

## **AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTICAL DEVIATION IN ED SHEERAN'S SELECTED SONG LYRICS**

**Abdul Gafur, M. Bahri Arifin, Famala Eka Sanhadi Rahayu**

English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences  
Mulawarman University  
Email: [gafurabd23@gmail.com](mailto:gafurabd23@gmail.com)

### **ABSTRACT**

The objectives of this research are to find out the types and the functions of syntactical deviation used in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics. This analysis includes to qualitative method. This research used seven famous songs of Ed Sheeran as the source of data. The data were taken from the lines of the seven selected songs of Ed Sheeran that considered to have syntactical deviation. Through the findings of the analysis, there were 7 (seven) types of syntactical deviation namely double negation, omission, deviation of verb, deviation of preposition, deviation of article, anastrophe, and hypallage were employed in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran. The omission type was the most frequently used in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran. Functionally, it is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information. It means that the lyrics of the song mostly omitted by Ed Sheeran, it is to make the song denser which means it talks a lot in a brief statement and also match with the melody or music. Otherwise, overgeneralization, deviation of noun, deviation of pronoun, and hysteron proteron were not found in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran, because those types of syntactical deviation cannot represent the motives that Ed Sheeran want to convey in his song lyrics.

**Key words:** Stylistics, syntactical deviation, Ed Sheeran

### **ABSTRAK**

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis dan fungsi deviasi sintaksis yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu pilihan Ed Sheeran. Analisis ini termasuk dalam metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan tujuh lagu terkenal Ed Sheeran sebagai sumber datanya. Data diambil dari baris ketujuh lagu terpilih Ed Sheeran yang dianggap memiliki penyimpangan sintaksis. Melalui hasil analisis ditemukan 7 (tujuh) jenis deviasi sintaksis yaitu negasi ganda, omisi, deviasi verba, deviasi preposisi, deviasi artikel, anastrophe, dan hypallage yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu pilihan Ed Sheeran. Jenis omission adalah yang paling sering digunakan dalam lirik lagu Ed Sheeran. Secara fungsional, ini untuk menunjukkan penghilangan kata-kata atau informasi yang tidak perlu. Artinya lirik lagu tersebut paling banyak dihilangkan oleh Ed Sheeran yaitu untuk membuat lagu tersebut lebih padat yang artinya banyak*

*berbicara dalam suatu pernyataan yang singkat dan juga cocok dengan melodi atau musiknya. Sebaliknya, generalisasi yang berlebihan, penyimpangan kata benda, penyimpangan pronomina, dan proteron hysteron tidak ditemukan pada lagu-lagu pilihan Ed Sheeran, karena jenis penyimpangan sintaksis tersebut mungkin tidak sesuai dengan motif yang ingin disampaikan Ed Sheeran dalam lirik lagunya.*

**Kata kunci:** *Stilistika, penyimpangan sintaksis, Ed Sheeran*

## **A. INTRODUCTION**

Literature and linguistics are two different fields of study related to language. Linguistics is a basis for the scientific study of human language from various aspects, including sounds, words, and grammar rules, or can be defined as the study of language, and make the language as the object, while literature is the final result of people express language linguistically. To combine linguistics and literature, people need a field of study that is called a stylistics. Leech & Short (1994, p.10), stated that style is the new way in which a language is used in a given context by a given person for a given purpose. Style is used in the spoken and written language. In written language, style is applied in non-literary works and also in literary works. But usually, style is particularly associated with written literary text (Leech & Short, 1994, p.11). Furthermore, Barry (2009, p.196), stated stylistic is a critical approach which uses the methods and findings of the science of linguistics in the analysis of literary text. The literary text can be a novel, a prose, a short story, or a poetry.

In a poetry, there are terms called rhyme and meter which commonly applied in it. This is supported by Obermeiere *et al* (2013), that "metrical patterning and rhyme are frequently employed in a poetry". A song lyrics is also possible to be analyzed using the theory of stylistics, since it has a similar characteristic with a poetry in which both have rhyme (Verdonk, 2002, p.13). Furthermore, The lyric in a song is similar to a poetry, since both have same characteristics such as both song and poetry are written in lines or verses, divided into stanzas, the words and sounds combine to create the mood of the song and poetry, and songs are composed to serve different purposes e.g. to soothe a person's trouble mind or soul, to create awareness of different issues, or to convey different messages. This indicates that a song lyrics can be treated the same way in the analysis of stylistics.

In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics through stylistics analysis. Edward Christopher Sheeran or Ed Sheeran is an English singer, songwriter, guitarist, record producer, and actor. Ed Sheeran was born on February 17, 1991. He attended the Academy of Contemporary Music in Guildford as an undergraduate from the age of 18 in 2009. The reason why Ed Sheeran's style is interesting, is because he is one of the famous and talented singers who always creates a famous single or album, and also because at a very young age he has already received several prestigious awards such as Grammy awards, Brit awards, American Music Awards, and many more.

