

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presented the research findings and discussions based on the data collected that related to the research problems, and the discussion section will be explained after presenting the data based on the terms of signification by Roland Barthes theory

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher presents about the research findings and discussion organized according to the presentation of the research problems. The first question concerns on what are the connotative of linguistics units found in words, phrases, containing miserable content that are found in the selected lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs. The second problem focuses on the question "why" connotative of linguistics units found in words, phrases containing miserable content of selected lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs. After the researcher listened and read the three song lyrics entitled "*Stitches*", "*Air*" and "*Mercy*", the researcher found some denotative of miserable content of those lyrics in each selected song to ease the process of analyzing the connotative.

1. Denotative of miserable content that found in the selected lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs

The researcher found five words or phrases of song lyrics that contain miserable content in each song in this research. The data of each song lyrics are as follow;

a) "Stitches"

There are five words found in the song "Stitches"

Words/Phrases	Whole lyrics
Hurt	I thought that I've been <i>hurt</i> before
Sore	But no one's ever left me quite this <i>sore</i>
Bleed	You watch me <i>bleed</i> until I can't breathe
Aching	<i>Aching</i> , begging you to come help
Falling	I'm shaking, <i>falling</i> onto my knees

Table 1 words and phrases found in the song "Stitches"

b) "Mercy"

There are three words found in the song "Mercy"

Words	Whole lyrics
Slam	Then you and <i>slam</i> on me
Tearing apart	You keep <i>tearing</i> me <i>apart</i>

Ripping off	<i>Ripping</i> all the skin from <i>off</i> my bones.
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Table 2 words and phrases found in the song "Mercy"

c) "Air"

There are five words found in the song "Air"

Words	Whole lyrics
Suffocating	But, you're <i>suffocating</i> me
Broken	Tried to fix me up, but I'm <i>broken</i>
Tie down	Told you not to <i>tie</i> me <i>down</i> too quickly
Reel in	And you keep on trying to <i>reel</i> me <i>in</i>
Mean no harm	You don't <i>mean no</i> <i>harm</i>

Table 3 words and phrases found in the song "Air"

Those words or phrases of the selected song lyrics in each song have that miserable content, because they denotatively have that "suffer" meaning. The researcher got them all by doing reduction process that is reduced all the lyrics which out of the content going to be analyzed by

reading and listening to the songs and then wrote the target data that are words or phrases that have miserable content. It all depicted the physically pain of the song. So the researcher tend to analyze the connotative meaning of those selected lyrics to know further about the real meaning of the miserable content existed in the songs or in other words, the researcher tries to analyze what is the song's miserable content actually wanted to express connotatively.

Those are the words or phrases that would be connotatively analyzed by the researcher and those are done in order to support the data result of analyzing the connotative meaning on selected song lyrics.

Furthermore, the researcher icorporated the connotative meaning of those selected lyrics by grouping the data one by one based on the term orders of signification by Roland Barthes' theory, and then the researcher also described each selected lyrics into more detailed explanation according to another supporting data sources that could help or support the data findings of each lyrics, such as from its audio and music video.

In the case of linguistics signs, the denotation meaning is what the dictionary attempts to provide, Nadira (2018). In other words, denotative is also known as the original meaning of word in a dictionary that does not express another meaning of its word. While connotative defined as the second order of signification comprises signifiers, signified, Barthes (1967) in Nadira (2018). In other words, connotative meaning is the

additional meaning that has beyond its central meaning or real meaning (denotative meaning).

2. Denotative and connotative of selected lyrics in the song “Stitches”

The song “Stitches” actually has really deep meaning in each lyric. In researcher’s opinion after listened to it and watched the music video, the song tells the listener about the toxic relationship that causes much “scars” that have to be “stitched”. The miserable content in this song have to be connotatively analyzed, because those selected lyrics uses denotative words that generally only produce the real meaning of it.

