

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN LANA DEL REY'S SELECTED
SONG LYRICS**

THESIS

*Submitted In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana
Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Program*

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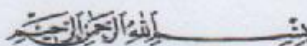


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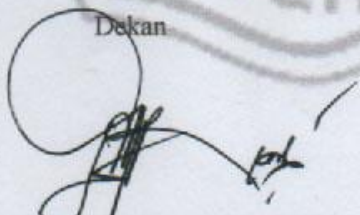
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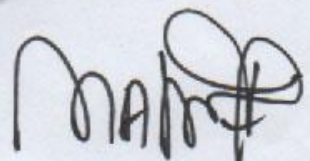

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ABSTRACT

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This research dealt with **Figurative Language Found in Lana Del Rey's Song Lyrics**. The objectives of the researcher were to find out types of figurative language and the reasons of the realized of figurative language used in the song. The source of the data was taken from the lyrics and sentences in the song. By using descriptive qualitative method of the data were analyzed and it was found , here were 102 utterances and 8 types of figurative language they were Hyperbole 24 lyrics, personification 10 lyrics, symbol 7 lyrics, Rhyme 13 lyrics, metaphore 26 lyrics, Simile 11 lyrics, Alliteration 6 and imagery 2 lyrics. The reason of using figurative language were figurative language afforded readers imaginative pleasure of literary works was 102 lyrics.

Keywords : Figurative Language, Types of figurative language, Lyrics of figurative language, *Born To Die Album*.

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Medan, Maret 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People use language to communicate and to express feelings more creatively. People can use language literally and figuratively. Literally means meaning of language that is used based on dictionary or usually called grammatical. Figuratively means a way of saying other than the literal meaning of the words or usually called figures of speech. People may find it difficult to interpret whether the language has literal or figurative meaning. When someone tells information, the interpretation might be literal or figurative in order for the listener get to understand. The first interpretation is grasping the explicit meaning through the meaning of each constituent of the information, while the second one is entailing or deriving the intended meaning by understanding the context of the information.

People need language to communicate, to interact and to get information from the other people. Language is also used to express someone's feelings or emotion and also to express their ideas, their thoughts and their imaginations, it can be spoken or written. Written language can be found in the novel, newspaper, poem, and magazine. Spoken language can be found in the song, speech, and conversation. As human beings, we cannot separate ourselves from involvement of social communication and interaction, which certainly makes ourselves impossible to live without language.

Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/her imagination to figure out the author's

meaning. It makes figurative meaning difficult and felt confused to understand because the reader or hearer cannot find the meaning of the figurative language, it is not like the other word which have the same meaning in daily conversation, or they have other meaning outside of the meaning of the word themselves, so the readers or hearers must need something to understand them and the researcher intends to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and listener and to keep their words in utterances understandable. Figurative language is languages used with a meaning that is different from the basic meaning and that it expresses an idea in such an interesting way of by using language that usually describe something else or something impossible in order to achieve special effect or meaning. People required knowledge of language in order to interpret the figurative meaning and to differentiate from the literal one. There are many types of style in figurative language that was found and used by people in their conversation. For example, He is very big, i bet he was just eating a barrel of donuts (hyperbole), andi is as quiet as mouse and as tall as girafe (simile), the sun opened its sleepy eyes and smiled down on the earth as a new day began (personafication), you woke up too early, its still eleven already (imagery), you are just like a beatiful angel (metaphor), my father just bought me a new ferrari (metonymy). Language can be used to stretch people"s imagination, to make the impossible sound possible, and to bring abstract ideas to life. People prefer using language figuratively in order to make their language more beautiful, intersting and stylish. It can help making the listeners or the readers feel the language deeply and are touched by it.

The researcher interested to analysis lyrics of lana del rey"s song because in the lyrics showed many expression that imagines about condition or situation

which singer have in mind. So, the researcher will find out the figurative language in lyrics to express the emotion from singer to be more interesting. To analysis, the writer uses literary approach and literary devices such as allusion, and the figures of speech. Among the figures of speech, the researcher uses metaphor, simile, personification, symbol, and alliteration, etc.

