<b>Metonymy</b>		√							To convey his thought about the memories when he was childhood.
<b>Symbol</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	To symbolize as all the people around him don't remember him anymore, to symbolize as his childhood memories when he was take care with someone special in his life, to symbolize as his emotions and faults about what he done, to symbolize as he likes alcohol when approaching a women, to symbolize as he looking for a ride when he wants to leave his home, to symbolized as decisions or problem that faced by his lover, to symbolize as his gladness about the figure of his lover and to symbolize as his warm feeling toward his lover.
<b>Paradox</b>		√							To make a contention statement in his problem family.
<b>Hyperbole</b>	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	To make her remember the way he loves her, to emphasize his warm feeling to his family or someone special in his life, to emphasize his sad feeling and hopeful to get his lover back, to emphasize his depressed feeling about problem in his family, to emphasize his sad feeling and hopeful to get his lover back, to emphasize his admiration for a

									beautiful women who he likes and to describe his relationship with a women who he loves.
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**Notes:****Tol = Thinking Out Loud****One = One****Pho = Photograph****Sing = Sing****Bld = Bloodstream****Tnf = Tenerife Sea****Rnw = Runaway****Iam = I am A Mess****Table 2. Number of Figurative Language**

<b>Kinds of Figurative Language</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Simile	1	2.7%
Metaphor	17	21.3%
Personification	15	20.0%
Synecdoche	2	2.7%
Metonymy	1	1.3%
Symbol	13	17.3%
Paradox	1	1.3%
Hyperbole	25	33.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



Based on the table above conclude the figurative languages that are found in Ed Sheeran X album. There are 75 figurative languages found in this album consist 1 Simile (1.3%), 17 Metaphors (21.3%), 15 Personifications (20.0%), 2 Synecdoches (2.7%), 1 Metonymy (1.3%), 13 Symbols (17.3%), 1 Paradox (1.3%) and 25 Hyperboles (33.3%). Meanwhile there is no Apostrophe, Allegory, Understatement and Irony with its percentage (0%) while Hyperbole is the most found in Ed Sheeran X album with its frequency 25 and percentage (33.3%).

### 4.3 Discussion

In this part, the writer wants to discuss and reveal kinds of figurative language are mostly used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics and the hidden meanings of figurative language that is found in Ed Sheeran X album based on the appendix.

### 4.3.1 Kind of Figurative Language Mostly Used and Hidden Meaning in Ed Sheeran X Album Song Lyrics

This part, the writer will explain about kind of Figurative Language mostly used and hidden meaning in Ed Sheeran X album song lyrics. Referring to the appendix, the writer will discuss and give examples the figurative language that found in Ed Sheeran X album song lyrics.

#### a. Hyperbole

In this section is about analyzing the hyperbole in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly hyperbole in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to exaggerates his feeling towards his lover and life. There are 25 hyperboles (33.3%) in this album and found in *Thinking Out Loud*, *Photograph*, *Blood Stream*, *Runaway*, *One*, *Tenerife Sea* and *I'm A Mess*.

In the context of *Thinking Out Loud* song is he wonders about the girl who he loves will still love and remember him when he already old then he weaks to make her remember the way he loves her. Sheeran uses hyperbole in this song to emphasize his deep love feeling and the struggle of his love for her. Meanwhile, there are 7 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

#### Song Lyric: **Thinking Out Loud**

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 'til we're 70**  
 And baby my heart could still fall as hard at 23  
 And I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning, the word *you* refer to Sheeran's lover. Sheeran exaggerates this line ***I will be loving you 'til we're 70*** to emphasize his love feeling will everlasting. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold line above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran promises that his love will be the same until they until they grow old even the age will not make his love disappear.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

And darling I will be loving you 'til we're 70  
And baby **my heart could still fall as hard at 23**  
And I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways  
Maybe just the touch of a hand

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning, this word *baby* refers to his lover while my heart refers to the writer's feeling. Sheeran exaggerates this line ***my heart could still fall as hard at 23*** about his love feeling still the same always be the same like before. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold line above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran still has strong feeling for loving his lover when he is getting old as he loves her at 23.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

And baby my heart could still fall as hard at 23  
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  
And I just wanna tell you I am

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *maybe* refers to his thoughts about the way people falling in love based on previous lyric (*how people fall in love in mysterious ways*). Sheeran

exaggerates this line *the touch of a hand* to emphasize about the treat for loving someone through touching hands. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold line above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran thinks the way people falling in love with someone can use the touch of a hand through a good treat.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Take me into your loving arms  
**Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars**  
 Place your head on my beating heart  
 I'm thinking out loud  
 That maybe we found love right where we are

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *me* refers to Sheeran himself. Sheeran exaggerates this line *kiss me under the light of a thousand stars* to emphasize his romantic feeling when he kissing her in the night. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold line above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to kiss her every night that make him feels romantic and it is beautiful moment when he shows his deep feeling to her.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Take me into your loving arms  
 Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars  
 Place your head on my beating heart  
 I'm **thinking out loud**  
 That maybe we found love right where we are

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. Sheeran exaggerates this line *thinking out loud* to emphasize his thoughts always remember his lover. According to Perrine's



theory of figurative language, in this bold line above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran loves her very much so that in his mind always remember her every day and he feels found the love right with her.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

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  
 I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways  
 Maybe it's all part of a plan

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *it* refers to his lover's soul that never grow old based on previous line (*your soul could never grow old*). The word ***evergreen*** does not mean there is green color in her soul, it is a term. Sheeran exaggerates this line it's ***evergreen*** to emphasize the figure of his lover always ageless. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran states that through his sights his lover's soul never grows old, he wants to her figure always young to be loved.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Cause honey your soul could never grow old, it's evergreen  
 And baby your smile's **forever** in my mind and memory  
 I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways  
 Maybe it's all part of a plan

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this line ***forever*** to emphasize the words '*your smile*'. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contains hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants his lover's beauty

face and her smiles always imprinted on the writer's mind, it can be a memory that makes she always look young in his eyes.