There are five words of miserable content found in the song “Stitches”

a) “Hurt”

According to the Oxford Dictionary, *hurt* denotes something that causes injury or pain. It can turn to physically injured and also being distressed or offended by another person’s behavior. Therefore, the word *hurt* in this song lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that *hurt* is merely the word like other words in the English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order – system or the concept of linguistic term, *hurt* signifies a something painful that can make physical injury that is used by the song writer as the object of his writing (lyrics text) to become another meaning instead of its real meaning in the dictionary. This word *hurt* supported by the music video of this song, in

the video, the visual model was being hit by something unknown and got slapped in his face.

While in the plane of connotation, this word *hurt* does not mean the song writer got physically injured. After the researcher listened to this song (Stitches) in many times, the researcher correlated the whole lyrics with the music video that related to each other, that word *hurt* in the lyrics connotatively depicted the first impression of the song. It depicted the writer's feeling about him being mentally distressed by someone he loves.

As been told before that word *hurt* has its two different contexts in denotative and connotative, in connotative plane, this word become the signified term that depicting someone's bad feeling about another person's behavior that really suitable with this miserable content of this song.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *hurt* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 4 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Hurt"

I.	1. Signifier <i>Hurt</i> (E1)	I.	2. Signified <i>Physically injured by something</i> (C1)
II.	1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Physically injured by something</i>	II.	2. Signified (C2) <i>Feeling distressed by another person's bad</i>

	<i>behavior</i>
III. Sign <i>Someone (another person) hated me (the song writer)</i>	

E= Expression

C= Content

b) “Sore”

Sore actually almost has the same denotative meaning with the word *hurt* in the previous explanation. According to the Oxford dictionary, *sore* denotes a painful or suffering pain from a part of one’s body. It becomes another miserable content found by the researcher. Therefore, *sore* also become the signifier of the first – order system which means have the original meaning like other words in the English dictionary. And the song writer made this word to be his object in his lyrics text that have suffering pain from a body part meaning. Then the researcher made this word being connotatively analyzed to see its signified terms.

This word has another meaning in connotative that is an issue about which someone feels distressed or annoyed (not in physically pain). The song writer told his “sore” experience about being left by someone he loves by the complementary lyrics “*but no one's ever left me quite this sore*”. Therefore, this word “*sore*” become the signified term because it was being connotatively analyzed and depicting another meaning instead of its original meaning.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *sore* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 5 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Sore"

I.	1. Signifier <i>Sore</i> (E1)	I.	2. Signified <i>Painful or suffering</i> pain from a part of one's body (C1)
II.	1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Painful or suffering pain from a part of one's body.</i>	II.	2. Signified (C2) <i>An issue about which</i> <i>someone feels</i> <i>distressed or feels</i> <i>annoyed (not in</i> <i>physically pain)</i>
III.	Sign <i>Someone (another person) hurt me (the song writer)</i>		

E= Expression

C= Content

c) "Bleed"

Based on the Oxford dictionary, *bleed* denotes losing blood from the body as a result of injury or illness. Therefore, it becomes the signifier of the first – order system which means word *bleed* is like the other words

in the English dictionary that have its real meaning without doing deeper analyzing of its another meaning (connotative).

After that the researcher connotatively analyzed its connotative meaning, by correlating the word *bleed* with the music video and the audio, the researcher concluded that it depicted the song writer's really poor situation about him being helpless because of someone's bad treat. The visual model and the audio also supported the researcher to analyze its connotative meaning in this song (Stitches), the visual model was bleeding because getting smashed by the unseen thing that represent as someone he loved, and sang that word *bleed* part in a half high notes that showed his "bleed" situation and also supported by the complementary lyrics "*you watch me bleed until I can't breathe*", that really depicted the song writer's poor situation.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *bleed* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 6 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Bleed"

I.	1. Signifier <i>Bleed</i> (E1)	I.	2. Signified <i>Losing blood from the body as a result of injury or illness</i> (C1)
II.	1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Blood lose from the body as a result of injury or</i>	II.	2. Signified (C2) <i>A really poor situation</i>

<i>illness</i>	<i>about someone being helpless because of another someone's bad treat.</i>
III. Sign <i>Someone (another person) made me (the song writer) suffering</i>	

E= Expression

C= Content

d) “Aching”

Aching comes from the based form *ache* that is a continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body. The researcher chose the word *aching* as the other selected lyric because it also represents the miserable content in the song (Stitches). So, the word *aching* becomes the signifier of the first – order system that the researcher wanted to express its connotative meaning.