Moreover, two questions are formulated in this study. First, it deals with the types of syntactical deviation used in *Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics*; and second, it deals with the functions of syntactical deviation used in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran. Where in the analyzing, Crystal (2008) and Trask (1996) theory of syntactical deviation were applied in this research. The purposes of the research are to find out the types and the functions of syntactical deviation used in the seven selected songs of Ed Sheeran. Theoretically, this research is expected to give some information and enrich the specific knowledge in linguistics study. It is also to reveal the grammatical deviation especially in syntactical deviation stage. Practically, this research are expected to 1) give contribution to the lecturers teaching linguistics through literature especially for the syntactical deviation in stylistics; 2) this research hopefully inspires the readers in applying grammatical deviation on his literary works, and also can help the readers in the process of learning stylistics; 3) give contribution for the next research that will conducted by another researcher, especially in stylistic analysis.

## **B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Stylistics**

In a simply definition, stylistics is considered as a study of style. According to Wales (2001, p. 371), style is refers to the perceived manner of expression in writing. In other words, style is the way the writers or authors express their feelings to the world through their works. Furthermore, Leech and Short (1981, P.11) stated that style is defined as the way in which a given person uses language in a given context for a given purpose. In this case, the writer purposes decide the style of the text, and usually it is studied through the field of stylistics. It can be said, style is the study of the way an author uses words and grammar as the elements, both within the sentence and within the text as a whole. The style refers to the choice of words or manner for the writer on expressing his feelings.

### **2. Linguistic Deviation**

According to Leech (1969, P. 61) deviation is a disruption of the normal processes of communication. It leaves a gap as it were, in one's comprehension of the text. It means that, the writer or the speaker does not follow the rules of the language and it creates the deviation. The deviation is something common in literary works including in a poem. The deviation in the literary work such as poem differentiates the daily language that people used and the language that a poet uses in a poem. Moreover, Leech (1969, p.42-52) mentioned eight types of deviation. Those deviations are lexical deviation, phonological deviation, graphological deviation, dialectical deviation, deviation of register, deviation of historical period, semantic deviation, and grammatical deviation.

Grammatical deviation means that a sentence is not following the rules and violates the grammar of a language that is used. Grammatical deviation can be

drawn between morphological deviation and syntactic deviation (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyam, 2011, p. 13). Morphological deviation is an intentional deviation from the ordinary spelling, formation, construction, or application of words. Meanwhile, syntactical deviation deals with the errors of grammar in a sentence, clause, and phrase that made incorrect in its structure (Leech, 1969, p. 44).

### **3. Syntactical Deviation**

According to Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams (2011, p. 118) in grammatical deviation, syntactical deviation deals with the errors of grammar in a sentence that makes incorrect in structure. It means that, when actually in a sentence that should be followed the Standard English structure, in this case the sentence is violated by the author. Syntactical deviation is divided into two main types, those are bad or incorrect grammar and syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton (Leech, 1969, p.45).

### **4. Bad or Incorrect Grammar**

Bad or incorrect grammar is when a sentence or phrase does not follow the rules of Standard English grammar. It is usually happened in poem lyrics or song lyrics. Furthermore, Leech (1969, p. 65) mentioned eight types of bad or incorrect grammar that people make, those are double negation, omission, overgeneralization, deviation of verb, deviation of preposition, deviation of pronoun, deviation of article, and deviation of noun. All the types of bad or incorrect grammar are explained below.

#### **a. Double Negation**

According to Crystal (2008, p. 324) double negation is a sentence structure where there are two forms of negation that appear together and cause conflicting meaning, double negation in a single sentence is not acceptable in English standard. The reason is that the listener or the reader may confuse the meaning. Furthermore, Crystal (2008) said the writer uses this style to inform or express their feeling in implicit way by saying something in negative sentence, but actually that sentence has positive meaning.

#### **b. Omission**

Ellipsis or omission is a term in grammatical analysis which means an omission of a part of structure in a sentence (Crystal, 2008, p. 166). It means that a sentence with omission is not a complete sentence. Furthermore, Crystal (2008) stated usually omission used where the words omitted would be redundant, writer uses ellipsis or omission in their literary works is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information. Further still, there are several types of omission since there are several parts in a sentence. There are omission of subject, omission of article, omission of modal auxiliary, omission of linking verb, omission of preposition, and omission of object.

#### **c. Overgeneralization**

Crystal (2008, p.345) stated that overgeneralization refers to the process whereby children extended their use of grammatical feature to context beyond those found in the adult language. It means that overgeneralization is commonly done by children when they start to acquire a language and have not known yet certain words in correct forms as it is supposed to be. For the example, when someone who learns English say '*foots*' instead of '*feet*'.

#### **d. Deviation of Verb**

Deviation of verb definition lays upon the point where the use of verb in a sentence incorrectly (Crystal, 2008, p. 510). Example, "*He doing it*". Actually the sentence supposed to be "*He does it*", since the subject is third singular person. Furthermore, Crystal (2008) said that the goal of this deviation is to make psychological effect on the readers or hearer. It means that, if there is a part in a poem (song lyrics) is deviant. It becomes especially noticeable, or perceptually prominent.