Song Lyric: **Photograph**

In the context of *Photograph* song is about remembering Sheeran's childhood memories and for someone special in his life when he passed through hard times when he was growing up. Sheeran uses hyperbole in this song to emphasize his warm feeling to his family or someone special in his life. Meanwhile, there are 2 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

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

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this line *our eyes are never closing* to emphasize their old memories never forgotten. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. In this context, their eyes are not actually always open every time. He defines about the old memories that he sees and feels together with special person as the precious things in his life because those photographs capture beautiful memories for him, as if his eyes are never closing. In the real life, eyes will be close when we blink or when we sleep. It means he hopes his feeling will always love each other forever.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Where our eyes are never closing  
Our hearts were never broken  
And **time's forever frozen**, still  
So you can keep me

Inside the pocket of your ripped jeans

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this line **time's forever frozen** to emphasize he hopes the time will not have elapsed. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. In this context, *time's forever frozen* does not mean that time really can freeze like ice in the refrigerator or at the North Pole. Sheeran implies that he didn't wants to miss the beautiful moment with his special person when he feels the time is same like before, then he uses overstatement words that he hopes the time does not pass.

Song Lyric: **Bloodstream**

In context of *Bloodstream* song is Sheeran's lover left him because she knows he is a drinker and a drug addict as he states in most of his songs. Sheeran uses hyperbole in this song to emphasize his pain about find someone to love. Meanwhile, there are 2 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

I've been **spinning out for time**  
 Couple women by my side  
 I got sinnin' on my mind  
 Sipping on red wine  
 I've been sitting here for ages

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. Sheeran exaggerates this words *spinning out for time* to emphasize that he has been wasting a lot of time. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. In this context, *spinning out for time* does not mean that he

revolves around the time. Sheeran implies that he confused about what is in his mind regarding his sad love, he looking for something to heal his feeling for a long time.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Sipping on red wine  
I've been **sitting here for ages**  
Ripping out the pages  
How'd I get so faded

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this words *ripping out the pages* to emphasize his sad memories and he can't forget the bad memories. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. In this context, *ripping out the pages* does not mean that he is able to damage the pages like in a books, magazines or newspapers. The implied meaning is about Sheeran feels stressed and he wanted to find a way in order to he can wrecks his feeling through drinking a red wine.

#### Song Lyric: **Runaway**

In the context of *Runaway* is he is leaving from home because his fathers had drinking problem and he feels many troubles in his home. Sheeran uses hyperbole in this song to emphasize his depressed feeling about problem in his family. Meanwhile, there are 2 hyperbole imply from this song, as follows:

But I love him from **the skin to my bones**  
But I don't wanna live in his home  
There's nothing to say 'cause he knows  
I'll just runaway and be on my own.

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to the writer itself while *him* refers to his father. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***the skin to my bones*** to emphasize he completely loves his father through these words for his feeling. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. In this context, the implied meaning is about Sheeran very loves his father even he feels upset with his father. He needs to leave his home because there's problem that cannot be explain with the words.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

I don't wanna runaway  
And one of these days I might just show that  
**Put my home in a suitcase**  
Tie both shoelaces, and hope that

Things change, but for now I leave town with a backpack on my shoulder

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***put my home in a suitcase*** to emphasize his precious things belonging in his suitcase. In this context, it is unbelievable thing if he puts his home in suitcase. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to bring his precious things when he leaves home.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

If things change in a matter of days  
Could be persuaded to hold up  
And mama was the same  
**None of us are saints**  
And I guess that God knows that  
I don't wanna runaway

In this bold line contains hyperbole. The word '*us*' refers to the writer and his mother. According to Leech and Short (2007) that this line '*none of us are saints*' Sheeran exaggerates this words '*none of us are saints*' that he and his father realize about they are full of sins. The implied meaning from those words that he is aware that they are just a human being.

#### Song Lyric: **One**

In the context of *One* song is about his lost love feeling because he does not see his lover for a long time. Sheeran uses hyperbole in this song to emphasize his sad feeling and hopeful to get his lover back. Meanwhile, there are 4 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

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?**  
Just stay with me

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *you* refer to his lover. Sheeran exaggerates this words *you take away my hopes and dreams* to emphasize all of he hopes can be accepted by his lover. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to she accepts his whole life future in order to life together with his lover.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

**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

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *my senses* refer to his desires. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***all my senses come to life*** to emphasize his desires can feel the love. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole The implied meaning is about Sheeran feels the love when he closes to his lover, so as if his senses come back again in his feeling.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

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

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *you* refer to his lover. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***you are the only one*** about she is all that he needs for all the time. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran states that he wants to show she is a special person because he wants to she is to be his mine and he loves her so much.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Just promise me, you'll always be a friend  
Cause you are the only one  
**Take my hand and my heart and soul**, I will  
Only have these eyes for you

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***take my hand and my heart and soul*** to emphasize his hopes that she wants to be a part of his life. According to Perrine's theory

of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran is ready to sacrifice himself for his lover being a part in his life because he loves her so much and he is seriously going through a relationship with her.