Related to the description above, the writer studies figurative language used in selected lyrics of Lana del rey songs. Besides, the researcher will find out some kinds of figurative language used; it also studies about the meaning of figurative language used in selected lyrics of Lana del rey's songs.

B. The Identification of Problems

Based on the above background of the study above, there are two problems that are formulated, and they are as follows:

- 1) The used of different meaning from literall meaning into figurative meaning makes less understandable to listener.
- 2) In figurative language the listener often feels confused to understand what the speaker meant from being spoken non-literal meaning

C. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research studies Figurative Language in Lana Del Rey's selected songs lyrics. The researcher chooses the selected song of Lana del rey's song Lyrics. It is taken from the album of "Born to die" and it consist of tweleve songs. The researcher focuses on the analysis of figurative meaning in Lana del rey's song lyrics.

D. The Formulation of Problems

Related to the backgrounds of the study above, the formulation of the problems are:

1. What are types of figurative languages used in the Lana Del Rey's selected song?
2. What are the most dominant type of lyrics on the Lana Del Rey's selected song?
3. Why is the type most dominantly used in Lana Del Rey's selected song's lyrics

E. The objectives of the Study

In the line with the research problems above the purpose of this study:

1. To find out types of figurative language used in Lana Del Rey's song lyrics.
2. To find out the dominant type of figurative language used in Lana Del Rey's song lyrics.
3. To explain the occurrence of most dominant type in Lana Del Rey's songs lyrics.

F. Significance of the Study

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to enrich the study of English especially in figurative language to help more understanding the meanings or messages in the song lyrics.

2. Practically

It is hoped that the research findings of the study will give benefit to:

- a. Reasearcher

The study is a very significant and useful. It will give some valuable experiences and it can be used for the preparation of the reasercher as a candidate of teacher.

b. Reader

This study makes people to know more and understand about figurative language, because when they study about language especially song, we can find many kinds of figurative language used in words of sentence that people might have used too and also many interpretations which can give the reader or listener understand that are used in words.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework is a set of theory as reference or a guide in the implementation of research. The term is used to avoid misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader. The following are the terms which are presented in the research.

A. Semantics

The study of linguistics meaning or morphemes, words, phrases and sentences is called "semantics". Semantic is concerned with aspect of meaning in language. Work in semantic dealt with the description of word and sentences meaning. There are certain kinds of meaning or certain aspect of meaning in linguistics Lyons (2007 :149). Leech (2004:9) explained that semantics as the study of meaning is central to the study of communication, and as communication becomes more and more pressing. Katz (2002:1) also states that semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentences and other linguistic object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.

The term of semantics is the recent addition to the English language. Semantics is the philosophical and scientific study of meaning. The word semantics is derived from the Greek verb "semaino" (to signify or to mean). Semantics is part of the

larger study of sign, semiotics. It is the part that deals with word as sign (symbols) and language as a system of sign (words symbols), (Hippisley, 2005:9). Semantics has been variously described as the science of sign, of symbolic behaviour or of communication-system. It focused on the scope of the term "communication". There are certain concepts relevant to the investigation of all communication-system, human and non-human, natural and artificial. A signal is transmitted from a sender to receiver (a group of receivers) along a channel of communication. The signal will have a particular form and will convey a particular meaning (or message). The connection between the form of the signal and its meaning is established by what (in a rather general sense of the term) is commonly referred to as semiotics: the message is coded by the sender and decoded by the receiver.

Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. Considering that language is a tool to convey the meaning, it means that when people study a language they also study the meaning automatically. In semantics, meaning is divided into two parts, literal and non-literal (figurative meaning). Literal meaning refers to words that do not deviate from their defined meaning of words on literal language denote what they mean according to common or dictionary usage. Non-literal meaning (figurative language) means that there are different meanings from the real meaning of the word. The words in figurative meaning cannot they add layers of meaning. According to the study of semantics, meanings are ideas or concepts that are able to be transferred from the

speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by embodying them, as it were in the forms of one language or another.

There are three main ways in which linguists and philosophers have attempted to construct explanations of meaning in natural language.

1. By defining the nature of word meaning. It describes that the word meaning is taken as the construct in terms of which sentences meaning and communication are explained.

2. By defining the nature of sentence meaning. It is a sentence meaning which is taken as basic with words characterized in terms of systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning.

3. By explaining the process of communication. It means that both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentences and words are used in the act of communication. Leech (2007 : 9) states that semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantic is not only the center of the study of the human mind thought processes, cognition, conceptualization –all these are intricately bound up with the way in which we classify and convey our experience of the world through language.

B. Language

Kreidler (1998:19) explained that language is a system of symbols through which people communicate. The symbols may be spoken, written, or signed with the hands. People who use language to communicate with one another

constitute a society, a language community – the English language community for instance. Within that community there are differences in the way different people use the language, chiefly of geographical or social nature. When people who have the same native language can understand one another but still notice consistent differences in each other's speech, we say dialects of that language. It is easy to illustrate dialect differences; vocabulary differences like petrol versus gasoline, lift versus elevator, alternative ways of framing certain questions: have you a pencil? Versus do you have a pencil? Versus have you got a pencil? for instance. It is extremely difficult to say how many differences there are between dialects or to recognize where one dialect ends and another begins.

Language is only one of the common activities of society. Cultural groupings are not necessarily coterminous with language communities. In the modern world it is quite the opposite: cultural features are almost always more wide-spread than any one language. Native speakers of English belong to the so-called Western culture, which has developed from the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans of the ancient world. If it is hard to specify just what constitutes a dialect it is equally difficult to specify what is included in one culture. Our culture includes for example, eating with a fork, wearing neckties, knowing at least some of the same proverbs, using at least some of the same gestures for the same purposes, celebrating the arrival of a new year, believing in law and democracy, and hundreds of other major and minor customs and beliefs. The point is that communication takes place against a large common background.

Kreidler (1998:20) said that a language is a complex system of symbols, or signs, that are shared by members of a community. It will be useful to consider

other signs that we know and how we react to them . in modern life we are likely to be less concerned with natural signs that people have created to send routine messages to one another. Day after day we hear such signals because someone intends for us to hear them : horns, whistle, sirens, buzzers and bells. The pop of a gun start competitive runners, swimmers, and jockeys on their respective races. In various sports a whistle or buzzer marks the beginning and end of each period of play. Visual signs are just as prevalent and as varied. We have conventional ways of indicating a slippery road, a bicycle path, the location of a telephone of mens and womens lavatories ; where there is access for the handicapped where smoking is prohibited. And much more. Humans produce not only single symbols but systems of symbols. Different bugle calls different bell tones. Different numbers of toots on a whistle or flashes of light can form a repertory of messages. The traffic light found at numerous city street intersections is a good example of a simple system. None of these communications uses language. Though of course devising, installing and learning them could not be accomplished by people who had no language.

Unlike natural signs, conventional signs have human senders as well as human receivers; each one has an intention and an interpretation. The messages may be personal as when a friend rings your telephone or quite impersonal and general, like the warning sirens on a speeding ambulance. We can even use devices like smoke detectors and burglar alarms to send messages to ourselves at later time, in circumstances that we really do not want to occur .

Observing any such sign and getting information from it seems like simple matter and can take place an instant. And yet the process of getting informations consist of three steps :

1. Preception

The sign and the observer share a context of place and time in which the signs attract the observer's attention. Robinson Crusoe, to use our first example, walked where the footprint was looked in the right direction. When there was sufficient light for visibility, and before the print had been obliterated by rain, wind, tide, or the movement of other creatures.