#### **e. Deviation of Preposition**

According to Crystal (2008, p.383), preposition is a term in grammatical classification of words that refers to a set of items which are typically precedes noun phrases to form a single constituent of structure. In other words, preposition is used to connect between two nouns. Example of preposition is *in, for, of, on*, and so on. Furthermore, deviation of preposition is the incorrect used of preposition in a sentence.

#### **f. Deviation of Pronoun**

Deviation of pronoun type bad or incorrect grammar stage refers to the unusual used of pronoun in a sentence (Trask, 1996). For the example, "*Look at he*". The pronoun *he* in the sentence above is supposed to be *him*, because the sentence refers to third person singular. Therefore, the correct sentence should be "*Look at him*".

#### **g. Deviation of Article**

Trask (1996, p.21) states that article is a determiner which lack independent meaning but serves to indicate the degree of specific of noun phrase. In other words, an article is meaningless if it stands alone. Furthermore, deviation of article is the used of article in a sentence or phrase incorrect way. Furthermore still, the used of article in a sentence is to make general thing become specific (Eastwood, 2002).

#### **h. Deviation of Noun**

According to Trask (1996, p.188) noun is defined as one of the lexical categories that denote individual physical entities. Commonly, noun is associated with the notion of 'name' and 'thing' (Crystal, 2008, p.333). It means that the noun can be the subject and the object in a sentence. Example of noun is *dog, chair, table*,

*the girl*, and so on. Furthermore, the unusual used of noun in a sentence is defined as deviation of noun.

## **5. Syntactic Re-arrangement or Hyperbaton**

Hyperbaton is form of syntactic displacement, where words (morphemes) or phrases that belong jointly in a sentence are separated. It is used to emphasize the meaning of sentence and typically emphasizes the first word of sentence. Thus, when the normal order of words in sentence is significantly changed, it is called hyperbaton (Baldick, 2001). In the words of Sygue (2010), hyperbaton also used for rearranging a sentence to change the meaning or to gain attention. Besides, the syntactic re-arrangement allows for key words to be places for maximum emphasis which is usually at the start or the end of sentences. Moreover, hyperbaton may be categorized into three types, such as anastrophe, hypallge, and hysteron proteron.

### **a. Anastrophe**

Anastrophe or inversion is a literary technique in which the normal order of words is reversed. Anastrophe is a kind of hyperbaton that departs from the usual words order or it is the inversion of the usual syntactical order of a pair of words, usually done by placing the adjective after the noun, placing a verb before its subject, and placing a noun before its preposition (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002, p.33). Furthermore, Greenbaum & Nelson (2002) said that the main goal of anastrophe in prose or poetry is to help writers achieve stylistic effect, like laying an emphasis on a particular point, or changing the focus of the readers from a particular point. In poetry, inversions are regularly used to create rhythm, meter, or rhyming scheme in the lines.

### **b. Hypallage**

Puttenham (2005) defined hypallage is a syntactical construction in which the natural relation of words is inversely placed, or two words interchanged from a logical to a rather absurd relationship. However, in literature, hypallage means transferring a modifier to change the structure of a sentence, but not its meaning. Furthermore, Puttenham (2015) said hypallage can be used to give a poetic effect to a text. It enhances the effect that a sentence can have on the reader, and gives a certain ring to it. It means that when a hypallage is added in a sentence, it can make the reader or hearer feel impressed with the literary works.

### **c. Hysteron Proteron**

Hysteron proteron occurs when the order of words is altered by placing the first words at the end and the final ones at the beginning (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2002). In other words, hysteron proteron is where the natural or logical order of events are reversed. Furthermore, according to Keraf (2008, p.133) hysteron proteron is a style of language which is the opposite of the order of something logical or reasonable, for example put something that happened later at the beginning of the event.

## **6. Song and Lyrics**

According to Ammer (2004, p.223-389), song is defined as any piece of vocal music and lyric is the text of the song. The lyric in a song is similar to a poetry since both share the same characteristics, such as song lyrics and poetry employ the same techniques like rhyme, repetition, and they play with sounds to produce rhythm. They are written in lines or verses and also divided into stanzas. The writer of lyric and poetry also have their own style in creating the lyric and poetry related to the rhyme. In other words, lyric and poetry can be treated the same way in stylistics. Usually, a song lyric is categorized in lyric poetry.

### **C. RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **1. Research Design**

Methodologically, the researcher decided on having a qualitative methodology applied in this research. As what defined by De Vos & Delpont (2011, p. 65), qualitative method is the study that is concerned with no statistical methods and small samples, often purposively selected. In order to do research systematically, the researcher used qualitative study because the data were taken in the form of sentence, clause, or phrase. This research attempts to find out the types of syntactical deviation that used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics, and also to find out the functions of syntactical deviation are used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. Then, the research's findings tend to be more descriptive.

#### **2. Data and Source of Data**

The data for this research is taken from the seven famous selected songs of Ed Sheeran. The data are sentences, clauses, or phrases which are considered to have syntactical deviation including the bad or incorrect grammar and syntactic rearrangement or hyperbaton.