#### Song Lyric: **Tenerife Sea**

In the context of *Tenerife Sea* song is about a couple that is deeply in love feeling with each other and blind to the talks of people. The hyperbole in this song to emphasize his admiration for a beautiful woman who he likes. Meanwhile, there are 3 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

And should this be the last thing I see  
I want you to know it's enough for me  
Cause all that **you are all that I'll ever need**  
I'm so in love, so in love  
So in love, so in love

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *you* refer to his lover while I refer to Sheeran himself. Sheeran exaggerates this words *you are all that I'll ever need* to emphasize his love feeling and he won't let her go if she is leaving for him. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to show his deep feeling through this words and what he wants only her in his life.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

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

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *they* refer to the voices based on previous line (*all of the voices surrounding us here*), while *us* refers to Sheeran and his lover. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***they just fade out when you take a breath*** to emphasize a quite situation where there is no one when they meet together. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to the people around them disappear when his lover says something that he hopes and he will show something special for her.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

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**  
And should this be the last thing I see  
I want you to know it's enough for me

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***I will disappear into the wilderness*** to emphasize his desires for romantic treats for her. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran wants to present the other side of him only just words from her and he tells her that it should be the last thing what he proves.

Song Lyric: **I'm A Mess**

In the context of *I'm A Mess* is about Sheeran's love journey and how is he fix his relationship with his lover. The hyperbole in this song to emphasize his love feeling that committed to make a relationship with women who he loves. Meanwhile, there are 5 hyperboles imply from this song, as follows:

Going through the motions  
 Going through us  
 And though I've known it for **the longest time**  
 And all my hopes  
 All my words are all over written on the signs

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself while the word *it* refers to sweet surrender based on previous lyric (*searching for a sweet surrender*). Sheeran exaggerates this words ***the longest time*** to emphasize his decisions. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. The implied meaning is about Sheeran gives imagination for the reader/listener that he is really knows about his decisions.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

See the flames inside my eyes  
 It burns so bright **I wanna feel your love**  
 Easy baby maybe I'm a light  
 Before tonight I wanna fall in love  
 And put your faith in my stomach

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *It* refers to the flames based on previous line (*see the flames inside my eyes*) and *I* refer to the writer itself. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran exaggerates this words ***I wanna feel your love***, it is does not mean Sheeran feels the love

like eat some foods. Sheeran states that he wants to be loved with feels his lover's feeling through the writer's point of view.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Easy baby maybe I'm a light  
Before tonight I wanna fall in love  
And put **your faith in my stomach**  
I messed up this time  
Late last night

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this words put *your faith in my stomach* about Sheeran explains he hopes that her beliefs can feel in his feeling. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran states that he hopes her beliefs can get into his feeling that may be can make him hungry.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

Drinking to suppress devotion  
With fingers intertwined  
**I can't shake this feeling now**  
We're going through the motions  
Hoping you'd stop

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. The word *I* refers to the writer itself. Sheeran exaggerates this words *I can't shake this feeling now* about he cannot lose his feeling. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran states that he wants to imply that he cannot do anything use his feeling because he has a problem.

- Another hyperbole, as follows:

You know with all of my words  
 With all this below  
 Although **all the lies spoke**  
 When you're my road walking me home  
 Home, home, home

Correlated with Leech and Short's theory of the meaning. Sheeran exaggerates this words *all the lies spoke* about everything what he speaks is a lie. According to Perrine's theory of figurative language, in this bold words above contain hyperbole. Sheeran states that he speaks with her about his feeling and all of what he says just a lie, it just as a purpose he wants to her as a special woman who accompany as long as in his life.

#### b. Metaphor

In this section is about analyze the metaphor in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly metaphor in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to compare his feeling with the body parts or things of his lovers that he love so much. Meanwhile, there are 17 metaphors (21.3%) in this album and found in *Thinking Out Loud*, *Photograph*, *Blood Stream*, *Runaway*, *Sing*, *One*, *Tenerife Sea* and *I'm A Mess*.

- In *Thinking Out Loud* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his love feeling with elegant way to catch the readers or listeners attention.

Meanwhile, there are 2 metaphors imply from this song, as follows:

#### **Song Lyric: Thinking Out Loud**

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

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?

This bold line above contains metaphor. In this context based on Leech and Short theory (2007), it seems in word '*like*' between *your legs don't work* and compared with words *they used to before*. Sheeran puts *your legs don't work* means she cannot do activities or going to anywhere, while *your legs don't work* refers to her ability cannot use as usual. In this context Sheeran defines about his lover who cannot do anything and he tries to help her but he cannot do it and he make sure whether his lover still feel his love or not.

So honey now  
 Take me into **your loving arms**  
 Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars  
 Place your head on my beating heart

This the context of this bold line contains metaphor. See the word *me* refers to Sheeran himself, there is comparison way of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the implied meaning in this line *your loving arms* means he asks her to hug him very tight. According to Leech and Short (2007), the words *loving arms* emphasizes his desires about love feeling from his lover that can make him feel comfort beside his lover. In the context that the line implies his feeling use his lover's arms to compare a hug that always Sheeran feels the love by his lover.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

Take me into your loving arms  
Kiss me under the light of a thousand stars  
Place your head on **my beating heart**  
I'm thinking out loud

This context of this bold line contains metaphor, the words *your head* refer to hearing of his lover. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the implied meaning of this words *my beating heart* means he wants to show her about the writer's feeling and how much he loves her. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the word '*beating*' does not the true meaning like hit something, but this word emphasizes his feeling so strong towards his lover. The words '*place your head*' emphasize he wants to his lover heard the heartbeat because he loves her very much. In the context that Sheeran wants to show his deep feeling for his lover and she should know that he has strong love feeling and always thinking about her.

