CONNOTATIVE AND DENOTATIVE MEANING OF EMOTION WORDS
IN TWENTY ONE PILOTS’ BLURRYFACE ALBUM

A THESIS

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1) Degree in English Letters Department

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ABSTRACT


This research is discussing connotative and denotative meaning consisting in emotion words in the lyrics of Twenty One Pilots’ songs in Blurryface album. The songs are Heavydirtysoul, Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, Tear In My Heart, Lane Boy, The Judge, Doubt, Polarize, We Don’t Believe What’s On TV, Message Man, Hometown, Not Today and Goner. The meaning of emotion words in those song imply the songwriter’s background. The emotion words are classified based on Robert Plutchik and Henry Kellerman’s book titled Emotion: Theory, Research, and Experiment. Then, those emotion words are analysed using semantics theory to find the meaning and how the songwriter’s background is implied. The method which is used in this research is qualitative method because the research is describing verbal data which is the words in the song lyrics.

Keywords: emotion words, semantics, connotative meaning, denotative meaning, Twenty One Pilots
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on July 21st, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 21st, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, May 3rd, 2017
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

A song has been known as a creativity which reflects and influences human emotion. Usually a song is sang or written to express what the singers feel or hear. A song also can be about an experience of the songwriter. The emotion which is expressed by the singers is not only about feelings like sadness, love, or even anger. It can also be an expression of criticizing the social situation which is happening around them or to them. For example, a song by a band named Green Day which is titled *American Idiot*. The song is a criticism of American nation which is fooled by the media on those days, even until now, where television has big influence to American people.

According to Oxford Dictionary, a song is short piece of music with words (Bull 423). Word somehow is a part of language. People use words to communicate, either through writing or speaking. It means that music is indirectly related to language because the songwriters communicate with their listeners through the song lyrics and give impact through the message in the song lyrics.

The message from song lyrics is delivered either explicitly or implicitly through the words used in it. Choosing the words should consider some factors. One of them is considering whether it is denotative or connotative. If the songwriter would like to convey the message straightforwardly, generally they would use denotation. Otherwise, if they
would like to imply the meaning or make the lyrics give particular reaction to
the listeners, they would use connotation. However, both denotation and
connotation used in the lyrics give the audience particular feeling. For
example, the word fear or death will give the audience feelings or emotion
such threatened or even sadness because fear associates with being threatened
by something or someone which brings pain, same thing as death which
associates with feeling threatened or sadness.

Denotation and connotation are kinds of word meaning in semantics.
According to Saeed, semantics is the study of the meanings of words and
sentences which are communicated through language (Saeed 3). It means that
semantics can be used to reveal the meaning of song lyrics because it deals
with the meaning of language used by the songwriters in writing the lyrics to
describe their intended message conveyed in the lyrics. In this research, the
meaning of emotion words which is contained in the song lyrics of a band
called Twenty One Pilots will be analysed based on the denotation and
connotation.

Twenty One Pilots is a band whose lyrics are mostly about the
songwriter’s insecurity about his music which brings him to create a character
of himself who is called Blurryface, and he connects it to his faith in his God.
The lyrics he makes are depressing yet emotional at the same time because it
brings emotions like fear of death or even fear of something or someone.
Also, the background of each member of the band becomes the basic of
writing such type of songs. When dealing with emotion language, it is
assumed that this language simply consists of a dozen or so words, such as anger, fear, love, joy, and so forth (Kövecses 2).

In their fourth album, *Blurryface*, the lyrics mostly portray how the songwriter has fear and anxiety about suffocation caused by his another character whom he calls Blurryface, and how much he has faith in his God. This band is included to pop rock and indie rap genre (Thomas). Twenty One Pilots’ songs from *Blurryface* album are used in this research because the songs have the same theme although they are expressed through different ways. The songs are related to each other and the meaning of each song refers to one idea.

The songs also have emotion words and phrases such as mentioned before. Although the lyrics do not mention Blurryface many times, but all songs in the album tell about Blurryface and the suffocation it made to the songwriter. This research uses the songs from *Blurryface* album as the object of the study. They are *Heavydirtysoul, Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, Tear In My Heart, Lane Boy, The Judge, Doubt, Polarize, We Don’t Belive What’s On TV, Message Man, Hometown, Not Today* and *Goner*.

**B. Focus of the Research**

This is a semantics study which is focused on the denotative and connotative meaning of emotion words which are contained in *Blurryface*. The meaning contained in each of emotion words imply the songwriter’s personal background based on some of his interviews found on the internet.
Those interviews show his psychological, romance, and religious background.

C. Research Questions

The writer uses all of Twenty One Pilots’ song lyrics in their fourth album which is titled *Blurryface*. These are the research questions found.

1. What kinds of emotion words do the songwriter use in *Blurryface* album?
2. How do the connotative and denotative meaning of the emotion words in *Blurryface* album imply the songwriter’s background?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions, this is the objective of the study.

1. To describe kinds of emotion words consisting in *Blurryface* album.
2. To identify how the connotative and denotative meaning of emotion words in *Blurryface* album imply the songwriter’s background.

E. Significance of the Research

This study is to contribute and be beneficial to the development of linguistics, hopefully can be useful to contribute in linguistics field, especially in semantics. Also, this study has purpose to reveal the meaning of emotion words which consist in song lyrics based on the denotation and connotation found in the lyrics, and how the meaning imply the songwriter’s background. Other than that, hopefully this study can be a reference for another study in the future, especially about denotation and connotation in semantics study.
Then it is also expected for this study to be able to give deeper understanding of the emotion words meanings conveyed songs in *Blurryface* album by Twenty One Pilots to their listeners.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

This study uses songs lyrics of Twenty One Pilots’ *Blurryface* album as the objects. Thus, this study uses qualitative method. Qualitative method explains circumstance descriptively through verbal data. In this study, the data is collected from the emotion words in the song lyrics which is related to the songwriter’s background. This study aims to analyse how the semantics theory is used to describe the denotative and connotative meaning in the song lyrics and how those meaning imply the songwriter’s background.

2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of this analysis is the emotion words, whether it is a word, a phrase, or even a sentence which is emotional found in the song lyrics in *Blurryface* album. The song lyrics are written by Tyler Joseph, the singer of a band named Twenty One Pilots. The album was released in 2015 and had won many awards which means the album is very well appreciated by society.

3. Instrument of the Research

As Flick stated in his book titled *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*, the main instrument in a qualitative research is the researcher
(Flick 106). So the instrument of this research is the writer herself. The songs Heavydirtysoul, Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, Tear In My Heart, Lane Boy, The Judge, Doubt, Polarize, We Don’t Believe What’s On TV, Message Man, Hometown, Not Today and Goner are listened repeatedly while the lyrics is read which was accessed and copied from the internet.

4. Data Analysis

The data of this research will be analysed using semantics theory and using qualitative analysis technique. The main data, which is the lyrics of all songs from Twenty One Pilots fourth album, is analysed, and the song lyrics is read while determining which words are the emotion words according to Robert Plutchik and Henry Kellerman’s book titled Emotion: Theory, Research, and Experiment. Then, the data which are collected are analysed using meaning theory by Geoffrey Leech.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

This study uses four researches as references. The first research was done in 2014 by Fatkurrohman using semantics as the theory to describe the denotative and connotative which are shown in Creed’s song lyrics. The title of the research is *An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Creed’s Songs Lyrics*. The writer of this research uses five songs by a band called Creed. The songs are *My Sacrifice*, *Don’t Stop Dancing*, *One Last Breath*, *My Own Prison*, and *What Is Life For*. To describe the denotative and connotative meaning in the song lyrics, he used descriptive qualitative method. He found out that the song lyrics of Creed contain many sentences which refer to Christian theological concept, such as “sacrifice” which refers to Jesus Christ’s sacrifice to his followers and “afterlife” and “eschaton” which refer to eternal life or eternal damnation as a reward of human being’s experiences. Most of the lyrics of the band Creed show that the songwriter is questioning about why God does such unpleasant things to people if they are supposed to be so good. It also focuses on questions of faith, Christianity, and eternity. Also, the band’s name itself, Creed, refers to Christian theological. “Creed” means “I believe” in Latin. It is a statement or confession which is related to religious belief. Other than that, Fatkurrohman stated that the song lyrics can be motivation for people including Muslims to increase their believe to Allah (Fatkurrohman 66). The difference between Fatkrrohman’s research and this
research is the focus. His thesis is focused on Christian theology concept in the song lyrics, meanwhile this research is focused on the emotive language and its meaning which is related to the songwriter’s background.