#### **3. Research Instrument**

The main instrument of this research is the researcher himself, since the researcher as the planner, data collector and he should report the result of the analysis. The researcher's ability about stylistics becomes the most important tools in this research that help the researcher in analyzing the data.

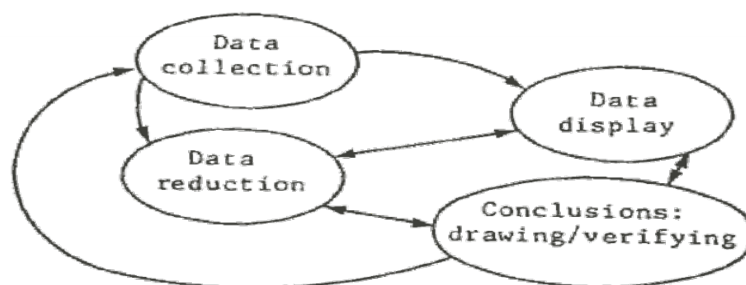
#### **4. The Technique of Collecting the Data**

The researcher applied systematic ways to collect the data. First, the researcher listen to the songs while reads the lyrics repeatedly. Second, while reading, the researcher collects and writes down the data by searching through the songs that revealed the lines which are considered to have syntactical deviations. Third, identify the deviants occurred in the songs line by line. Fourth, identify the types of those deviants. The last, analyzed them by using stylistics analysis in order to find out the deviants occurred in the lines of Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics, where the researcher intentionally look for the syntactical deviation especially in

bad or incorrect grammar and syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton as meant by Crystal (2008) and Trask (1996) theory of syntactical deviation.

## 5. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher applied the procedures of data analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10-11). It requires three phases of inquiry in qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.



**Figure 1:** Component of Data Analysis: Flowchart Model, Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10-11).

### a. Data Reduction

Miles and Huberman (1994) describe data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appears in written field notes. In this process, the researcher will sort out whether the lines are included in the data or not by considering the types of syntactical deviation in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics.

### b. Data Display

Data display goes a step beyond data reduction to provide an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram, chart, or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In this process is done by presenting a set of information that is structured and the possibility of drawing conclusions, because the data obtained during process of qualitative research usually in the form of narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents. As what Miles and Huberman said "make a good data display to make the process of drawing conclusion easier".

### c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to evaluate their implications for the questions when qualitative data are used as a precursor to the design/development of quantitative instruments, this step may be postponed. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), verification,



integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to rechecks or verify these emergent conclusion. In this last process, the researcher will find out the function of syntactical deviation in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics that have been found and have been displayed on the explanation from the data reduction and data display.

## **6. The Trustworthiness of Data Analysis**

To have the trustworthiness of data analysis, the researcher will conduct the procedure of triangulation. In the social sciences, experts have been explaining the concept of triangulation. Among them, Denzin (1978, as cited in Hales, 2010, p. 14-17) identified the four types of triangulation, they are data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theoretical triangulation, and methodological or method triangulation. Based on the types of triangulation explained above, in this research, the researcher will apply triangulation namely theoretical triangulation. The researcher chooses the theoretical triangulation since the researcher hold the study by Trask (1996) and Crystal (2008) namely theory of syntactical deviation to avoid the bias of this research result.

## **D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **1. The Types of Syntactical Deviation Used in *Ed Sheeran's Selected Song Lyrics***

From the seven famous song lyrics of Ed Sheeran that being analyzed by the researcher, the researcher found seven types of syntactical deviation used in the song lyrics. Where, there are five types in bad or incorrect grammar part and there are two types in syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton part. In total, 47 data were indicated as the types of syntactical deviations that used in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics. Respectively, in bad or incorrect grammar they were 4 double negation, 33 omission, 3 deviation of verb, 1 deviation of preposition, and 1 deviation of article. While, in syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton they were 1 anastrophe, and 4 hypallage. Additionally, three types of bad or incorrect grammar that were not used in the songs were overgeneralization, deviation of pronoun and deviation of noun. While, in syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton was hysteron proteron. Nevertheless, all categories of the data found were explained by each in the elaborative analysis below.

#### **a. Double Negation**

Double negation is sentence structure where there are two forms of negation that appear together and cause conflicting meaning, double negation in a single sentence is not acceptable in Standard English (Crystal, 2008, p. 324). Double

negation occurs in the songs entitled “*Happier*” and “*I Don’t Care*”. The data indicated was presented as follows.

#### Data DN.4

I **don’t** like **nobody** (53)

The line above has the same case as what happened in the first song. Where, the line consist of two negatives form, which were “**not**” and “**no**”. It makes the sentence deviates from the structure of a sentence in Standard English. In order to make the sentence following the Standard English grammar, one of the negatives form should be omitted. Therefore, the structure of the lines which followed the rule of Standard English is:

I do not like anybody

#### b. Omission

Ellipsis or omission is a term in grammatical analysis which means an omission of a part of structure in a sentence (Crystal, 2008, p. 166). It means that a sentence with omission is not a complete sentence. In this research, the researcher found four types of omission, such as omission of subject, omission of article, omission of linking verb, and omission of preposition. The further explanation of those omissions will be discussed below.