While in the plane of connotative, it means that the song writer has another prolonged pain instead of physical pain. The researcher looked at the complementary lyrics that are “*aching begging you to come help*” that supported the word “*aching*” turned into another meaning that fit into its miserable content. The word *aching* turns into the signifier that signifies something that can make continuous painful sorrow. In other words, the word *aching* in this song lyric depicted something that can make anybody in a prolonged heartache (not physical pain) caused by another person's bad behavior.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *aching* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 7 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Aching"

I. 1. Signifier <i>Aching</i> (E1)	I. 2. Signified <i>A continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body.</i> (C1)
II. 1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Continuous or prolonged dull pain in a part of one's body.</i>	II. 2. Signified (C2) <i>A thing that can make anybody in a prolonged heartache (not physical pain) caused by another person's bad behavior.</i>
III. Sign <i>In a continuous pain</i>	

E= Expression

C= Content

e) "Falling"

According to the Oxford dictionary the word *falling* comes from the based word *fall* that denotes something which moves from a higher to a

lower level, typically, rapidly and without control. Therefore, the word *falling* in this song lyric become the signifier of the first – order system which means that *falling* is merely the word like other words in the English dictionary. Then, in the signified of the first – order – system or the concept of linguistic term, *falling* signifies a something that moves from higher to lower level without control that is used by the song writer as the object of his writing (lyrics text) to become another meaning instead of its real meaning in the dictionary.

This word *falling* has another meaning that is the song writer going through ups and down because of another person's bad treat on him. It also supported by the complementary lyric "*I'm shaking, falling onto my knees*" and its music video also showed the visual model kneeling with the scars on him. Therefore, this word "*falling*" become the signified term because it was being connotatively analyzed and depicting another meaning instead of its original meaning (denotative).

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *falling* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 8 Denotative and Connotative analysis of word "Falling"

II. 1. Signifier	I. 2. Signified
<i>Falling</i> (E1)	<i>Something which moves from a higher to a lower level, typically, rapidly and</i>

	<i>without control. (C1)</i>	
II. 1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Something that moves from higher to lower level without control</i>	II. 2. Signified (C2) <i>Going through ups and down because of another person's bad treat.</i>	
III. Sign <i>Suffering ups and down.</i>		

E= Expression

C= Content

3. Denotative and connotative of selected lyrics in the song “Mercy”

This “Mercy” song has its meaning of begging mercy on person or things. But according to Shawn Mendes himself that also the song writer of this song, he pictured this song as pleading for mercy on his singing career, “it is type of thing”, said Shawn on *Front and Center* interview. But for the researcher, this song also depicted a distressing feeling for someone he loved, that he begged another person’s pity for being mentally distressed.

There are three words of miserable content found in the song “Mercy”

a) “Slam”

According to the Oxford dictionary, *slam* denotes to something that is done forcefully and loudly. The researcher chose the word *slam* as the selected lyric because it represents the miserable context in the song (Mercy). The denotative meaning of this word *slam* leads to the physical meaning, instead of the other meaning that could be a bad mentally feeling of things or human being. So, the word *slam* becomes the signifier of the first – order system that the researcher wanted to express its connotative meaning.