The second research was done by Armawansyah in 2016 entitled *An Analysis of Connotative Meaning in Selected Maher Zain’s Songs Lyrics* using semantics theory as well. The corpus of the research is songs by Maher Zain which are titled *Forgive Me, Hold My Hand, Always Be There, Thank You Allah*, and *Palestine Will Be Free*. The writer of the research uses qualitative method to analyse the connotative meaning in the songs. Bibliography technique is used in the research to collect the data, where he uses written source. The purposes of the research are to find out the meaning and the message conveyed in the song lyrics. He explains about kinds of connotative words. They are positive, neutral, and negative connotation. The denotation is found on almost every song lyrics of Maher Zain’s, but the connotation is only found in 14 words in the song lyrics. The kinds of connotation, such as positive, negative, and neutral connotation, and its meaning are focused in the analysis. The connotative meanings found are 6 positive connotations, 4 neutral connotations, and 4 negative connotations. Thus, the most used connotative word in the song lyrics is positive connotation, which makes the meaning more encouraging. The message conveyed in the lyrics are to make people construct good relation with others and virtuous relation with Allah (Armawansyah 43). The difference between Armawansyah’s research and this research is also the focus. Armawansyah only analysed about the connotative meaning and the
message conveyed in the songs, meanwhile this research is focused in not only the connotative but also the denotative of emotive language used song lyrics.

The third research is a thesis like the first and second research which is written by Nadia Aprilia Prayitna in 2015 entitled An Analysis on Connotative Meaning and Message in Linkin Park’s Songs in A Thousand Suns Album. This research focuses on analysing the connotative meaning contained in Linkin Park’s song lyrics by using Leech’s theory. This research is aimed to show the interpretation of the connotations found in the song lyrics, the messages of the songs, and the contribution of the connotations to the messages. Qualitative method is the method used in this research. The result of the research is that there are 46 connotations in the song lyrics. The connotations are found in words, phrases, and also sentences. The messages conveyed in the songs are mostly motivating and persuasive. The connotations used in the song lyrics are to portray images and build certain atmospheres. The difference between Nadia’s research and this research is also the focus. Nadia only focuses on connotative meaning and the message in son lyrics meanwhile this research is also focused on denotative meaning of emotive language in song lyrics.

This research also uses semantics theory to analyse songs lyrics by Twenty One Pilots. It is just the focus which is different with the previous researches. The main focus of this research is the meaning of emotive language used in song lyrics to imply the songwriter’s background. However, it is also necessary to find out the meaning of the lyrics in the whole songs to find out the meaning of Blurryface and relate it to the songwriter’s background.
B. Emotion Language Concept

When dealing with emotion language, it simply consists of many words as Plutchik & Kellerman distinguish primary kinds of emotion. They are anger, fear, joy, sadness, acceptance, disgust, surprise, and anticipation. It can be emphasized that the primary emotion dimensions can be conceptualized in terms of pairs of opposites. Anger and fear are opposites in the sense that one implies attack and the other flight or attempting to escape. Joy and sadness are opposites in the sense that one implies possession or gain while the other implies loss. Acceptance and disgust are opposites in the sense that one implies a taking in, and the other implies an ejection, or riddance. Surprise and anticipation are opposites in the sense that one implies the unpredictable and the other implies the predictable (Plutchik & Kellerman 16).

Emotion language can be categorized as states or actions because emotion gives impacts to the readers, listeners, and other kind of audiences. There is a process of uncovering the significance of emotion language in human conceptualization. The difficult problem is to deal with the question of meaning. There are several distinct views that scholars have offered in an attempt to characterize emotional meaning (Kövecses 6).

1. The “Label” View

The label view of emotional meaning maintains that the meaning of emotion terms is simply an association between a label, like the words anger and fear, plus some real emotional phenomena, like physiological processes and behavior. This view is the simplest lay view of emotional
meaning. Emotion terms can have much conceptual content and organization. But, as several studies indicate, emotion terms have a great deal of conceptual content and structure (Kövecses 6-7).

2. The “Core Meaning” View

It is customary in semantics to distinguish between core (denotative or conceptual) and peripheral (connotative) meaning. What characterizes core meaning is a small number of properties or components that are taken to define a category in an adequate manner. This means, in this view of meaning, that core meaning should be capable of minimally distinguishing between the meaning of any two words. The more important kind of meaning, the kind of meaning that really matters, is typically thought to be core meaning, while peripheral meaning is viewed as less important in giving the meaning of words and expressions (Kövecses 7-8).

3. The “Dimensional” View

The dimensional view is actually based on the core meaning in general because the dimensional meaning is used to reduce the gap between emotional meaning and emotional experience (Kövecses 9).

4. The “Implicational” View

The implicational view takes connotative meaning as its main approach. To study what something means is to study what it entails, implies, or suggests to those who understand it. For example, the sentence “One of my grandparents was a surgeon” suggests that my grandfather was a surgeon and the sentence “She is your mother” implies that she is under
an obligation to care about your health. It suggests that meaning is connotative meaning, not denotative meaning. It is the periphery, rather than the core, that counts in this view of meaning (Kövecses 9).

5. The “Prototype” View

Some emotion words are more prototypical than others. The prototype view of emotional meaning relates to individual basic-level categories. This view has produced some intriguing results. For example, it is found that anger is less of a focal emotion in Indonesian than it is in English. Meanwhile, feelings like sadness and confusion, on the other hand, are more central emotions in Indonesian than in English (Kövecses 11).

Anger is described as a sequence of stages of events: (1) cause of anger, (2) anger exists, (3) attempt at controlling anger, (4) loss of control over anger, (5) retribution. That is, anger is viewed as being conceptualized as a five-stages scenario (Kövecses 11).

6. The “Social-Constructionist” View

The social-constructionist view of emotion concepts is also based on the notion of prototype. The structure of most emotion concepts is seen as a highly conventionalized script from which deviations are recognized and linguistically marked in any given culture (Kövecses 14).

7. The “Embodied Cultural Prototype” View

The embodied cultural prototype view of emotion concept will be motivated by the human body, rather than being completely arbitrary,
being just a social-cultural product. For example, anger are motivated by physiological functioning (e.g., increased body heat) (Kövecses 14).

C. Semantics and Meaning

Semantics is one of linguistic studies which discuss about meaning in language. In contrast to morphology or syntax, semantics does not discuss about grammar in language. It is also different from pragmatics which discuss meaning based on the context. Semantics discuss all level in language; word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and discourse. That is why, according to Riemer, semantics is one of the richest and most fascinating parts of linguistics (Riemer 2).

According to Kreidler, semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (Kreidler 3). Meanings exist in people’s minds and people can express what is in their minds through the spoken and written forms of language. These are in turn organized in such a way that we can convey meaningful messages or receive and understand messages (Bagha 1411-1419). It means that linguistic semantics is an attempt to deliver the knowledge or message of a language speakers which allows them to communicate facts, feelings, or intentions to other speakers in order to understand what they communicate to them. Even the shortest, most everyday words, which are not considered having some specific information in sentences, have meanings in their own right, like “the”, “not”, or “of”. However, such words are studied in syntax instead of semantics. It concludes that meaning is the heart of language.
It is what language is for. To have language without meaning would be like having lungs without air (Riemer 3). Without expressing meaning, language loses one of its aspects.

The term “semantics” did not occur until it was introduced in a paper read to the American Philological Association in 1894 entitled *Reflected meanings: a point in semantics* (Palmer 1). In linguistics history, there are other studies which discuss about meaning; smasiology, semology, semiotics, senemics, and semics (Palmer 2). However, semantics is more often used in linguistics study because the other studies have wider objects. They do not only discuss about language in text but also in signs or symbols which are not in texts.