**Omission of Subject** is the absence or (apparent absence) of a subject in a sentence. In most cases, such as *truncated* sentences have an implied or suppressed subject that can be determined from the context (Crystal, 2008). Omission of subject occurs in the seven selected songs of Ed Sheeran. Indeed, the data would be displayed as follows.

#### Data Os.2

Listening to our favorite song (28)

The line above, the subject is omitted and it is caused the line deviated from the Standard English. According to Crystal (2008) a sentence with omission in it, is not a complete sentence and categorized as a deviation. Therefore, since the sentences above were in the deviated form, then to make it in line with the Standard English, the sentences should be added a subject and to make it complete, the sentence also need a linking verb after the subject. Since the line that preceded the sentence above has subject (**we**), therefore, the appropriate subject for the line is (**we**). Then, since the sentence was in the form of present continuous and the subjects is first person plural, therefore the appropriate linking verb to be added is (**are**). Then, the lines form should be:

**We are** listening to our favourite song

The next omission that occur in the seven selected songs of Ed Sheeran is omission of article. **Omission of article** is the absence of article in a sentence (Crystal, 2008). It means that, when an article should be added in a sentence, but in

this case the article is omitted. Omission of article occurs in Ed Sheeran's song entitled "*I Don't Care*", where the omission occurs in the line 2. The data indicated was presented as follows.

#### **Data Oa.1**

I don't ever wear a suit and tie (2)

The form of the sentence above is not following the Standard English, the sentence should be added by an indefinite article after the conjunction. Since before the conjunction there is an article that explained the noun is singular, and to make sure that noun after the conjunction also singular the article should be added before the noun. Therefore, the usual form of the sentence according to Standard English is:

I don't ever wear a suit and a tie

**Omission of linking verb** is when in a sentence that should be added a linking verb in it, but in this case the linking verb is omitted (Crystal, 2008). The omission of linking verb found in Ed Sheeran's song entitled "*I Don't Care*", where the omission occurs in the line 26. For instance, the data found was displayed and explained as follows.

#### **Data Olv.1**

We at a party (26)

In that sentence there is no verb after the subject (**we**) and before the preposition (**at**). The sentence will be in line with the Standard English when a linking verb is added after the subject and before the preposition. This is supported by Fromkin *et al* (2011) that verb be is needed before the adjective and it acts as an auxiliary (2011, p.153-154). It means that there must be a verb after a subject and before the adjective or this case is article that precede by preposition. Therefore, the form of the sentence should be:

We **are** at a party

The next omission that occur in Ed Sheeran's selected songs is omission of preposition. **Omission of preposition** is the absence of preposition in a sentence (Crystal, 2008). In this research, the omission occurs in the songs entitled "*I don't Care*", "*Shape of You*", and "*Happier*". For instance, the data found would be displayed and explained as follows.

#### **Data Op.4**

I saw both your smiles (7)

The sentence above is in deviated form, because the preposition is omitted. This is supported by the rule about the verb phrase containing preposition phrase by Fromkin *et al* (2011, p.132) one rule for the verb phrase (VP) is a verb (V), and followed by prepositional phrase. Since the sentence is related to the possessive

pronoun, the appropriate preposition that should be added is **(of)**. Therefore, the structure of the sentence which followed the rule of Standard English is:

I saw that both **of** your smiles

### c. Deviation of Verb

Deviation of verb came as the third types of bad or incorrect grammar that found in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran. Accordingly, Crystal (2008, p. 510) defined deviation of verb is the unusual used of verb in a sentence. In this research, the researcher found that deviation of verb occurs in Ed Sheeran's song entitled "*I Don't Care*", "*The A Team*", and "*Happier*". The data found would be displayed and described in the explanations below.

#### Data DOV.2

She **don't** want to go outside (18)

The sentence above has deviated form, it is because the sentence has verb that does not follow the rule if the subject is the third singular person according to Standard English. It is supported by Eastwood (2002. P. 76), the third person singular has a verb form which is S-verb. It means that when a verb has subject and it is third person singular subject, the verb should be added by suffix (-s/es). The sentence has (**She**) as the subject, which means it is third singular person. Therefore, the appropriate form of the sentence above should be:

She **does not** want to go outside

### d. Deviation of Preposition

The next deviation that occurred in the selected song of Ed Sheeran is deviation of preposition. In this research, the deviation of preposition occurs in the song entitled "*I Don't Care*". According to Crystal (2008, p.383), preposition is a term in grammatical classification of words that refers to a set of items which are typically precedes noun phrases to form a single constituent of structure. Furthermore, deviation of preposition is the incorrect used of preposition in a sentence. The data indicated was presented as follows.