As been told before that the word *slam* leads to a bad physical feeling or treat, but actually in the connotative plane, the word *slam* in this song means forcing someone to do the things like what they want another person to do. It also supported by the music video that the visual model got really forced to do the things continuously without stop, in this case, the song writer beg a mercy for his music career that is really boring to him, so he beg mercy for himself. But in other context, this word *slam* also leads to a mentally bad treat of another person (lover) that could cause distressing feeling or heartache.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *slam* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 9 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Slam"

I. 1. Signifier	I. 2. Signified
<i>Slam</i> (E1)	<i>Something that is done forcefully and</i>

	<i>loudly</i> (C1)	
II. 1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Something that is done forcefully and loudly.</i>	II. 2. Signified (C2) <i>Forcing someone to do the things like what they want another person to do.</i>	
III. Sign <i>Being forced to do something that I do not like.</i>		

E= Expression

C= Content

b) “Tearing apart”

Based on the Oxford dictionary, *tear apart* or specifically *tearing me apart* like what the song lyrics said in this song, is a phrasal verb that means upset someone greatly or scold someone or something harshly. Therefore, it becomes the signifier of the first – order system which means *tear apart* is like the other words in the English dictionary that have its real meaning without doing deeper analyzing of its another meaning (connotative).

While according to the context of this song that become its signified terms, this lyric leads to something or someone that keep torturing other’s feeling or defense by forcing them continuously without

mercy. It also supported by the complementary lyrics “*you keep tearing me apart*” that depicted the song writer’s distressed feeling of being tortured destroyed by something that is forcing.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric discussion of the word *tear apart* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 10 Denotative and Connotative findings of phrase "Tearing apart"

<p>I. 1. Signifier</p> <p><i>Tearing apart</i></p> <p>(E1)</p>	<p>I. 2. Signified</p> <p><i>Upset someone greatly or scold someone or something harshly.</i></p> <p>(C1)</p>
<p>II. 1. Signifier</p> <p>(E2=E1+C1)</p> <p><i>Upset someone greatly or scold someone or something harshly.</i></p>	<p>II. 2. Signified</p> <p>(C2)</p> <p><i>Torturing other’s feeling or defense by forcing them continuously without mercy.</i></p>
<p>III. Sign</p> <p><i>Being mentally tortured by someone’s bad treat.</i></p>	

E= Expression

C= Content

c) “Ripping off”

The researcher looked at the Oxford dictionary that *rip something off* is a phrasal verb that means steal or plagiarize something. If it translated separately, *rip* denotes pulling something quickly or forcibly away from something or someone. While *off* actually could express so many different use, like preposition, adverb, adjective and etc. Then the researcher made this phrase being connotatively analyzed to see its signified terms.

The complementary lyric of this phrasal verb is “*ripping all the skin from off my bones*” that also depicted the poor situation of the songwriter about having a nasty mental because of another person’s bad treat by using the word *bones* to depict his actual mental tortured by his lover. Then this phrase turned into the signified terms that give another meaning of its denotative meaning.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the phrase ripping off above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 11 Denotative and Connotative findings of phrase "Ripping off"

I. 1. Signifier	I. 2. Signified
<i>Ripping off</i> (E1)	<i>Stealing or plagiarizing something.</i>

	(C1)	
II. 1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Stealing or plagiarizing something.</i>	II. 2. Signified (C2) <i>Nasty mental because of another person's bad.</i>	
III. Sign <i>Mental condition got worse.</i>		

E= Expression

C= Content

4. Denotative and connotative of selected lyrics in the song “Air”

After the researcher listened to this song in many times, the researcher found that this song “Air” tells about the relationship between two people going through a hard rough time in their relationship, like they need their own space to grow without having a mental pressure by each other. And also inside this song there are some lyrics that have its miserable content, the words that still denotatively provided. It all has to be analyzed according to its connotative meaning to produce another meaning that suitable for the song’s context.

a) “Suffocating”

Suffocating comes from the based form *suffocate* that means causing or having difficulty in breathing. The researcher chose the word *suffocating* as the other selected lyric because it also represents the

miserable content in the song (Air). So, the word *suffocating* becomes the signifier of the first – order system that the researcher wanted to express its connotative meaning.