### **Song Lyric: Photograph**

- In *Photograph* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his memories with graceful way to make impress for the reader or listener. Meanwhile, there are 2 metaphors imply from this song, as follows:

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

This context of this bold line contains metaphor, the word *me* refers to Sheeran himself. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the comparison

of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the implied meaning of this words *you can keep me inside the pocket of your ripped jeans* means Sheeran asks her to keep his photo in her wallet that inside her pocket and even their love can be felt wherever they went to. The words ‘*you can keep me*’ emphasize about Sheeran’s photo that keep in the pocket. In this context that Sheeran as a photo in her wallet and he hopes that she always remembers him whenever she is.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

Loving can heal, loving can mend your soul  
And it's the only thing that I know  
I swear it will get easier, remember that with **every piece of you**  
And it's the only thing to take with us when we die

This context of this bold line contains metaphor. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself while *it* refers to the writer thinks or feels about love based on previous lyric *loving can heal, loving can mend your soul*. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the implied meaning of this line *every piece of you* means the whole about his lover. In this context that Sheeran always remember every part of her is memorable and he easy to remember the memories about his lover and he cannot move on because of her.

### **Song Lyric: Bloodstream**

- In *Bloodstream* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his thoughts and pains with pretty elegant words that he made to catch the

readers and listeners attention. Meanwhile, there are 3 metaphors imply from this song, as follows:

I've been spinning out for time  
 Couple women by my side  
 I got **sinnin' on my mind**  
 Sipping on red wine  
 I've been sitting here for ages

This bold line contains metaphor. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, according to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this line *sinnin' on my mind* means the writer reflecting the sins what he had done. The word *sinnin' on my mind* emphasizes about negative way what he thinks when he sitting next to couple women and then like there is sin in his mind.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

Color crimson in my eyes  
 wanted to could free my mind  
 This is how it ends  
 I feel **the chemicals burn** in my bloodstream

This bold line contains metaphor. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself while the words *my bloodstream* has literal meaning the alcohol that he drinks that burns inside his whole body. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, according to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this line *the chemicals burn* means the effect of alcohol drink when he says "*sipping on red wine*". In this context,



*the chemicals burn* Sheeran defines about he feels hot in his body because of the red wine to free his mind.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

I've been looking for a love  
Thought **I'd find her in a bottle**  
God make me another one  
I'll be feeling this tomorrow

In this bold line contains metaphor. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, the implied meaning of this line *I'd find her in a bottle* means Sheeran wants to emphasize a woman when he is in a drunk state. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the word '*bottle*' means the alcoholic drink that he always drinks when he finds a special partner for his love feeling. In the context, when people drunk of alcohol they unconsciously doing something out of their mind.

### **Song Lyric: Sing**

In the context of *Sing* song about he sees a girl who makes him instantly feels chemistry and he wants to having fun and sing with a girl during the night. Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his glad feeling with a girl and raise the imagination for the reader or listener about the meaning behind the lyric. Meanwhile, there are 5 metaphors imply from this song, as follows:

I want you to be mine, lady  
To hold your body close  
Take another step into **the no-man's land**

For the longest time lady

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, see the word '*land*' does not literally mean that there is a place where some people can stay. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this line *the no-man's land* means her lover is prohibited to get into relationship with another man and compare with the words '*take another step*'. Sheeran states that he meets a woman and he wants that women to be special person for him and Sheeran expects his special women did not move to another hearts. Sheeran uses metaphor of figurative language in order to make more impressive for the reader or listener about what happen with Sheeran thoughts.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

I need you darling, come on **set the tone**  
 If you feel you're falling, won't you let me know  
 If you love me come on get involved  
 Feel it rushing through you from your head to toe

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this line *set the tone* means Sheeran invites his special women to enjoy the music for dancing together. This line context compares *set the tone* with words '*I need you darling*'. Sheeran needs his special women to boost his mood through enjoy the music and dancing together in order to he can getting closer to her heart feeling.

- Here is another hyperbole, as follow:

This **love is a blaze**  
 I saw flames from the side of the stage

And the fire brigade comes in a couple of days  
Until then we got nothing to say and nothing to know

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparison of this word is not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the word *love* refers to the writer's feeling. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this word '*love is a blaze*' means his desire very excited of love. In this context, '*love is a blaze*' represents Sheeran's feeling that the love is really strong and he compares that his love is like fire that is not easily extinguished because he knows his love so deeply. Sheeran uses metaphor in this line to highlight his strong feeling in order to more impressive rather than saying the real meaning.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

This love is a blaze  
I saw **flames from the side of the stage**  
And the fire brigade comes in a couple of days  
Until then we got nothing to say and nothing to know

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, see the word *I* refers to Sheeran himself while the word '*flames*' refers to their desire of love that Sheeran implied with *flames*. According to Leech and Short (2007) that the implied meaning of this line '*flames from the side of the stage*' means feels desire of love with her because something special moment between the writer and his lover. In this context, Sheeran uses metaphor because he wants to express strong feeling or his desire of love when they are in the same place and found a strong feeling of love between them.

- Here is another metaphor, as follow:

I already know she's a keeper  
 Just from this **one small act of kindness**, I'm in deep  
 If anybody finds out I'm meant to drive home  
 But I drunk all of it now, no

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, according to Leech and Short (2007) that in this line Sheeran implied his comfort feeling through *I'm in deep* because of previous lyric *one small act of kindness* that does not mean that her kindness like a little thing but it means that she treats the writer is well for Sheeran. He compares *one small act of kindness* with his woman as a keep that he knows. Sheeran states that he feels good because of her great treats for him until he feels like inside her feeling.

### **Song Lyric: Runaway**

- In *Runaway* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his complicated situation towards the problem family in a dramatic way to build curiosity for the reader. Meanwhile, there is 1 metaphor imply from this song, as follows:

I've never seen my dad cry  
 Cold as stone in the kitchen light  
 I tell you it's about time  
 But I was **raised to keep quiet**.

In this bold line contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, the word *I* refers to Sheeran

himself while word '*raised*' he decides to do something and compare with '*keep quiet*' means he will not to argue. According to Leech and Short (2007) that this line *raised to keep quiet* means Sheeran decides for his feeling that he will not to really give comments. He states that actually he is raised not to be a whiner in order to save his feeling. The writer uses metaphor to highlight about value of his feelings.