#### Data DOP.1

I'm crippled **with** anxiety (30)

Ed Sheeran used preposition "**with**" after the verb in the sentence above and it is caused deviation. It has been deviated since the sentence or line that preceded the sentence above explain the context and situation in the song. Where, in the song Ed Sheeran is in the circle of people in a party and it is caused him felt anxious. To describe the situation, the form of the sentence should be in passive voice form, and the appropriate preposition that should be added is **(by)**. The form of the sentence should be:

I am crippled **by** anxiety

## e. Deviation of Article

Trask (1996, p.21) states that article is a determiner which lack independent meaning but serves to indicate the degree of specific of noun phrase. In other words, an article is meaningless if it stands alone. Furthermore, deviation of article is the used of article in a sentence or phrase incorrect way. From the seven songs that analyzed by the researcher, the deviation of article only occur in a song entitled "Perfect". The data found would be displayed and describe in the explanations below.

### Data DOA.1

I never knew you were **the** someone waiting for me (5)

In the sentence above, the used of article (**the**) in the sentence is deviated from the Standard English, since after the article there is pronoun (**someone**). It is supported by Eastwood (2002, p.159), article is part of speech used to indicate a noun and to specify a noun's function. Generally articles are placed before noun. It means that an article cannot be added before pronoun as what in the sentence above. Therefore, the form of the sentence following the Standard English is:

I never knew you were someone waiting for me

## f. Anastrophe

Anastrophe came as the first type of syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton. Accordingly, Greenbaun & Nelson (2002, p. 33), defined anastrophe as a literary technique in which a normal order of words is reversed. In this research, the researcher found that the anastrophe only occurs in the song entitled "Perfect". For the example, it can be seen on the data below.

### Data An.1

I found a girl **beautiful and sweet** (4)

In the sentence above, the form is deviated from the usual Standard English form. It is deviated since the placement of adjectives (**beautiful and sweet**) in the sentence is after the noun (**girl**). It does not follow the grammatical rules. It is supported by Fromkin *et al* (2011, p. 251), adjectives can appear before a noun as part of a noun phrase, also placed after determiners or numbers if there are any types of it, and immediately before the noun. Therefore the appropriate form of the sentence above is:

I found a **beautiful and sweet** girl

## g. Hypallage

The next type of syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton is hypallage. According to Puttenham (2005), hypallage is a syntactical construction in which the natural relation of words are inversely placed, or two words interchanged from a

logical to a rather absurd relationship. In this research, hypallage occurs in the songs entitled “*Perfect*” and “*Shape of You*”. For instance, it can be seen on the data below.

### **Data H.1**

**In your eyes** you’re holding mine (10)

The sentence above is in deviated form, since the sentence does not follow the syntactic rules. Where in the sentence the position of preposition phrase (***In your eyes***) precedes the subject of the sentence. Actually the appropriate form of the sentence according to Greenbaun & Nelson (2002, p.43) the elements S+V+O: subject + transitive verb + direct object constitute the elements belong to important rules for structuring elements in a sentence. Therefore the form of the sentence following the Standard English is:

You are holding mine **in your eyes**

## **2. The Functions of Syntactical Deviation Used in *Ed Sheeran’s Selected Song Lyrics***

Since the findings of this research are divided into bad or incorrect grammar and syntactic re-arrangement, where from eight types of bad or incorrect grammar the researcher only found five types from them, which are double negation, omission, deviation of verb, deviation of preposition, and deviation of article. While in syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton, the researcher only found anastrophe and hypallage. The function of those types of syntactical deviation would be discussed below.

### **a. Double Negation**

According to Crystal (2008), writers used double negation in their literary works is to inform something or to express their feeling in implicit way. Double negation occurs in the song entitled “*Happier*” and “*I Don’t Care*”. For instance, in this research the double negation occurs in the line:

### **Data DN.4**

I **don’t** like **nobody** (53)

The sentence above has double negation in its form. In this case, actually Ed Sheeran wants to say:

I like **nobody**

To sum up, Ed Sheeran used double negation in the line above is to tell something in his song lyrics through implicit way. For the example, in the song entitled “*I Don’t Care*”, Ed Sheeran uses double negation to tell his friend that he does not fit in with the people in the party that they joint in by saying “*I don’t like nobody*” or in this case is he likes nobody, because the people in the party caused him get anxiety and crippled by it.

## b. Omission

Generally writer uses ellipsis or omission in their literary works is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information (Crystal, 2008). Since the findings show there are four types of omission occurred in the seven selected songs of Ed Sheeran, such as omission of subject, omission of article, omission of linking verb, and omission of preposition. The further explanation will be discussed as follows.

The first types of omission that occurs in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran is **Omission of subject**. For instance, it can be seen on the data below.

### Data Os.2

Listening to our favourite song (28)

Where the syntactical form of the line above is:

**We are** listening to our favourite song

The writer uses the omission of subject in the line above is to make the sentence not redundant, it is in line with the function of omission where the writer uses omission to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information (Crystal, 2008). Because, even though the sentence has no subject in it, the line that preceded the sentence that deviated usually explain the subject that should be added. But in Standard English rules, the used of omission of subject in a sentence is categorized as a deviation. Since it is not a complete sentence, therefore the sentence should be added a subject. In this case, Ed Sheeran uses omission of subject in the song is to make the sentence not redundant. Because the repetition of the subject in the song lyrics makes the lyrics seem ordinary and flat, because it is too formal.