Meanwhile, meanings which are discussed in semantics are referring to ideas or concepts. It can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of the hearer by embodying them in the forms of one language or another (Lyons 136). The term concept helps to understand the meaning of meaning itself.

People are normally interested in characterizing the conceptual meaning and less concerned with the associative meaning of the words. Conceptual meaning covers those basic, essential components of meaning that are conveyed by the literal use of a word (Hussain and Sajid 39). Some of the basic components of a word like needle in English might include ‘thin, sharp, steel instrument’. These components would be part of the conceptual meaning of needle. However, different people might have different associations or
connotations attached to a word like needle. They might associate it with ‘pain’, or ‘illness’, or ‘blood’, or ‘drugs’, or ‘thread’, or ‘knitting’, or ‘hard to find’.

Associative meaning is also discussed in Leech’s book titled *Semantics*. He stated that associative meaning includes reflected meaning, collocative meaning, affective meaning, and social meaning. Those meaning have more in common with connotative meaning because they have the same open-ended, variable character, and lend themselves to analysis in terms of scales or ranges, rather than in discrete either-this-or-that terms (Leech 18).

Actually, Leech explains seven types of meaning in semantics. The other two are conceptual meaning and thematic meaning. Conceptual meaning is like denotative meaning, which the meaning is based on the dictionary or based on people’s cognitive without any feelings or other interpretations in it. Meanwhile, thematic meaning is the meaning which is based on the speaker or writer organise the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis (Leech 19).

(1) Joe is wearing the Knicks shirt.
(2) The Knicks shirt is worn by Joe.

Sentence (1) seems to answer a question “What is Joe wearing?” while sentence (2) seems to answer a question “Who is wearing the Knicks shirt?” It means that the both sentences have different focus of information on the message. The more explanation about seven types of meaning according to Leech’s book titled *Semantics* is in the following table.
D. Denotative Meaning

As Leech stated in his book entitled *Semantics*, denotative meaning is called conceptual or cognitive meaning which is widely assumed to be the
central factor in linguistic communication (Leech 9). Denotation is a dictionary definition of word, which is the literal meaning of word. Denotation is related with human awareness or cognition, and also is related to factual informations or statements.

Words which are not contained suggestive meaning or certain feelings are considered as denotative words, and the meaning is called denotative meaning (Keraf 27) or denotation. It is what children’s native language first learn words. For example, the word “pink” is the denotation of colour which intermediate between red and white, as of coral or salmon. It does not have any additonal meaning nor feeling.

Writers who only want to deliver information scientifically tend to use denotative words because they do not need nor want to give additional interpretations to the readers (Keraf 28). To avoid additional interpretations by the readers, writers tend to use words which are commonly known or based on true informations. For example, sentence “I have ten cats in my house” gives true informations about how many cats in the house. The readers will not have to have suggestion about it because the sentence already gives the precise number, which is ten, of cats are there in the house. The information will also be accepted properly because there is no certain feeling in the sentence.

According to Kreidler, denotation is related with reference because denotation is also considered as referent. Reference is the relation between a language expression such as “this door”, “both doors”, “the dog”, or “another dog”. It is the way speakers and hearers use an expression successfully
While denotation is the possibility of a word like “door” or “dog” to enter such language expressions. It is the knowledge which speakers and hearers have to make their communication successful.

E. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its conceptual meaning (Leech 12). While the denotation is the straightforward, neutral relation between a word and its referent, the connotation brings in the associations that a word may have for a speaker or a community of speakers (Jackson 16). It is created when writers mean something else, something which is initially hidden. The connotative meaning of a word is based on implication, or shared emotional association with a word. It brings out the emotion of the writers to the readers. Sometimes connotation uses figurative language to make the words more poetic so that the readers can feel the emotion which the writers feel when they were writing. For example, sentence “The baby sleeps in peace” is the connotation of “The baby sleeps quietly without making any sound or move that makes the writer also feel peaceful”. The feeling the writer feels is also an emotion which is expressed by the sentence.

According to Riemer, connotation has to do with secondary factors such as its emotional force, its level of formality, its character as a euphemism, etc (Riemer 19). For example, “police officer” and “cop” denotatively mean a male or female member of the police force. However, in connotation, “cop” is the slang version of “police officer”, which makes the word “cop” less formal than
the word “police officer.” Another example is the word “die” and “pass away” denotatively mean to stop living or existing, either suddenly or slowly. However, in connotation, the word “pass away” is considered more pleasant or milder than the word “die.”

F. Background of the Songwriter of Twenty One Pilots (Tyler Joseph)

The name Twenty One Pilots is a philosophy for each member, Tyler Joseph the singer, and Josh Dun the drummer. In an interview with Andy Greene for Rolling Stone magazine in 14 January 2016, Tyler says that the name Twenty One Pilots came from an Arthur Miller play, *All My Sons*, that Tyler was reading at Ohio State, about a war contractor who knowingly sends off faulty airplane parts to Europe during World War II, afraid that he would lose money if he fessed up to the mistake; the decision results in the death of twenty-one airplane pilots. It resonated with Tyler, who declined a basketball scholarship from Otterbein University to focus on music. He could relate to the fact that making the right decision in life sometimes takes more work. It takes more time, and it can feel like going backward (Greene).

Tyler Joseph, the vocals of the band, confessed that he created a character named Blurryface to address his own insecurities. In an interview for Alt Press magazine in April 8 2016, Tyler states that Blurryface is the character that he came up with that represents a certain level of insecurity (Alt Press). In addition, in an interview with Andy Greene for Rolling Stone magazine in January 20 2016, Tyler says that Blurryface also helped him understand his insecurities and why he has them, and also how he compensates for them. He
gives it a name and a seat at the table so he could really stare at it and analyze from that perspective (Greene). Also, in an interview with Paper magazine with Michael Tedder on May 19 2015, Tyler mentioned that Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about. Blurryface is someone that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day (Tedder). Those interviews also give further information about Tyler’s insecurities. In the Rolling Stone interview, he mentions that he does not like the way he looks and he is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. He also wonders how to cover up his insecurities (Spear). Meanwhile, in an interview for radio.com with Jay Tilles in May 20 2015, Tyler states that he is being insecure about his music. He wonders if anyone will ever hear what he is writing, and he was scared at first when people started hearing the music (Tilles). These interviews show about Tyler Joseph’s psychological background because it gives informations about his insecurities.

Tyler also speaks about his fear in recording the album for a Pure Volume interview with Daniel Kohn in 20 May 2015. He says that a lot of pressure came to him when he was about to record Blurryface. He had this fear because he felt limitless about where and who he wanted to record with. At the same time, he would hear the murmurs that if he did not write the right record, his career and life could all crumble. He even states that he feels like his own head telling him that. Even though he felt the fear, it makes him write interesting songs (Kohn). This interview also shows Tyler’s psychological background.
In some interviews, Tyler also talks about his love life. In an interview for *The Woody Show* with Jeff “Woody” Fife which the video was published in YouTube in 20 May 2015, Tyler says that he met his wife in 2012 and he was obsessed with her because of the way she did not care about his music and performances. However, they ended up getting married in 2015 and she was always being supportive and a motivation for him (Woody). This interview shows about Tyler Joseph’s romance background because it gives information about how he met his wife and how they ended up together.

Another interview of Twenty One Pilots with Andy Greene in 14 January 2016 for *Rolling Stone* magazine reveals their religious side. Tyler and his bandmate, Josh Dun, was in Christian family. Tyler went to Christian school where Josh’s father was the principal. Meanwhile to Josh, his parents restricted him to listen to music. He states that he should hide Green Day, a punk rock band, records under his bed but somehow his parents were mad (Greene). This interview is not only about Tyler, but also Josh’s religious background because it talks about how they grew up in Christian family.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the analysis of denotative and connotative meaning of emotive words in Twenty One Pilots’ songs will be discussed. There are fourteen songs which will be analysed. They are in Heavydirtysoul, Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, Tear In My Heart, Lane Boy, The Judge, Doubt, Polarize, We Don’t Believe What’s On TV, Message Man, Hometown, Not Today and Goner. The songs are from their fourth album entitled Blurryface which was released in 2015. The analysis will show that the meaning of emotive words in the lyrics are related to the songwriter’s background.