This word *suffocating* has another meaning that is the songwriter does not mean “suffocate” something or someone, but his relationship between his lover does. The exaggerated treat of his lover made him feeling distressed like it is like being real suffocated. It also supported by the complementary lyric “*I'm trying hard to breathe, but you're suffocating me,*” that the word *breathe* depicted the songwriter’s want to be free. Therefore, this word “*suffocating*” become the signified term because it was being connotatively analyzed and depicting another meaning instead of its original meaning (denotative).

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *suffocating* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 12 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "Suffocating"

I.	1. Signifier <i>Suffocating</i> (E1)	I.	2. Signified <i>Causing or having difficulty in breathing.</i> (C1)
II.	1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Having difficulty in breathing.</i>	II.	2. Signified (C2) <i>The exaggerated treat of another person.</i>

III. Sign

Being distressed

E= Expression

C= Content

b) “Broken”

Based on the Oxford dictionary, *broken* denotes something that causes things separated. Therefore, it becomes the signifier of the first – order system which means the word *broken* is like the other words in the English dictionary that have its real meaning without doing deeper analyzing of its another meaning (connotative).

While in the plane of connotative, this word *broken* explained the situation of the songwriter, he is really in a painful situation because of his bad relationship with his lover that caused his heart *broken* or distressed. The word *broken* turns into the signifier that signifies something that another person’s mind and feeling are distressed. In other words, the word *broken* in this song lyric depicted something that caused disappointment feeling.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *broken* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 13 Denotative and Connotative findings of word "broken"

I. 1. Signifier	I. 2. Signified
<i>Broken</i>	<i>Something that causes</i>
(E1)	<i>things separated</i>

	(C1)	
II. 1. Signifier (E2=E1+C1) <i>Something that causes things separated</i>		II. 2. Signified (C2) 1. <i>Something that caused another person's mind and feeling are distressed.</i> 2. <i>Something that can cause disappointment feeling.</i>
III. Sign <i>Got disappointed</i>		

E= Expression

C= Content

c) "Reel in"

Reel something in is a phrasal verb that is quite hard to search for its meaning in denotative meaning. According to Online Cambridge dictionary, *reels something or someone in* means to get control of something or someone, sometimes by offering something in exchange. While if it translated separately, *reel* denotes to walk, moving from side to side, and *in* actually could express so many different use, like preposition,

adverb, expressing the situation of something that appears to be enclosed or surrounded by something else, and so on.

The songwriter used this phrasal verb in this song “Air”, the whole lyric is “*you keep on trying to reel me in*”. This phrasal verb depicted another situation of the songwriter that he is being bridled by his lover and get controlled by her. Therefore, this phrase “*reels in*” become the signified term because it was being connotatively analyzed and depicting another meaning instead of its original meaning.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the word *reel in* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 14 Denotative and Connotative findings of phrase "Reel in"

<p>I. 1. Signifier</p> <p><i>Reel in</i></p> <p>(E1)</p>	<p>I. 2. Signified</p> <p><i>Get control of something or someone, sometimes by offering something in exchange.</i></p> <p>(C1)</p>
<p>II. 1. Signifier</p> <p>(E2=E1+C1)</p> <p><i>Get control of something or someone, sometimes by offering something in exchange.</i></p>	<p>II. 2. Signified</p> <p>(C2)</p> <p><i>Being mentally bridled and controlled by another person.</i></p>

<h3>III. Sign</h3>

<p><i>Over protective.</i></p>

E= Expression

C= Content

d) “Tie Down”

Based on the Oxford dictionary, *tie* denotes to attach or fasten with string or similar cord. While *down* denotes towards or in a lower place or position as an adverb, but actually it could express so many different use like preposition, adjective, noun and many more. But it all merged into a phrasal verb *tie down*, where *tie* someone *down* means restrict someone to a particular situation or place. The songwriter used this phrasal verb to be in his song, which in the researcher’s finding, this phrasal verb included in the miserable content the researcher wanted to analyze its connotative meaning.