The second types of omission that occurs in the selected songs of Ed Sheeran is **omission of article**. The data indicated was presented as follows.

### Data Oa.1

I don't ever wear **a** suit and tie (2)

Where the syntactical form of the line above is:

I don't ever wear **a suit and a tie**

The sentence above is the appropriate form of the sentence before. But, even though in the sentence before there is an article is omitted, we already knew that the noun (*tie*) has the same amount with the noun (*suit*). But since the information about that is unnecessary and if the writer adds an article before the noun it will make the sentence redundant. It is in line with the function of omission, where the writer uses omission to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information (Crystal, 2008).

The next omission called **omission of linking verb**, it was occurred in the song entitled "*I Don't Care*". For the example, it can be seen on the data below.

## **Data Olv.1**

**We** at a party (26)

Where the syntactical form of the line above is:

We **are** at a party

Ed Sheeran uses the omission of linking verb in the line above is to make the sentence not redundant. Because, even though the sentence without linking verb the readers will still know what is meant by the author when they read the sentence. But in Standard English or syntactic rule, it is not in line and it is caused deviation. Therefore, a linking verb should be added in the sentence.

The last omission that occurred in Ed Sheeran's selected songs is **omission of preposition**. The data found would be displayed and discussed below.

## **Data Op.4**

I saw both your smiles (7)

Where the syntactical form of the line above is:

I saw that both **of** your smiles

In those lines above, Ed Sheeran used omission of preposition are to make the sentences not redundant and also to fit with the form of the sentence that preceded the lines above. It is in line with the function of omission, where the writer uses ellipsis or omission in their literary works is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information (Crystal, 2008).

## **c. Deviation of Verb**

### **Data DOV.2**

She **don't** want to go outside (18)

Since the main goal of this deviation is to make psychological effect on the readers or hearers (Crystal, 2008). It means that if there is a part in poem (song lyrics) is deviant, it becomes especially noticeable or perceptually prominent. For instance, it can be seen on the data Dov.2. The used of deviation of verb in the sentence above, Ed Sheeran used it to make the lyrics noticed by the hearers or the readers. Actually the appropriate form of those lines according to the Standard English is:

She **does not** want to go outside

## **d. Deviation of Preposition**

In the song entitled "*I Don't Care*" there occurs deviation of preposition. The deviation occurs in the line:

### **Data DOP.1**

I'm crippled **with** anxiety (30)



In the line above, the used of preposition (**with**) is deviated. Since the lines that preceded the line above explain the situation in the song. Ed Sheeran used the deviation of preposition in the line above is to tell his feeling when he was in the party and circled by people in there, it is caused him anxiety. And to make it polite and also so as not to offend, he uses preposition (**with**) instead of using preposition (**by**). But, actually the appropriate preposition to describe his feeling in the song is (**by**). Therefore the structure of sentence following the Standard English is:

I am crippled **by** anxiety

### e. Deviation of Article

#### Data DOA.1

I never knew you were **the** someone waiting for me (5)

The used of article (**the**) in the sentence above is deviated from the usual rule of Standard English. It is supported by Eastwood (2002, p.159) article is part of speech used to indicate a noun and to specify a noun's function. Article are placed before noun. Since the placement of article is before pronoun in the sentence, then it is become a deviation. But, Ed Sheeran used article (**the**) in the sentence is to show the specific person that he mean in his song's lyrics, in this case is his girlfriend. Actually, the appropriate form of the sentence should be:

I never knew you were someone waiting for me

### f. Anastrophe

#### Data An.1

I found a girl **beautiful and sweet** (4)

Where the syntactical form of the line above is:

I found a **beautiful and sweet** girl

Since the function of anastrophe is to help the writers achieve stylistic effect, such as lying an emphasis on a particular point, or changing the focus of the readers from a particular point. In poetry, anastrophe is regularly used to create rhythm, meter, or rhyming scheme in the lines (Greenbaun & Nelson, 2002). In this case the emergence of anastrophe in the line above is to create rhythm in the song. Ed Sheeran uses anastrophe in the line above to fit the rhythm that make the song sounds beautiful.

### g. Hypallage

#### Data H.1

**In your eyes** you're holding mine (10)

Where in the Standard English form of the sentence is:

You are holding mine **in your eyes**

Ed Sheeran used hypallage in his song lyrics above is to convey something in a unique way, for the example in line *"In your eyes you're holding mine"* in the song entitled "Perfect". Actually the form of this line is deviated, since the placement of the preposition phrase (*in your eyes*) is preceded the subject. The appropriate form of the line above is *"You are holding mine in your eyes"*. Even though the form of the line above is different, but the line's meaning is the same. Ed Sheeran uses this hypallage in his song lyrics is to impressed the hearers or the readers. It is in line with the function of hypallage, where hypallage can be used to make poetic effect in a text. It enhances the effect that a sentence can have on the reader, and gives a certain ring (sound) to it (Puttenham, 2015).