### **Song Lyric: One**

- In *One* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to deliver his sad feeling about the love due to distance. Meanwhile, there is 1 metaphor imply from this song, as follows:

I'm stumbling out drunk, getting myself lost  
I am so gone, so tell me the way you home  
I listen to **sad songs**, singing about love  
And where it goes wrong?

In this line contains metaphor. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, while the implied meaning of this line *sad songs* more than the literal meaning. According to Leech and Short (2007) that he compares the implied meaning through '*sad*' and '*song*' that represent his disappointed feeling because of love. He compares *sad song* with '*singing about love*' that represent his sad feeling. Sheeran defines about he is in drunk condition and listen to sad song to forget his hurt feeling because of love.

### **Song Lyric: Tenerife Sea**

- In *Tenerife Sea* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to compare his fascination her beauty appearance with something elegant in sophisticated way to attract the reader or listener attention. Meanwhile, there is 1 metaphor imply from this song, as follows:

We are surrounded by all of these **lights**  
 And people who talk too much  
 You've got that kind of look in your eyes  
 As if no one knows anything but us

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the bold word '*lights*' above contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. It is not literally meaning there is a light that surrounded by electricity, sun or fire to be seen. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran portrays '**lights**' emphasize about his gladness or happiness in this lyric. He compares '**lights**' with '*we are surrounded*' that represent his happy feeling. Sheeran states that he feels happy when he looked at his lover full of amazed feeling and he falling in love with her.

### **Song Lyric: I'm A Mess**

- In *I'm A Mess* song, Sheeran uses metaphor in this song to show his broken heart feeling in impressive way to catch the reader or listener attention. Meanwhile, there is 1 metaphor imply from this song, as follows:

Ooh 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

In this line contains metaphor. The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning, see the word '**sweet surrender**' does not literally mean that he looking for something sweet like a candy. According to Leech and Short (2007) that because Sheeran wants to highlight about his bad feeling about love. He compares the implied meaning with his memorable give up in word '*sweet surrender*' with '*I'm a mess right now*' that explain he didn't strong enough with his bad feeling. Sheeran defines about he tries to find a good way that will always be remembered for ending in his anxiety.

### c. **Personification**

In this section is about analyze the personification in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly personification in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to reveal animate things of the body part of his lover that he loves most. There are 15 personifications (20.0%) in this album and found in *Thinking Out Loud*, *Photograph*, *Blood Stream*, *Runaway*, *One* and *Tenerife Sea*.

#### **Song Lyric: Thinking Out Loud**

- In the first song is *Thinking Out Loud*, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to reveal her weakness or inanimate objects like human ability.

Meanwhile, there are 5 personifications imply from this song, as follows:

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?

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line *your legs don't work* contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. The word 'they' refers to her legs as the whole of the woman herself. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the words *your legs don't work* as if the legs cannot work as a human activity in office or somewhere. In this context Sheeran wants to emphasize her through the part of body do not work again as usual but his love still the same even his lover cannot be doing anything.

- Another personification, as follows:

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?

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line *your mouth still remember the taste of my love* contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the words *your mouth remember the taste of my love* as if her mouth can remember his love feeling like human memory. He defines about he has special feeling about her and hopes that she will remember him through kisses.

- Another personification, as follow:

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?**



According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line *your eyes still smile from your cheeks* contains personification. The words *your eyes* refer to Sheeran lover's point of view to him. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the words *your eyes still smile from your cheeks* as if her eyes can smile like human ability to smiling at someone. Sheeran this line *your eyes still smile from your cheeks* about his lover looks very happy when she will see him. He states that he hopes that his lover always happy when she meets him.

- Another personification, as follows:

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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the word bold line contains personification. The words *my hair's all but gone* as if Sheeran's hair can go somewhere like human action. Sheeran defines about his lover still love him even he is getting old and his memory had started to frequently forget and lost all of the writer's memories.

- Another personification, as follows:

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  
 I'm thinking 'bout how people fall in love in mysterious ways

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes *your soul* as if her appearance cannot be grow old. He states that his lover feeling still love him until he is getting older and Sheeran feels the soul of his lover will always be young.

### **Song Lyric: Photograph**

In the second song is *Photograph*, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to present his sad feeling and expectation like human ability.

Meanwhile, there are 4 personifications imply from this song, as follows:

**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's the only thing that makes us feel alive

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes *love* as if an abstract object that able to hurt something like human ability. Sheeran states that sometimes he feels hurt by love and it is forms of sense of love for his special person.

- Another personification, as follows:

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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the words ***our eyes*** as if they are come together to be closer. Sheeran defines about his love feeling wants to his special person always remember him whenever they are until they meet again and he never let them alone.

- Another personification, as follows:

**Loving can heal, loving can mend your soul**  
 And it's the only thing that I 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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes the word '***loving***' as if it can heal or mend like human ability. The words '***your soul***' implied the figure of his lover. He defines about loving each other can heal any psychological wounds and he will not forget about his someone special the most.

- Another personification, as follows:

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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran describes '*words*' as a consequence as if *the words* able to do something until hurt him. In this context lyric that Sheeran defines he does not mind his special person hurting him because he can stand for the pain because of love that just words.

### **Song Lyric: Bloodstream**

In the third song is *Bloodstream* song, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to present his sadness and pain feeling like human ability.

Meanwhile, there are 3 personifications imply from this song, as follows:

Color crimson in my eyes  
 wanted to could **free my mind**  
 This is how it ends  
 I feel the chemicals burn in my bloodstream

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line *free my mind* contains personification. Sheeran puts the subject of this line refers to *color crimson* (previous line) which is an unliving things (adjective). The comparison of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. In this context, related to Leech and Short (2007) that the writer makes *the color crimson* does not action to free his mind but it is a human thing doing an action as if it is life. Sheeran states that he wanted to forget all of the sadness, the rage and the loneliness that makes his mind filled with the uneasiness that is going on in his life.