This study is aimed to find the denotative and connotative meaning of emotion words and how those meaning imply the songwriter’s background. The first thing to do the analysis is collecting the data. After the data is collected, it is analysed using semantics theory. The emotion words which are found in the song lyrics are classified in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Song Title</th>
<th>Lyrics</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Emotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Heavydirtysoul</td>
<td>I hope that they, choke on smoke</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Heavydirtysoul</td>
<td>I got a really crazy mind to clean</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Heavydirtysoul</td>
<td>Can you save my heavydirtysoul?</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Stressed Out</td>
<td>But now I'm <strong>insecure</strong> and I care what people think</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anticipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Stressed Out</td>
<td>When our momma sang us to sleep but now we’re stressed out</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ride</td>
<td>Oh oh oh oh oh I’m falling</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ride</td>
<td><strong>Help me</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fairly Local</td>
<td>I’m evil to the core</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Fairly Local</td>
<td>The world around is burning but we’re so cold</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Tear In My Heart</td>
<td>She’s the tear in my heart, I’m alive</td>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>Joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Lane Boy</td>
<td>I know a thing or two about pain and darkness</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>The Judge</td>
<td>You’re the judge, set me free</td>
<td>10-11</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>The Judge</td>
<td>My soul’s freezing, hell’s hot for good reason, so please take me</td>
<td>14-16</td>
<td>Sadness/Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The Judge</td>
<td>I hide behind my mouth</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td><em>The Judge</em></td>
<td>I don’t know if this song is a surrender or a revel</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td><em>Doubt</em></td>
<td>Scared of my own image</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><em>Doubt</em></td>
<td>Scared I’ll die of uncertainty</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td><em>Doubt</em></td>
<td>Fear might be the death of me</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td><em>Doubt</em></td>
<td>Fear leads to anxiety</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Anticipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td><em>Polarize</em></td>
<td>Help me polarize</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td><em>We Don’t Believe What’s On TV</em></td>
<td>Cause if you stick around, I’ll sing you pretty sounds</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Anticipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td><em>Message Man</em></td>
<td>A loser hides behind a mask of my disguise</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td><em>Hometown</em></td>
<td>Be the one, be the one, to take my soul and make it undone</td>
<td>5-6</td>
<td>Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td><em>Not Today</em></td>
<td>Just because I play the piano, doesn’t mean I’m not willing to take you down</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td><em>Not Today</em></td>
<td>I waste all this time trying to run from you</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td><em>Goner</em></td>
<td>I’m a goner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td><em>Goner</em></td>
<td>Somebody catch my breath</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Goner</td>
<td>Though I’m weak and beaten down</td>
<td>13-14</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Goner</td>
<td>I’ll slip away into this sound</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Goner</td>
<td>I need your help to take him out</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fear/Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Goner</td>
<td>Don’t let me be gone</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

This chapter presents the analysis of meaning of emotion words in *Heavydirtysoul, Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, Tear In My Heart, Lane Boy, The Judge, Doubt, Polarize, We Don’t Believe What’s On TV, Message Man, Hometown, Not Today* and *Goner* lyrics which contain two types of meaning, denotative and connotative, as the purpose to find how they imply the songwriter’s background. The songs are related to each other so there might be some connections between one to another. The songs mostly tell about the songwriter’s fight with his insecurity or Blurryface, and some others tell about his religiousity side and motivation and support given by his wife.

1. **Heavydirtysoul**

   a) *I hope that they choke on smoke cause I’m smoking them out the basement*

   “Choke on smoke” is emotion words which associate with the emotion of anger because it implies fight against “they.” The word “they” actually refers to the infestations which is mentioned in the
first line. The word “choke” have denotative meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “choke” is a verb which refers to stop breathing because of something is blocking the throat (Compact CALD 4). Meanwhile, “smoke” is a noun which refers to a grey, black, or white mixture of gas and very small of carbon which is produced when something is burned (Compact CALD 4). However, the word “smoke” in this line has connotative meaning because it does not refer to its literal meaning. In this line, the word “smoke” refers to the songwriter’s music because as what mentioned in the interviews, the songwriter is trying to compensate with his insecurity by making music.

“Choke on smoke” imply that the songwriter is trying to defeat his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface, and he is trying to compensate with his insecurity. The infestations he is talking about can be referring to his insecurities, too. As what his psychological background based on the interviews mentioned, the songwriter has insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. The songwriter also mentioned in the interviews that he is insecure about his music but he also tries to compensate with the insecurity. The phrase “choke on smoke” shows that the songwriter is making an attempt to fight or to defeat Blurryface by the smoke which connotes to the music he makes.

b) I got a really crazy mind to clean
“Crazy mind to clean” are emotion words which associate with the emotion of anger because it implies fight. “Crazy mind to clean” have connotative meaning because the meaning refers to beyond its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “crazy” is stupid or not reasonable, “mind” is the part of a person that makes it possible for him or her to think, feel emotions, and understand things, and “clean” is to remove dirt from something (Compact CALD 4). It means that “crazy mind” in this line connotes to the songwriter’s insecurity which makes him stupid or not reasonable and makes him insecure, while “clean” connotes to attempt of removing the insecurity from his mind. It means that he is fighting to make his insecurities go away.

The words “crazy mind to clean” imply that the songwriter is trying to defeat his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what his psychological background based on the interviews mentioned that Blurryface is someone he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. This line proves that the songwriter wants to make an attempt to defeat Blurryface or his insecurity by removing it from his mind because he thinks the insecurity is a dirt in his mind which makes him stupid and not reasonable for having insecurities.

c) *Can you save my heavydirtysoul?*

This line have emotion words which associate with the emotion of fear because it implies flight or attempting to escape. As it can be
seen from this line that the songwriter escapes the conflict to call for help to save him from his heavy dirty soul. “Save” has denotative meaning because it refers to literal meaning, meanwhile “heavymjirtysoul” has connotative meaning because the meaning refers to its beyond literal meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, “save” is to stop someone or something from being killed, injured, or destroyed, “heavy” means weighing a lot or difficult to lift or move (Bull 206), the word “dirty” means not clean (Bull 125), and the word “soul” means spiritual part of a person which is believed to exist after death or emotional and intellectual energy (Bull 424). Then the word “heavymjirtysoul” connotes his soul which is contaminated by his insecurities and Blurryface.

This line implies that the songwriter tries to defeat Blurryface and asks someone to save him from his insecurities which is represented by Blurryface. As what his psychological background based on the interviews mentioned that Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about, and he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The interviews also stated that the songwriter is insecure about his music. He should make the right music or his career and his life will crumble. The word “you” in this line can be referring to God because it associates with the word “soul” which is spiritual. The songwriter’s religious background also stated that the songwriter went to a Christian school and it shows that he
grew up in a religious family. He acknowledges God and seeking help from Him to save him from his sinful soul which is shown in this line.

2. Stressed Out

a) But now I'm insecure and I care what people think

“Insecure” in this line is an emotion word which associates with the feeling of anticipation because it implies the predictable thing. He cares and predicts about what people think. The word “insecure” has denotative meaning because it does not have additional meaning. It is an adjective which refers to lacking confidence or not safe (Bull 230).

The word “insecure” implies that the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface as he became insecure and care what people think. As what was mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is the character that he came up with that represents a certain level of insecurity. The interviews also stated that he is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the songwriter is insecure which is affected by Blurryface.

b) When our momma sang us to sleep but now we’re stressed out

“Stressed out” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of sadness because it implies loss. The songwriter lost his no-stress-or-worries time like the one he had when he was younger. The word “stressed” has denotative meaning because the meaning refers to dictionary meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, “stress” is a
noun which means pressure or worry caused by problems in somebody’s life (Bull 439). So in this line, “stressed out” is a feeling the songwriter has because he feels worry of problems in his life.

The words “stressed out” implies that the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface as he became stressed out. As what was mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is the character that he came up with that represents a certain level of insecurity. The interviews also stated that he is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the songwriter’s been affected as he wishing to be able to turn back time where he was never stressed out.