### **3. Discussion**

As found, the types of syntactical used in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics were double negation, omission, deviation of verb, deviation of preposition, and deviation of article. In the findings there also found anastrophe and hypallage. By the types of syntactical deviation used in the mentioned, it can be said that the functions of those types of syntactical deviation respectively were double negation is to inform or express their feeling in implicit way by saying something in negative sentence, but actually that sentence has positive meaning. The next is omission or ellipsis, usually used where the words omitted would be redundant, writer uses ellipsis or omission in their literary works is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information. He uses omission in subject, article, linking verb, and in preposition. Another types of syntactical deviation found is deviation of verb, the main goal of this deviation is to make psychological effect on the readers or hearer. It means that, if there is a part in a poem (song lyrics) is deviant. It becomes especially noticeable, or perceptually prominent. The next is deviation of preposition, this deviation usually used in expressing something implicitly. In this case, Ed Sheeran used deviation of preposition was to tell his feeling in polite way. The last is deviation of article, where the function of this deviation is to indicate a noun and to specify a noun's function. Another types of syntactical deviation used are anastrophe and hypallage. The function of anastrophe is to help the writers achieve stylistic effect, like lying an emphasis on a particular point, or changing the focus of the readers from a particular point. In poetry, anastrophe is regularly used to create rhythm, meter, or rhyming scheme in the lines. The next is hypallage, the function of this deviation is to make poetic effect in a text. It enhances the effect that a sentence can have on the reader, and gives a certain ring (sound) to it. In this case, Ed Sheeran uses this hypallage in his song lyrics is to impressed the hearers or the readers, it is in line with the function of hypallage.

Furthermore, there types of syntactical deviation was not found in this research such as overgeneralization, deviation of noun, deviation of pronoun, and hysteron proteron. It was because those types of syntactical deviation may not fit with the idea of the seventh songs of Ed Sheeran or can be said those types of syntactical deviation did not in line with the motives that Ed Sheeran want to convey in his song lyrics. 1996) and Crystal (2008).

Afterwards, Ed Sheeran considered to perform 5 (five) types of bad or incorrect grammar found such as double negation, omission, deviation of verb, deviation of article, and deviation preposition. And 2 (two) types of syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton found such as anastrophe and hypallage. This was different from the previous study conducted by Putri entitled Grammatical Deviation and its Phonological Effects in Bebe Rexha's Song Lyrics. In Putri's research findings, there were 7 (seven) types of bad or incorrect grammar such as omission, deviation of verb, double negation, deviation of noun, deviation of article, deviation of article, and overgeneralization. Otherwise, in syntactic re-arrangement or hyperbaton it was not discussed in her research. It was not discussed in Putri's research because the syntactical deviation is not the focus of her research. While in the researcher's research, syntactical deviation is the focus.

Moreover, there is one previous study that has the same finding in syntactic re-arrangement part. It was conducted by Budiharto entitled Grammatical Deviation in President Jokowi's Speech to the APEC CEO summit. In Budiharto's research, he analyzes the speech of President Jokowi through grammatical deviation analysis. Where the focus were to find out the types of grammatical deviation and the extent of grammatical deviation in President Jokowi's speech related to the speaker's social status. The findings of his research in syntactic re-arrangement part were anastrophe and hypallage, it is the same as what the researcher found in this research.

Nonetheless, in this research it was also found one data that is not discussed in the theory of syntactical deviation by Trask (1996) and Crystal (2008), the data called deviation of subject. Where data occurs in the song entitled "Shape of You" in line 3 of the song. The line was "**Me** and My friends at the table doing shots", where the deviation occurs in the subject (**Me**). The pronoun (**Me**) cannot be a subject, the appropriate pronoun to replace the pronoun above is (**I**). Therefore, the appropriate form of the line according to Standard English is "**My friends and I** at the table doing shots".

In consequence, it could be concluded that Ed Sheeran employed several types of syntactical deviation in his song lyrics. After that, Ed Sheeran also performed each of the types of syntactical deviation based on certain context of the songs with purposes in which these all were proved by how each lyrics was classified into different types of syntactical deviations.

## **E. CONCLUSIONS**

First, the types of syntactical deviation used in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics were double negation, omission, deviation of verb, deviation of preposition, deviation of article, anastrophe, and hypallage. Further, the omissions came as the most frequently used in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics. In this case, Ed Sheeran uses omission in the seven selected songs that being analyzed by the researcher. He uses omission in subject, article, linking verb, and in preposition. Besides, overgeneralization, deviation of noun, deviation of pronoun, and hysteron proteron

types were not found throughout the study. It was because those types of syntactical deviation may not fit with the idea of the seventh songs of Ed Sheeran or can be said those types of syntactical deviation did not in line with the motives that Ed Sheeran want to convey in his song lyrics. Second, the functions of syntactical deviation used in Ed Sheeran's selected song lyrics mostly about omission or ellipsis. Omission usually used where the words omitted would be redundant, writer uses ellipsis or omission in their literary works is to indicate an omission of unnecessary words or information. It means that the lyrics of the song mostly omitted by Ed Sheeran, it is to make the song denser which means it talks a lot in a brief statement and also match with the melody or music.

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