- Another personification, as follows:

Lord forgive me for the things I've done  
 I was never meant to hurt no one  
**I saw scars upon her**, Broken hearted dove  
 No no don't leave me lonely now  
 If you love me how  
 You'll never learn

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The word *I* refers to the writer itself while the word *her* refers to his lover. The comparisons of these words are not directly expressed but it is implied meaning. In this context, related to Leech and Short (2007), In this context the word '**scars**' as if represent something wrong in her feeling. Sheeran defines about the things that cannot be seen with our eyes and the writer do something wrong that hurts her feeling.

- Another personification, as follows:

Fading out again  
 I feel the chemicals burn in my bloodstream  
 So tell me when **it kicks in**  
 All the voices in my mind  
 Calling out across the line

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) that the bold line contains personification. The word *me* refers to the writer while *it* refers to alcohol that inside his body based on previous line (*the chemicals burn in my bloodstream*). Related to Leech and Short (2007) that the word '**it**' as if animate things have done an action. The implied meaning of the line ***it kicks in*** means represent the way of alcohol's effect gives the reaction to his body. Sheeran states that he wants to heal his sad feeling because of a woman through alcohol beverage.

Song Lyric: **Runaway**

In the fourth *Runaway* song, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to present a thing that cannot be seen that able to fix his problem like human ability. Meanwhile, there is 1 personification imply from this song, as follows:

How long you leaving?  
Well dad just don't expect me back this evening  
Oh it could take a bit of **time to heal this**  
It's been a long day  
Thumb on side of the roadway

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012). The word *it* refers to his dad don't expect Sheeran back to home, based on previous line (*well dad just don't expect me back this evening*). In this context the word '*time*' as if animate thing that can heal something like human's ability. This bold line *time to heal this* contains personification because Sheeran hopes one day his problem will be fine again even he knows his father angry with him.

Song Lyric: **One**

In the fourth song is *One*, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to present his drunken condition and heartbroken feeling like human ability. Meanwhile, there is 1 personification imply from this song, as follows:

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 always be a friend

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012). In this context contains personification in the word *hearts* as if their feeling as if the feeling can crash something. Related to Leech and Short (2007), the bold line *hearts collide* compare with his friend's feeling. Sheeran states that there is a conflict with the feeling of his friends because the problem of their relationship.

#### Song Lyric: **Tenerife Sea**

In the fourth song is *Tenerife Sea*, Sheeran uses personification in this lyric to present the crowded situation like human ability. Meanwhile, there is 1 personification imply from this song, as follows:

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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012). In this context contains personification in the word *the voices* as the people that as if the voices surrounding Sheeran and his lover when they meet together. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that the bold line above *all of the voices surrounding us here* means they just feel in crowded place or situation when they are both. Sheeran defines about he is ignoring the people around him and his lover and he hopes there is nobody see them in order to he can do what he wants to her.

#### d. Symbol

In this section is about analyzing the symbol in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly personification in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used things to symbolized what he feels towards the girl that he loves. There are 13 symbols (17.3%) in this album and found in *Thinking Out Loud*, *Photograph*, *Blood Stream*, *Runaway*, *One*, *Sing*, *Tenerife Sea* and *I'm A Mess*.

##### Song Lyric: **Thinking Out Loud**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolize as all the people around him don't remember him anymore. Meanwhile, there is 1 symbol in *Thinking Out Loud* that implied from this song, as follows:

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

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the words '**the crowds**' above contain symbol. It is not literally meaning as sound of noise. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran portrays **the crowds** as the people around him do not know about himself. He defines about his sadness and he still loves his lover so much even the people around him do not know anymore when he is getting older.



### Song Lyric: **Photograph**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolize as his childhood memories when he was take care with someone special in his life. Meanwhile, there is 1 symbol in *Photograph* that implied from this song, as follows:

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

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the word '*pages*' above contains symbol. The word *you* refer to his and the word *me* refers to Sheeran himself. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that it is not literally meaning as the pages that are on the books generally but Sheeran portrays the word *pages* that is the moment or memory when they were together. He defines that he has great memory with his someone special that never forgotten even they hurts him by her negative statement and Sheeran still loves them and he does not want to lose his someone special.

### Song Lyric: **Bloodstream**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolized as his emotions and faults about what he done. Meanwhile, there are 2 symbols in *Bloodstream* that implied from this song, as follows:

If you love me how  
You'll never learn  
**Color crimson** in my eyes  
wanted to could free my mind  
This is how it ends

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the words '*Color crimson*' above contains symbol. It is not literally meaning there's red color in his eyes. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran portrays the word '*Color crimson*' that is his emotions or he is getting angry what is going on in his head. He defines his angry or emotion that he cannot control because he feels disappointed with that woman because women because she will leave him alone when he falling in love with her.

- Another symbol, as follows:

Lord forgive me for the things I've done  
 I was never meant to hurt no one  
 I saw scars upon her, **Broken hearted dove**  
 No no don't leave me lonely now  
 If you love me how  
 You'll never learn

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the bold words '*Broken hearted dove*' above contains symbol. The word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. It is not literally meaning there is a wounded bird. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that the word '**dove**' about his lover as innocent woman that has been hurt by him or the writer. Sheeran states that he feels guilty had hurt a woman who considers she is not guilty and he afraid that if she left him, because he already falling in love with her.