3. Ride

a) Oh oh oh oh oh I’m falling

The word “falling” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of surprise because it implies unpredictable thing. The songwriter did not predict that he would fall into his insecurities. “Falling” here has connotative meaning because it does not refer to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “fall” refers to a verb which means come down onto the ground or from a high position to a lower position (Compact CALD 4). This line does not describe the songwriter’s position physically to
come down to lower position, but emotionally. He is falling to the emotion where he feels so depressed.

The word “falling” implies that the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about. He is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the songwriter is falling which is affected by his insecurities.

b) *Help me*

“Help” is included in emotion word because it associates with the emotion of fear, like when someone is fear of something they would ask for help. The word “help” in this line has denotative meaning because it refers to literal meaning in the dictionary. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “help” refers to a verb which means make it possible or easier for someone to do something (Compact CALD 4). This line shows that the songwriter is asking for a help.

“Help” implies that the songwriter needs someone because he has fears of his insecurities which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is the character that he came up with that represents a certain level of insecurity. The interview also stated that
the songwriter has fears that if he did not write the right record, his life and career could all crumble. He was also scared when people heard his music which made him insecure. The interviews also stated that the songwriter wants to cover up and tries to defeat Blurryface. This line proves that the songwriter is making an attempt to defeat or cover up his insecurities by asking help from someone. He could be asking help from his wife because as what mentioned in the interviews of his romance background, his wife always supports and motivates him although she did not care about his music at first.

4. Fairly Local

a) I’m evil to the core.

The word “evil” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of anger because it implies fight as what the next lines which say that the songwriter will kill. This word has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word “evil” is an adjective which means wicked, cruel, or very bad or harmful thing (Bull 152). This line might tell that the songwriter is becoming the Blurryface because it represents the songwriter’s insecurity which is very bad and harmful for him. As it can be seen from previous analyses which show that Blurryface disturbs the songwriter’s mind by the insecurities.

The word “evil” implies that the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was
mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about. He is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that his insecurity or Blurryface had turned him into a wicked, cruel, or very bad or harmful person.

b) *The world around is burning but we’re so cold.*

“Cold” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of sadness because it implies loss. The songwriter is losing the bursting energy in the world around him so that he feels cold. “Cold” has connotative meaning because it refers to beyond its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “cold” refers to an adjective which means low temperature (Compact CALD 4). However, “cold” in this line refers to the emotion of depression the songwriter feels because he cannot feel the energy bursting in the world. He feels like everything happening in the world around him just passed by while he is fighting his insecurities. He is not living his life anymore.

The word “cold” implies the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews of his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about. He is afraid that his insecurity about it will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the songwriter feels cold or depressed which is affected by
Blurryface. The fact he states “we” instead of “I” might be because it is him and the Blurryface who are talking in the same time remembering that Blurryface had reached him to the core and made him an evil like what was stated in the previous line.

5. Tear In My Heart

a) She’s the tear in my heart, I’m alive.

The word “alive” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of joy because it implies possession. The songwriter is having his life. “Alive” has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “alive” refers to an adjective when someone is living or not dead (Compact CALD 4). In this line, the songwriter is talking about his wife who makes him feel alive because the first word in this line is “she” which refers to a woman.

According to the songwriter’s romance background from the interviews, he was obsessed with his wife because of the way she did not care about his music and performances. However, they ended up getting married and she was always being supportive and a motivation for him. The word “tear” in this line can be referring to the way his wife did not care about his music. However, by ending up getting married, he felt alive. Then, this line implies that the songwriter felt alive after he has been facing his insecurities and trying to defeat the
character which represents his insecurities, Blurryface, which is
caused by his wife who is motivating and supporting.

6. Lane Boy

   a) *I know a thing or two about pain and darkness*

   The word “pain” is an emotion word which associates with the
   emotion of sadness, like when someone hurt someone else they would
   be sad. “Pain” has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal
   meaning in dictionary. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s
   Dictionary, “pain” is a noun which means a feeling or physical
   suffering caused by injury or illness (Compact CALD 4).

   The word “pain” implies the songwriter feels about having
   insecurity and how he tries to defeat it everyday. As what was
   mentioned in the interviews which talk about his psychological
   background, the songwriter created a character named Blurryface to
   address his own insecurities. Blurryface is someone that he is trying to
   understand but also defeat every day. The insecurity brings pain to his
   mind because he cannot stop worrying about everything. For example,
   in the interviews the songwriter mentioned that he is scared that
   people would hear the music he makes. He is scared that the music is
   not right and it would crumble down his career and his life.

7. The Judge

   a) *You’re the judge, set me free.*
“Set me free” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of fear because it implies flight or attempting to escape, like when someone brings danger to someone else, they would ask to be set free. “Set me free” in this line has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “set” is a verb which refers to cause something or someone to be in the stated condition or situation. The word “me” obviously refers to the songwriter. While the word “free” is an adjective which refers to a condition as not controlled (Compact CALD 4).

“Set me free” implies that the songwriter acknowledges God and ask to be set free from his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews which talk about his psychological background, the songwriter created a character named Blurryface to address his own insecurities. Blurryface is someone that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The songwriter is having obstacles in fighting it so he asks to be set free instead. In this line, the songwriter asks the judge to help him. The judge itself connotes to God. The interviews about his religious background that he went to Christian school describes that he grew up in religious family. This line shows that the songwriter acknowledges that God is the Judge, and is asking Him to set him free.

b) My soul’s freezing, hell’s hot for good reason, so please take me.
The word “freezing” in this line is an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of sadness, like the word “cold” in the line of the song *Fairly Local*, “the world around is burning but we’re so cold.” It also has connotative meaning because the meaning is above its literal meaning as the word “cold” in *Fairly Local*. Meanwhile, the word “take me” associates with the emotion of fear because it implies flight or attempt to escape, like in the previous analysis, “set me free.” It also has denotative meaning because the meaning refers to its literal meaning in dictionary. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “freezing” is an adjective which refers to extremely cold (*Compact CALD* 4). “Take” is a verb which refers to move something or someone from one place to another (*Compact CALD* 4). The word “freezing” connotes to the condition of the songwriter’s soul, which is sinful and beaten down by fighting with Blurryface. It can be seen from this song in which he talks to the judge (God). He wants God take him from hell, because as he says “hell’s hot for good reason.” He is not the reason that hell is hot.

The word “freezing” and “take me” imply the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the Blurryface
affects his life as his soul is freezing. However, because he grew up in a religious family which was mentioned in the interviews, he acknowledges God and is asking Him to take him from hell. He mentioning “hell” can also be an expression describing the worst or awful incident, person, object, experience, etc.

c)  *I hide behind my mouth.*

The word “hide” is an emotion word which associates with the emotion of fear because it implies flight or attempt to escape, like when something makes someone fear, they would hide from it. “Hide” has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “hide” is a verb which refers to put something or someone or yourself in a place where they cannot be seen or found *(Compact CALD 4)*. The word “mouth” can also refer to his song or voice because people sing with mouth.

The word “hide” implies that the songwriter tries to compensate with his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, the songwriter says that Blurryface helped him understand his insecurities and why he has them, and also how he compensates for them. This line shows that the songwriter is trying to compensate for it through his music because “mouth” in this line refers to the music he makes.

d)  *I don’t know if this song is a surrender or a revel.*
The word “surrender” in this line is an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of fear which implies flight or attempt to escape. “Surrender” has a denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “surrender” is a noun which refers to the act of stopping fighting and officially admitting defeat (Compact CALD 4). This line shows that the songwriter is not sure whether he is winning or losing in defeating Blurryface.

The word “surrender” implies songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. The word “surrender” can also mean he surrenders to God because it can be seen from the songwriter’s religious background. The interviews also mentioned that the songwriter went to Christian school. It means that he grew up in a religious family so he acknowledges God and surrenders to Him. This line shows that his life is affected by his insecurity or Blurryface, so he surrenders to his God.

8. Doubt

a) Scared of my own image

The word “scared” is an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of fear. “Scared” has denotative meaning because the
meaning of “scared” refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “scared” is an adjective which refers to frightened or worried.

The word “scared” songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the Blurryface affects his life as he is scared of his own image.

b) Scared I’ll die of uncertainty

In this line, the words “die of uncertainty” are emotion words because it associates with the emotion of fear. “Die” and “uncertainty” in this line have denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “die” is to stop living or existing, either suddenly or slowly, and “uncertainty” is a situation where something is not known or certain (Compact CALD 4).