The whole lyric of this phrasal verb is “*told you not to tie me down quickly*”. This is depicted the situation of the songwriter that he is being restricted by his lover to do anything, that he has to be obedient with his lover’s want. Therefore, it becomes another miserable context found by the researcher to be connotatively analyzed.

The explanation of the analyzed lyric findings of the phrase *tie down* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 15 Denotative and Connotative findings of phrase "Tie down"

<p>I. 1. Signifier</p> <p><i>Tie down</i></p> <p>(E1)</p>	<p>I. 2. Signified</p> <p><i>Restrict someone to a particular situation or place.</i></p> <p>(C1)</p>
<p>II. 1. Signifier</p> <p>(E2=E1+C1)</p> <p><i>Restrict someone to a particular situation or place.</i></p>	<p>II. 2. Signified</p> <p>(C2)</p> <p>1. <i>Being restricted by another person to do anything that they want.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Have to be obedient with another person's want.</i></p>
<p>III. Sign</p> <p><i>Lack of freedom</i></p>	

E= Expression

C= Content

e) “Mean no harm”

According to the Oxford dictionary, *mean* denotes intend to convey or refer to a particular thing, and *no* used to indicate that something is quite the opposite of what is being specified, or used to give a negative

response, etc. While *harm*, means a physical injury especially which is deliberately inflicted. *Mean no harm* is actually a phrasal verb that means not intend to cause damage or insult. It becomes another miserable content found by the researcher. Therefore, *mean no harm* becomes the signifier of the first – order system.

This phrase *mean no harm* in this song “Air” has another meaning that is the songwriter blame his lover about her bad attitude in their relationship, it supported by the complementary lyric “*you don’t mean no harm*”, the songwriter blame his lover about her mistakes she did in the relationship. Therefore, this phrase *mean no harm* become the signified term because it was being connotatively analyzed and depicting another meaning instead of its original meaning (denotative).

The explanations of the analyzed lyric findings of the phrase *mean no harm* above can be simplified in the table below:

Table 16 Denotative and Connotative findings of phrase "Mean no harm"

<p>I. 1. Signifier</p> <p><i>Mean no harm</i></p> <p>(E1)</p>	<p>I. 2. Signified</p> <p><i>A physical injury especially which is deliberately inflicted.</i></p> <p>(C1)</p>
<p>II. 1. Signifier</p> <p>(E2=E1+C1)</p> <p><i>A physical injury especially which is</i></p>	<p>II. 2. Signified</p> <p>(C2)</p> <p><i>Blaming another</i></p>

<i>deliberately inflicted.</i>	<i>person about their mistakes they did.</i>
III. Sign <i>Judgement.</i>	

E= Expression

C= Content

B. Discussion

In the research findings, the researcher presents the detail explanation of the data that are found before. The data analyzed by using the term orders of signification by Roland Barthes' theory. So the researcher tries to describe the connotative meaning of each selected word and phrases and makes the diagram of them to be connotatively analyzed.

The research findings above about the connotative of words and phrases containing miserable content in selected song lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs showed various result of "miserable" content meaning in each selected word or phrase. But all of them showed or led to "mentally distressed" meaning instead of their original meaning (denotative) that is physical pain by showing its final sign of signification. The researcher used Roland Barthes' terms order of signification to analyze the connotative of those selected word and phrase, and the denotative itself actually also used by the researcher as the "bridge" to do a deeper analyzing of the connotative.

What is meant by the “bridge” itself is that denotative is used in Barthes’ order of signification as the first order of signification, while connotative acts as the second order of signification. Barthes has developed a staggered system that is creating multilevel meaning which is called as the signification order that consists of denotation and connotation. There is relation in each word or phrase of the selected song lyrics that is the relation between the *signifier* and *signified*, they are described by denotation and connotation terms, and an analytic distinction is made between two types of signifieds, a denotative signified and a connotative signified.