### **Song Lyric: Sing**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolize as he likes alcohol when approaching a woman. Meanwhile, there is 1 symbol in *Photograph* that implied from this song, as follows:

It's late in the evening  
**Glass** on the side I've been sat with you  
 For most of the night  
 Ignoring everybody here

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold word above contains symbol. It is not literally meaning there is object used to drink. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that the word '*glass*' about alcohol beverage that usual he drinks when he wants to approach a woman. Sheeran defines about his desires wants to closer to the women who he knows and he hopes there is nobody bothers his romantic moment.

Song Lyric: **Runaway**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolized as he looking for a ride when he wants to leave his home. Meanwhile, there is 1 symbol in *Runaway* that implied from this song, as follows:

Oh it could take a bit of time to heal this  
 It's been a long day  
**Thumb on side of the roadway**  
 But I love him from the skin to my bones  
 But I don't wanna live in his home

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the bold words '*Thumb on side of the roadway*' above contains symbol. It is not literally meaning there is thumb on the edge of the roadside. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran portrays that the way he is asking for a ride on side of the roadway to leave his home. Sheeran states that he will leave his home

because he feels disappointed with his father but he loves his father so much and he expecting the time will fix his family's problem.

**Song Lyric: One**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolized as decisions or problem that faced by his lover. Meanwhile, there is 1 symbol in *One* that implied from this song, as follows:

And you know, everything changes but  
We'll be strangers if, we see this through  
You could stay within these **walls** or leave  
But just stay with me

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the bold word '**wall**' above contains symbol. It is not literally meaning there are walls that stay with his lover. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran presents the word '**walls**' as a problem that is his option for his lover. He defines that he wants his lover decided to stay with him or go for granted that will be a problem for their relationship.

**Song Lyric: Tenerife Sea**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolize as his gladness about the figure of his lover. Meanwhile, there are 3 symbols in *Tenerife Sea* that implied from this song, as follows:

You look so beautiful in this **light**  
Your silhouette over me  
The way it brings out the blue in your eyes  
Is the Tenerife sea

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the word *you* refer to his lover while the bold word '**light**' above contains symbol. It is not

literally meaning there is a brightness that comes from a lamp or fire. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents '*light*' as his amazed feeling. He states that he amazed with his lover that look so pretty and he always remember her.

- Another symbol, as follows:

You look so beautiful in this light  
Your **silhouette** over me  
The way it brings out the blue in your eyes  
Is the Tenerife sea

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012), the bold word '*silhouette*' above contains symbol because. The word *me* refers to Sheeran himself while '**silhouette**' it is not literally meaning there is the dark side of someone visible towards a lighter behind the object. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents '*silhouette*' as a figure of his lover. Sheeran defines about he always remembers her in any situations because he amazed by her beauty.

- Another symbol, as follows:

You look so beautiful in this light  
Your silhouette over me  
The way it brings out **the blue** in your eyes  
Is the Tenerife sea

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold word '**the blue**' above contains symbol. The word *it* refers to *silhouette* based on previous line (*your silhouette over me*). Related to Leech and Short (2007) that the word *the blue* means it is not literally meaning that there is blue color in her eyes but Sheeran represents *the blue* as the calm or peace situation to

be seen through her eyes. Sheeran defines about he feels a comfort when he looked at her eyes that never forgotten in his mind.

### **Song Lyric: I'm A Mess**

- Sheeran uses symbol in this lyric to symbolize as his warm feeling toward his lover. Meanwhile, there are 4 symbols in *I'm A Mess* that implied from this song, as follows:

And though I've known it for the longest time  
 And all my hopes  
 All my words are all over written on the signs  
 But you're **my road** walking me home

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold word '**my road**' above contains symbol. The word *you* refer to his lover and the word *me* refers to him. While the bold word **my road** means it is not literally meaning that he has his own road to walk around. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents **my road** as his choices towards his lover for his life. Sheeran defines about his love feeling to choice her because he needs a special woman who accompany as long as in his life.

- Another symbol, as follows:

See **the flames** inside my eyes  
 It burns so bright I wanna feel your love  
 Easy baby maybe I'm a light  
 Before tonight I wanna fall in love  
 And put your faith in my stomach

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold words '**the flames**' above contain symbol. The word *my eyes* refer to Sheeran's point of view. While the bold words **the flames** mean it is not literally meaning that there is a

fire burns in his eyes. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents *the flames* as his sexuality or desire. Sheeran defines about he has desires when he feels the love from his lover and he feels happy.

- Another symbol, as follows:

See the flames inside my eyes  
It burns so bright I wanna feel your love  
Easy baby maybe I'm a **light**  
Before tonight I wanna fall in love  
And put your faith in my stomach

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold word '*light*' above contains symbol. The word *baby* refers to Sheeran's point of view and the word *I* refers to Sheeran himself. While the bold words *light* means because it is not literally meaning that there is brightness comes from fire, flashlight or sun that can be seen. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents *light* as his happiness. Sheeran states that he feels falling in love with her and he wants to her faith into his deep feeling.

- Another symbol, as follows:

I messed up this time  
Late last night  
Drinking to suppress devotion with **fingers intertwined**  
I can't shake this feeling now

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (2012) the bold word *fingers intertwined* above contains symbol. While the bold word *fingers intertwined* means it is not literally meaning that his hands clenched tightly. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that Sheeran represents *fingers intertwined* as committed being a couple. Sheeran states that he drinks alcohol to restrain his feeling so he does not feel alone.

### e. Simile

The writer found the simile in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly personification in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used things to directly compares to what he feels to girl who he loves and also the situation that happens around him. There is 1 simile (1.3%) that found in *Runaway*. Sheeran uses simile in *Run* song to describe his disappointment feeling with his father. Meanwhile, here is another example of simile in *Runaway* song, as follows:

- **Runaway**

I've never seen my dad cry  
**Cold as stone** in the kitchen light  
 I tell you it's about time  
 But I was raised to keep quiet.