“Die of uncertainty” imply that the character he made which is called Blurryface to represent his insecurity would make him die and unsure of who he really is. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, the songwriter created a character named Blurryface to address his own insecurities, but he is trying to
defeat it every day. The previous analyses already show how the songwriter tries to defeat Blurryface, even he asks help from God. That fact shows that Blurryface is powerful enough to make him die. The song *Fairy Local* shows that the songwriter had turned into Blurryface character so he is scared that he is not sure of his true identity, his true self or Blurryface, when he dies.

c) *Fear might be the death of me*

The word “fear” is an emotion word itself. It has denotative meaning because in this line it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “fear” is an unpleasant emotion or thought that you have when you are frightened or worried by something dangerous, painful, or bad that is happening or might happen (*Compact CALD* 4).

The word “fear” in this line implies the songwriter’s psychological background that, as what was mentioned in the interviews, he fears he would hear the murmurs from people or his fans that if he did not write the right record, his career and life could all crumble. This line shows that his fear will make him suffer and die eventually.

d) *Fear leads to anxiety*

The word “anxiety” is included in an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of aniticipation because it implies unpredictable thing. Because it is unpredictable, the songwriter feels
anxious about it. “Anxiety” has denotative meaning because in this line its meaning refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “anxiety” is an uncomfortable feeling of nervousness or worry about something that is happening or might happen in the future (Compact CALD 4).

The word “anxiety” implies that songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the Blurryface affects his life as his fear leads him to anxiety.

9. Polarize

a) Help me polarize

This line has in emotion words because the word “help” associates with the feeling of fear. Meanwhile “polarize” associates with confusion. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “help” is a verb which refers to make it easier or possible for someone to do something (Compact CALD 4). “Polarize” is to cause something that contains different people or opinions divide into two completely different groups (Compact CALD 4).

The words “help” and “polarize” implies that the songwriter is trying to understand his insecurities and also how he compensates for
them by dividing his identities; his true self and Blurryface. Blurryface is someone that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, the songwriter created a character named Blurryface to address his own insecurities. Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about. Blurryface also helped him understand his insecurities and why he has them, and also how he compensates for them. This line shows that the songwriter is trying to polarizing his two characters, his and Bluryface’s, into two completely different things.

10. We Don’t Believe What’s On TV

a) Cause if you stick around, I’ll sing you pretty sounds

The phrase “if you stick around” has emotion words in it because it associates with the feeling of anticipation. The songwriter is excited that “you” will stick around so he can sing him/her pretty sounds. These words have denotative meaning because the meaning refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “if” is a conjunction used to say that a particular thing can and only happen (Compact CALD 4). Meanwhile, “stick around” is a phrasal verb to stay somewhere for a period of time (Compact CALD 4).

The words “if you stick around” imply the songwriter’s hope that someone he refers with the word “you” will always stick with him. From his romance background, the word “you” can be referring to his
wife because as what was mentioned in the interviews, the songwriter is being supported and motivated by his wife. After all the fights he has been having with his insecurity. He hopes his wife will stay in his side and he will sing for her.

11. Message Man

a) *A loser hides behind a mask of my disguise*

The word “hide” is included in emotion word because it associates to the emotion of fear, like when something makes someone fear, they would hide from it. “Hide” has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “hide” is a verb which refers to put something or someone or yourself in a place where they cannot be seen or found (Compact CALD 4).

The word “hide” implies that the songwriter feels the fears of his own insecurity but still tries to compensate with it. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, the songwriter says that Blurryface helped him understand his insecurities and why he has them, and also how he compensates for them. This line shows that the songwriter is trying to compensate for it through his music because “mouth” in this line refers to the music he makes.

12. Hometown

a) *Be the one, be the one, to take my soul and make it undone*
“Take my soul” is emotion words which associate with the emotion of acceptance because it implies taking in. “Take my soul” has denotative meaning because in this line it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “take” is a verb to remove something. “Soul” is a noun which refers to the spiritual part of a person that some people believe continues to exist in some form after their body had died (Compact CALD 4).

The words “take my soul” imply that the songwriter acknowledges God is praying to Him to take his soul. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his religious background, he went to Christian school and grew up in a religious family so he acknowledges God to take his soul and make it undone. He is asking God to take his soul because he feels like he is about surrender, like in the song The Judge, to his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. The interviews also mentioned about his psychological background about Blurryface, who is a guy represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. He also mentioned that Blurryface is someone that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. This line shows that the songwriter surrenders to his God as he asks him to take his soul instead of the Blurryface.

13. Not Today

a) Just because I play the piano, doesn’t mean I, I’m not willing to take you down
The phrase “take down” is an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of anger. “Take down” has connotative meaning because it refers to beyond its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “take” is to move something or someone from one place to another. “Down” is in or towards a low or lower position, from a higher one (Compact CALD 4). However, in this line the word “take down” means defeat. The songwriter is still trying to defeat his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface.

The words “take you down” imply that the songwriter is trying to defeat Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about and Blurryface is someone that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. In the shows and recordings, the songwriter sings and plays piano, which is not a masculine music instrument like guitars or drums. However, it does not stop him to defeat Blurryface. He gains his courage again in this song as the title is Not Today means he will die but not today or as in the expression “Not today, Satan,” which means the devil or Satan will not get in your way today.

b) I waste all this time trying to run from you

The word “run” is an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of fear. It has connotative meaning because it does not
refer to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “run” is to move along, faster than walking, by taking quick steps in which each foot is lifted before the next foot touches the ground (Compact CALD 4). However, the word “run” in this line refers to escape.

The word “run” implies the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything the songwriter is insecure about. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the Blurryface affects his life as he waste his life running away from Blurryface instead of defeating it.

14. Goner

a) I’m a goner

The word “goner” in this line is included in an emotion word because it associates with the emotion of sadness. It has denotaative meaning because the meaning in this line refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “goner” is a person or thing that has no chance of continuing to live (Compact CALD 4).

The word “goner” implies that the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background,
Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about and a guy that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the Blurryface affects his life as he became having no chance of continuing life because he lost the battle and was defeated by Blurryface.

b) *Somebody catch my breath*

The phrase “catch my breath” is emotion words because it associates with the emotion of sadness. It has connotative meaning because it refers to something beyond its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “catch” is to take hold of something, especially something that is moving through the air. “Breath” is the air that goes into and out of your lungs (Compact CALD 4). However, “catch my breath” in this line refers to breathe for him because he feels like he cannot breathe for himself anymore as he is a goner.

“Catch my breath” imply the songwriter’s life is affected by his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his psychological background in the interviews, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about and a guy that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the insecurity or Blurryface made
the songwriter not able to continue living so he asks somebody to catch his breath.

c) Though I’m weak and beaten down

“Weak and beaten down” are emotion words which associates with the emotion of sadness because it implies loss. The songwriter is losing his power it makes him weak and beaten down. “Weak” and “beaten” have denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “weak” is a condition where someone is not strong, or not strong enough to work, last, succeed, persuade, or be effective. “Beaten” is having been hit repeatedly with a hard object (Compact CALD 4).

“Weak and beaten down” imply that the songwriter’s life is completely affected by Blurryface as he became powerless and defeated. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is insecure about and a guy that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. This line shows that the songwriter’s life is already affected by his insecurity or Blurryface.

d) I’ll slip away into this sound

“Slip away” is emotion words which associates with the emotion of fear because it implies flight or attempting to escape. It has
connotative meaning because the meaning refers to above its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “slip away” is to leave secretly (Compact CALD 4). In this line, “slip away” connotes the songwriter’s attempt to escape into the sound of his music.

“Slip away” implies that the songwriter compensates for his insecurities which are represented by Blurryface. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, Blurryface helped him understand his insecurities and why he has them, and also how he compensates for them is still having his insecurity. This line shows that the songwriter escapes to music by making music to compensate his insecurity which is represented by Blurryface.

e) I need your help to take him out

This line contains emotion words which associate with the emotion of fear and angry at the same time because the songwriter is seeking help to try to defeat his insecurity. “Help” has denotative meaning because it refers to its literal meaning, meanwhile “take him out” has connotative meaning because the meaning refers to beyond its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “help” refers to a verb which means make it possible or easier for someone to do something (Compact CALD 4). “Take him
out” connotes to kill or destroy the songwriter’s insecurity which is represented by Blurryface.