A signifier and a signified are contained in the first order of signification or denotation, meanwhile connotation is the second order of signification that uses denotative signs as its signifier and relates it to additional signified. This makes the denotation as the basic and primary meaning of the sign. And the first process to do is finding out the denotative of the words or phrases of the song lyrics containing miserable content to ease the further analysis of the connotative itself.

The researcher also used the music videos and the audio of the songs to be the supported data to analyze the connotative of the selected words or phrases containing miserable content in those song lyrics. Because it all depicted the dramatic story of each song by using some words or phrases that have its original meaning which really contrast with the target meaning.

Chandler (2007) as cited in Saifuddin (2018) to describe the connection between the signifier and its signified, a study has to use denotation and connotation as the terms, and the two types of signified is needed in between to do an analytic distinction; a *denotative signified* and a *connotative* signified. Definitional, literal, obvious or common-sense meanings of a sign are describing what is meant by denotation itself. Means that denotative meaning is what the dictionary attempts to provide.

Saifuddin (2008) also stated that through the two orders of signification, sign could be examined. In the denotative order that is the first order, the sign can identify its background which is signifier (2) and signifier (2) order, the process of the identifying is the signs literally interpreted. After the literal meaning (denotative) are found, then go to the second order of signification that is connotative meaning. It requires the cultural context in this second order of signification (connotative meaning).

The researcher also compared this research with the other research that has an equal variable and theory that used. The researcher used a research from Mamduh Abidrda (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010) entitled “*A Connotative Meaning Analysis on the Word Child in Five Lyrics of Songs*” as the comparison standard in this research because on Mamduh’s research, he also used the same theory in analyzing connotative meaning on song lyrics that is Roland Barthes’ theory (terms order of signification). On his research, he did not find any lyrics in the form of phrase, while in

this research, instead of word the researcher also found some phrases that are going to be connotatively analyzed. The following research is from Dewi Mustika Muslimin (UIN Alauddin Makassar, 2017) entitled *"Denotative and Connotative Meanings in Masha and the Bear Cartoon Movie"*, she also used Bathes' theory on her research, but she used a cartoon movie as her object. She analyzed the denotative meaning from the image of the movie, and then begin to analyze the connotative meaning according to the cultural context existed in the movie, same as the researcher. It showed that denotative meaning also could be obtained from images and then looked at what are things denoting the meaning. It is slightly different with the researcher that used text of song lyrics which incidentally must be obtained its meaning from the dictionary. It means that the form of some data found by the researcher and other researchers might be different and could influence the whole discussion of each researcher.

The last result of the research in each analyzed word or phrase is Myth. Barthes (1993) in Nadira (2018) explained that popular belief could depict what myth is. And he is rather specialized one of the myth term refers to concepts chain widely accepted throughout a culture, by which its members conceptualize or understand a particular topic or part of their social experience. Fiske (2010) also explained that myth is a story using culture to get clear some reality or nature, Nadira (2018). So the researcher connected all those terms order of signification (denotative and

connotative) that are found in the research findings and discussions with the related context of those songs according to Barthes' theory.

The explanation of the research problem “why connotative of linguistics units found in words, phrases containing miserable content of selected lyrics of Shawn Mendes' songs” in this research is led to the cultural experience of the song writer himself, he tends to put words and phrases that have a suffer meaning in his songs that depicts his feeling of being bad treated by someone or things he loves or likes by putting words or phrases containing miserable content that lead to the physical pain that actually have its other meaning by showing its connotative meaning that is “mentally distressed”. In this case, according to the songwriter and the supported things such as the audio and music videos of those songs, it all depicted the dramatic story of each song by using some words or phrases that have its original meaning which really contrast with the target meaning.