This bold line above contains simile. In this context based on Leech and Short (2007), it seems in word '*as*' between '*cord*' and '*stone*' means to compare his confused feeling about the problem with his father. Based on Leech and Short theory. He defines about he feels confused or his part of the saddest feeling and do not know what should he speaks when he looked at his father crying because of he feels depressed to resolve his problem and choose to be silent.

### f. Synecdoche

The writer found the synecdoche in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly personification in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to describe things or the part of body by using one part of the things that he loves most to represent the whole things itself. There are 2 synecdoches (2.7%) that found in *Thinking*



*Out Loud* and *Sing*. Sheeran uses synecdoche in *Thinking Out Loud* song to show imagination about his weakness cannot use his ability to entertain his lover anymore. Meanwhile, here is the example of simile in *Thinking Out Loud* song:

- **Thinking Out Loud**

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

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (1988) in this bold line contains synecdoche. The words *my hands* refer to his ability to play music instrument. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that this words ***the strings*** Sheeran defines the whole meaning about he can play the guitar as instrument to entertain his lover. He states that when he is getting older, he cannot use his ability to play guitar for his lover but he believes that her feeling still the same.

- **Sing**

Sheeran uses synecdoche in this song to show his desires towards the figure of his women when they having fun. Meanwhile, here is another example of synecdoche in *Sing* song, as follows:

I need you darling, Come on set the tone  
 If you feel you're falling, Won't you let me know  
 If you love me come on get involved  
 Feel it rushing through you from your **head to toe**

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (1988) that in this bold line contains synecdoche. The word *it* refers to he invites her to join the music based on previous lyric (*If you love me come on get involved*) while the word *you* refer to his women. Related to Leech and Short (2007) that this bold words ***head to toe*** that Sheeran defines the whole meaning about the part of her whole body. He defines about he feels the sensation around her body when she enjoys the music and dance together so that they are getting chemistry to falling in love.

**g. Metonymy**

The writer found the metonymy in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly personification in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to represent a thing for his memory. There is 1 metonymy (1.3%) that found in *Photograph*. Sheeran uses metonymy in this song to convey his thought about the memories when he was childhood. Meanwhile, here is the example of simile in *Photograph* song:

When it gets hard, you know it can get hard sometimes  
It's the only thing that makes us feel alive  
We keep this love in a **photograph**  
We made these memories for ourselves

According to Perrine's theory of figurative language (1988), this bold word photographs contain metonymy. The word *we* refer to Sheeran and his lover while the words refer to *Sheeran's feeling*. Related to Leech and Short (2007) this word ***photograph*** defines the object related with their feeling. Sheeran implies his feeling save in memorable thing to show their love. He states that they will always remember their love through a photograph where

they make their love memories into the precious thing to feel the love alive forever.

#### h. Paradox

The writer found the paradox in Ed Sheeran X Album song lyrics. Mostly paradox in Ed Sheeran song lyrics used to negative action but produce in positive action. Sheeran uses paradox to make a contention statement in his problem family. Meanwhile, there is 1 paradox (1.3%) that found in *Runaway*. Here is the example of simile in *Photograph* song:

Back pack, 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**.  
 I don't wanna live this way  
 Gonna take my things and go

Based on Perrine's theory of figurative language (1988) the bold words '*plan to attack intends to show love*' above contain symbol. In this line is related to Leech and Short (2007) that **plan to attack intends to show love** means there is clearly contradiction words, that is *attack* not like human action in negative way which is means that his dad prohibit what Sheeran is going to do or to love disagree but his father wants to show the kindness treatment to him.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The purpose of this chapter is to give the conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer summarized the research and suggested some research which related to her topic.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research reveals that Ed Sheeran has his own characteristic and style in his song lyrics or works. Based on the results, Sheeran uses simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox and hyperbole to make impressive words for the reader or listener.

The 75 figurative languages found in this album consist 1 Simile (1.3%), 16 Metaphors (21.3%), 15 Personifications (20.0%), 2 Synecdoches (2.7%), 1 Metonymy (1.3%), 13 Symbols (17.3%), 1 Paradox (1.3%) and 25 Hyperboles (33.3%). Meanwhile there is no Apostrophe, Allegory, Understatement and Irony with its percentage (0%) while Hyperbole is the most found in Ed Sheeran X album with its frequency 25 and percentage (33.3%). Hyperbole is dominant in this song lyrics because Sheeran uses a lot of exaggerate words aims to reveal his love feeling, desires, sad feeling, admiration, depress or relationship that he wants and make it more meaningful of love story to each person who feels the same feeling. Thus, these song lyrics can evoke the readers or listeners interest when they find a chance to know characteristic of the song writer or singer's ideas in his love story and represents himself that interpret the meaning behind figurative language. Therefore, the song lyrics can be concluded that figurative language has

different hidden meanings based on the data and the kinds of figurative language that are mostly used in the song lyrics.

From Chapter 4, the author finds kind of figurative language that insert into Ed Sheeran's song lyrics in his *X* album are dominant show in sentences, phrases and clauses. Thus, through figurative languages in Ed Sheeran *X* album song lyrics becomes pretty useful tool to delivering his ideas in order to make the reader or listener easier to understand the meaning of each song, make it imagination for create the song lyric and as entertainment media of literary science.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

For the students of English Department who are interested about figurative language and stylistic that concerned with literary works such as song lyrics, poetry, novel or something else. The writer suggests analyzing a song preferable to analyze overall song from the album itself because every single song has different context. The part of approach study can use semiotic, stylistic, structuralism, etc as a tool to analyze the data. It will make effective work to analyze a literary work in order to understand the context in song lyrics of the album itself and the results or conclusions can be pulled effectively

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