This line implies that the songwriter acknowledges God to help him destroy the Blurryface. As what was mentioned in his religious background in the interviews, the songwriter went to a Christian school and grew up in a religious family. It made him acknowledges God and make prayers to Him as in the song The Judge. This line shows that the songwriter is making prayer to help him destroying and defeating his insecurities which are represented by Blurryface.

f) Don’t let me be gone

“Be gone” in this line are emotion words which associates with the emotion of sadness because it implies loss. The songwriter is losing the fight against his insecurity so he almost loses his mind or soul too. “Gone” has connotative meaning because the meaning does not refer to its literal meaning. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “gone” is a past participle of “go” which refers to travel or move to another place (Compact CALD 4). However, in this line “gone” refers to die or killed because the previous lines already imply the songwriter’s defeat against Blurryface.

“Be gone” implies the songwriter’s life is affected by Blurryface as he is defeated by Blurryface. He is also asking God to not let him die. As what was mentioned in the interviews about his psychological background, Blurryface is a guy who represents everything he is
insecure about and a guy that he is trying to understand but also defeat every day. The interviews also mentioned that he is afraid his insecurity will affect him the way he lives somehow. The interviews also mentioned that the songwriter went to a Christian school and grew up in a religious family. It made him acknowledges God and make prayers to Him as in the song *The Judge*. This line shows that the songwriter is making prayer to God to not let him be defeated by Blurryface and die because it was mentioned in the previous lines that the songwriter is weak and beaten down.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research problems in the first chapter and the research findings and the analysis in the third chapter, the conclusions can be seen as follows.

In the songs of Twenty One Pilots from *Blurryface* album, seven from eight kinds of emotion words are found. The eight primary kinds of emotion according to Robert Plutchik are anger, fear, joy, sadness, acceptance, disgust, surprise, and anticipation, however the emotion word of disgust is not found in the lyrics. The meaning of those emotion words can be viewed based on what Zoltán Kövecses characterized. They are conceptual or denotative meaning which is based on label view and core meaning view, and connotative meaning which is based on implicational view. Those words have denotative and connotative meaning which imply the songwriter’s background based on his interview.

The connotative and denotative meaning of the emotion words consisting in the lyrics imply that the songwriter has insecurity of some things which is represented by a character he created, Blurryface, and he tries to defeat and compensate with it, which is shown in songs *Heavydirty soul, Lane Boy, The Judge, Polarize, Message Man, Not Today,* and *Goner.* Those meanings also imply that the songwriter’s life is affected by Blurryface which is shown in the song *Stressed Out, Ride, Fairly Local, The Judge, Doubt, Not Today,* and
*Goner.* Also, those meanings imply that the songwriter acknowledges God as he grew up in a religious family, which is shown in the songs *Heavydirtysoul, The Judge, Hometown,* and *Goner.* Moreover, those meanings imply that the songwriter is motivated in supported by someone he loves, which is his wife, to keep making music so that his insecurity can be defeated, and it is shown from the song *Tear In My Heart* and *We Don’t Believe What’s On TV.*

**B. Suggestions**

After concluding the analysis, some suggestions for the next researchers can be provided as follows.

1. Besides using semantics, other researchers can also use semiotics to find out connotative meaning contained in the song lyrics. Also, Twenty One Pilots’ songs are very interesting to analyse because it contains many religious content especially in their self-titled album which was released in 2009.

2. Not only in linguistics field, song lyrics can also be analysed in literature fields using theory for poetry because song lyrics is also a literary work like poetry. It also has the same feature like poetry like verses, rhyme, and it also contains many kinds of meaning besides connotative and denotative. Beside that, it can also be analysed using biographical approach to make a literary criticism.

3. In order to find the reliable meaning of connotative words, phrases, or sentences, it is suggested to find the background of the object of the analysis. If the background of the object analysis is already found, it can
be connected to the object analysis and it will be easier to find the connotative meaning. The theme of the object analysis will also be able to be found.

4. In order to find reliable meaning of denotative words, phrases, or sentences, it is suggested to use the full and updated version of a reliable dictionary like Oxford English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, or Longman Dictionary.
WORKS CITED

Books


Dictionary


Journals


Interviews


Websites

APPENDICES

Heavydirtysoul

There’s an infestation in my mind’s imagination
I hope that they choke on smoke cause I’m smoking them out the basement

This is not rap, this is not hip-hop
Just another attempt to make the voices stop

Rapping to prove nothing, just writing to say something
Cause I wasn’t the only one who wasn’t rushing to saying nothing

This doesn’t mean I lost my dream
It’s just right now I got a really crazy mind to clean

Gangsters don’t cry
Therefore, therefore I’m Mr. Misty-eyed, therefore I’m

Can you save
Can you save my
Can you save my heavydirtysoul?
Can you save
Can you save my
Can you save my heavydirtysoul?
For me, for me, oh
Can you save my heavydirtysoul?
For me, for me, oh
Can you save my heavydirtysoul?

Nah, I didn’t understand a thing you said
If I didn’t know better, I’d guess you’re all already dead
Mindless zombies walking around with a limp and a hunch
Saying stuff like, “you only live once"
You’ve got one time to figure it out
One time to twist and one time to shout
One time to think and I say we start now
Sing it with me if you know what I’m talking about
Death inspires me like a dog inspires a rabbit
Death inspires me like a dog inspires a rabbit

**Stressed Out**
I wish I found some better sounds no one’s ever heard
I wish I had a better voice that sang some better words
I wish I found some chords in an order that is new
I wish I didn’t have to rhyme every time I sang

I was told when I get older all my fears would shrink
But now I’m insecure and I care what people think
My name’s Blurryface and I care what you think
My name’s Blurryface and I care what you think

Wish we could turn back time, to the good old days
When our momma sang us to sleep but now we’re stressed out

Sometimes a certain smell will take me back to when I was young
How come I’m never able to identify where it's coming from
I’d make a candle out of it if I ever found it
Try to sell it, never sell out of it, I’d probably only sell one
It’d be to my brother, cause we have the same nose
Same clothes homegrown a stone’s throw from a creek we used to roam
But it would remind us of when nothing really mattered
Out of student loans and treehouse homes we all would take the latter

We used to play pretend, give each other different names
We would build a rocket ship and then we'd fly it far away
Used to dream of outer space but now they're laughing at our face
Saying, “Wake up, you need to make money.”

Ride
I just wanna stay in the sun where I find
I know it’s hard sometimes
Pieces of peace in the sun’s peace of mind
I know it’s hard sometimes
Yeah I think about the end just way too much
But it’s fun to fantasize
On my enemies I wouldn’t wish who I was
But it’s fun to fantasize

Oh Oh Ohhh Oh Oh Ohhh I’m falling
So I’m taking my time on my ride
Oh Oh Ohhh I’m falling
So I’m taking my time on my ride
Taking my time on my ride

“I’d die for you,” that’s easy to say
We have a list of people that we would take
A bullet for them, a bullet for you
A bullet for everybody in this room
But I don’t seem to see many bullets coming through
See many bullets coming through
Metaphorically I’m the man
But literally I don’t know what I’d do
“I’d live for you,” and that’s hard to do
Even harder to say when you know it’s not true
Even harder to write when you know that tonight
There were people back home who tried talking to you
But then you ignore them still
All these questions they’re for real
Like who would you live for? Who would you die for?
And would you ever kill?

I’ve been thinking too much
Help me

**Fairly Local**
I’m fairly local, I’ve been around
I’ve seen the streets you're walking down
I’m fairly local, good people now

I’m evil to the core
What I shouldn’t do I will
They say I’m emotional
What I want to save I’ll kill
Is that who I truly am?
I truly don’t have a chance
Tomorrow I’ll keep a beat
And repeat yesterday’s dance

This song will never be on the radio
Even if my clique were to pick and the people were to vote
It’s the few, the proud, and the emotional
You bulletproof in black like a funeral
The world around us is burning but we’re so cold
It’s the few, the proud, and the emotional

I’m not evil to the core
What I shouldn’t do I will fight
I know I’m emotional
What I want to save I will try
I know who I truly am
I truly do have a chance
Tomorrow I’ll switch the beat
To avoid yesterday’s dance

**Tear In My Heart**

An-nyŏng-ha-se-yo
Sometimes you gotta bleed to know
That you’re alive and have a soul
But it takes someone to come around to show you how

She’s the tear in my heart, I’m alive
She’s the tear in my heart, I’m on fire
She’s the tear in my heart, take me higher than I’ve ever been

The songs on the radio are okay
But my taste in music is your face
And it takes a song to come around to show you how

You fell asleep in my car I drove the whole time
But that’s okay I’ll just avoid the holes so you sleep fine
I’m driving here I sit
Cursing my government
For not using my taxes to fill holes with more cement

My heart is my armor
She’s the tear in my heart, he’s a carver
She’s a butcher with a smile, cut me farther
Than I’ve ever been

**Lane Boy**
They say, “Stay in your lane, boy, lane, boy”
But we go where we want to
They think this thing is a highway, highway
But will they be alive tomorrow?

They think this thing is a highway
If it was our way, we’d have a tempo change every other time change
Cause our mind’s changed on what we think is good
I wasn’t raised in the hood, but I know a thing or two about pain and darkness
If it wasn’t for this music I don’t know how I would have fought this
Regardless, all these songs I’m hearing are so heartless
Don’t trust a perfect person and don’t trust a song that’s flawless, honest
There’s a few songs on this record that feel common
I’m in constant confrontation with what I want and what is poppin’
In the industry it seems to me that singles on the radio are currency
My creativity’s only free when I’m playing shows

I’m sorry if that question I asked last
Scared you a bit like a Hazmat, in a gas mask if you ask Zack
He’s my brother, he likes when I rap fast
But let’s backtrack, back to this
Who would you live and die for on that list?
But the problem is, there’s another list that exists and no one really wants to think about this
Forget sanity, forget salary, forget vanity, my morality
If you get in between someone I love and me
You’re gonna feel the heat of my cavalry
All these songs I’m hearing are so heartless
Don’t trust a perfect person and don’t trust a song that’s flawless

The Judge
When the leader of the bad guys sang
Something soft and soaked in pain
I heard the echo from his secret hideaway
He must’ve forgot to close his door
As he cranked out those dismal chords
And his four walls declared him insane

I found my way
Right time wrong place
As I pled my case

You’re the judge
Oh, no, set me free
You’re the judge
Oh, no, set me free
I know myself freezing
Hell’s hot for no reason
So, please, take me

Three lights are lit but the fourth one’s out
I can tell cause it’s a bit darker than the last night’s bout
I forgot about the drought of light bulbs in this house
So I head out down a route I think is heading south
But I’m not good with directions and I hide behind my mouth
I’m a pro at imperfections and I’m best friends with my doubt
And now that my mind’s out and now I hear it clear and loud
I’m thinking “Wow, I probably should’ve stayed inside my house”

I don’t know if this song is a surrender or a revel
I don’t know if this song is about me or the devil

Doubt
Scared of my own image
Scared of my own immaturity
Scared of my own ceiling
Scared I’ll die of uncertainty
Fear might be the death of me
Fear leads to anxiety
Don’t know what’s inside of me

Don't forget about me
Don't forget about me
Even when I doubt you
I'm no good without you, no, no

Temperature is dropping
Temperature is dropping
I'm not sure if I can
See this ever stopping
Shaking hands with the dark parts of my thoughts, no
You are all that I’ve got, no

Gnawing on the bishops
Claw our way up their system
Repeating simple phrases
Someone holy insisted
Want the markings made on my skin
To mean something to me again
Hope you haven't left without me
Hope you haven't left without me, please

**Polarize**

Help me polarize, help me polarize, help me down
Those stairs is where I’ll be hiding all my problems
Help me polarize, help me polarize, help me out
My friends and I, we got a lot of problems
You know where I’m coming from
Though I am running to you
All I feel is deny, deny, denial

I wanted to be a better brother, better son
Wanted to be a better adversary to the evil I have done
I have none to show to the one I love
But deny, deny, denial

Polarize is taking your disguises
Separating ‘em, splitting em up from wrong and right
It’s deciding where to die and deciding where to fight
Deny, deny, denial

We have problems
We have problems

Domingo en fuego
I think I lost my halo
I don’t know where you are
You’ll have to come and find me, find me

We Don’t Believe What’s On TV
We don’t believe what’s on TV
Because it’s what we want to see
And what we want we know we can’t believe
We have all learned to kill our dreams

I need to know
That when I fail you'll still be here
Cause if you stick around, I'll sing you pretty sounds
And we'll make money selling your hair

I don’t care what’s in your hair
I just wanna know what's on your mind
I used to say I wanna die before I’m old
But because of you I might think twice

Alright, second verse
What if my dream does not happen?
Would I just change what I’ve told my friends?
Don’t want to know who I would be
When I wake up from a dreamer’s sleep

**Message Man**
A loser hides behind
A mask of my disguise
And who I am today
Is worse than other times

You don’t know what I’ve done
I’m wanted and on the run
I’m wanted and on the run
So I’m taking this moment to live in the future

Release me from the present
I’m obsessing, all these questions
Why I’m in denial
That they tried this suicidal session
Please use discretion when you’re messing with the message, man
These lyrics aren’t for everyone
Only few understand

You don’t know my brain
The way you know my name
You don’t know my heart
The way you know my face

Hope you’re dead cause how could you sleep at a time like this?
People they rhyme like this, we’re all impressed by this
They rip it, flip it, but these are just triplets
Wrote this in three minutes, three words to a line
It’s just poetry divided, I’m the kind of guy
Who takes every moment he knows he confided in
Music to use it for others to use it
You’re dead cause how could you sleep at a time like this?
Life is up here but you comment below
When the comments below will always become common
Motivation to promote your show’s next episode
So your brain knows to keep going even though hope
Is far from this moment
But you and I know it gets better
When morning finally rears its head
Together we’re losers
Remember the future
Remember the morning is when night is dead
**Hometown**

My shadow tilts its head at me
Spirits in the dark are waiting
I will let the wind go quietly
I will let the wind go quietly

Be the one, be the one to take my soul and make it undone
Be the one, be the one to take me home and show me the sun
I know, I know you can bring the fire, I can bring the bones
I know, I know you make the fire in my bones, and make it grow

Where we're from, there's no sun
Our hometown's in the dark
Where we're from, we're no one
Our hometown's in the dark

Put away, put away
All the gods your father served today
Put away, put away
Your traditions, believe me when I say
We don't know, we don't know
How to put back the power in our soul
We don't know, we don't know
Where to find what once was in our bones

**Not Today**

I don't know why
I just feel I'm better off staying in the same room I was born in
I look outside and see a whole world
Better off without me in it trying to transform it

You are out of my mind
You aren't seeing my side
You waste all of this time trying to get to me
But you are out of my mind

Listen, I know
This one’s a contradiction because of how happy it sounds
But the lyrics are so down
It’s okay though
Because it represents, wait, better yet it is
Who I feel I am right now

Heard you say, “not today”
Tore the curtains down, windows open, now make a sound
Heard your voice, there’s no choice
Tore the curtains down, windows open, now make a noise

Oh don’t you test me, no
Just because I play the piano doesn’t mean I, I’m not willing to take you down
I’m sorry

I, I’m out of my mind, oh
I’m not seeing things right, oh
I waste all this time trying to run from you
But I, I’m out of my mind
**Goner**

I’m a goner, somebody catch my breath
I’m a goner, somebody catch my breath
   I want to be known by you
   I want to be known by you

Though I’m weak and beaten down
I’ll slip away into this sound
The ghost of you is close to me
I’m inside-out, you’re underneath

I’ve got two faces, blurry’s the one I’m not
I’ve got two faces, blurry’s the one I’m not
   I need your help to take him out
   I need your help to take him out

Don’t let me be gone