2. Identification

Every preception is a unique experience. To say that we recognize a phenomenon means that we match it with previous experiences stored in our memory. Almost certainly, if you observed or more often as something that is identical with phenomena we already know, a new token of a familiar type. The human mind cannot deal with an infinite number of separate things; we classify an entity as a new instance of the class of footprints or bushes or sirens or churches. And to identify what something is requires us to recognize what it is not, to discriminate between signs.

3. Interpretation

Meanings are often personal. The meaning of any sign depends on the space time context or different circumstances. The whistle of a policeman

directing traffic, the whistle of the referee in a soccer game may all sound exactly the same; their different meanings are due to the differences of context in which signal occurs. They have different intentions and are interpreted differently.

C. Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that comprises of images. It is deviation from the usage of language ordinary. The meaning of words or series of word are used to reach and produce a certain effect. Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else. So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative,(Henry. 2009:4). Forst also explained that figurative language uses “figurative of speech” a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. For example, “All the world“s a stage” Frost often referred to them simply as “figures.” Forst said, “Every poem I write is figurative in two senses. It will have figurative in it, of course; but it“s also a figure in itself a figure for something, and it“s made so that you can get more than one figure out of it. According to Groys Kerraft, figurative language or style is a way of showing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer (language user), Groys (2009:113).

We can say that “Language style or figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (Language user). A good language style has to certain three elements,

three are: sincerity, respectful, and attractive. There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, alliteration, etc. But in general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the senior high school and university level. Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisement, novel, poems, etc. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, in comparison, uses exaggeration or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poems and nonfiction writing as well.

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figurative of speech of the component of words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotation of words Kennedy (2003:479). Backson and Ganz (2005 : 80) state, "Figurative language is language which makes use of certain devices called „figure of speech“ most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effect beyond the range of literal language “. In Webster's New World College Dictionary, figurative speech means is an expressions (as metaphor or euphemism) that substitutes a variation of

points of view by which things or notions which is referred to as if it is different in some ways (in identity, degree, shape) from what it actually is or seems to be but so related to the expression successfully implies an intended meaning of effect either or greatly different from what is uttered. Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that reciprocal relationship. Figurative meaning and semantic also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even cannot give meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspaper, the magazine or novel, overlooked non-literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not understandable. Therefore, figurative is essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, the learning of vocabulary supports the learning of semantic Tarigan (2005:113).

There are four main reasons of using figurative language (Perrine, 1982:10). First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. For Example : He loves her for thousand years. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. For Example : The sky was full of dancing stars. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. For Example : And all the men and women, merely players ; they have their exist and their entrances. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass. For Example : Skies is not blue, this is only human point of view. According to Griffiths (2006:79) there are six kinds of figurative usage such as metonymy, the name of thing is substituted for another closely associated with it; metaphor, which

states a fact or draws a verbal picture by the use of comparison and simile, which is used to compare one object or idea with another to suggest they are alike; personification, which states the description of an inanimate (non-living) object as if it were a human being or an animal; Hyperbole, an obvious and unrealistic unrealistic exaggeration; and irony, which expresses a meaning contradictory to the stated one.

From the explanation above, it is considered that figurative language deals with language which use figure of speech and language cannot be taken literary only and it is used to express the inner feeling of the writer. There are many types of figurative language:

1. Simile.

Lestari (2015:11), Stated that Simile in items from different classes are explicitly compared by connective such as like, than, as or by a verb such as appears or seems. Can be found just about anywhere: from the printed word to oral conversation: in language, literature and music. A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are alike in some way. To help you identify a simile, know that words "like" or "as" are typically used. Simile can make our language more descriptive and enjoyable. Writers, poets and songwriters make use of simile often to add depth and emphasize what they are trying to convey to the reader or listener. Similes can be funny, serious and creative.

Examples : A day without you is like a year without a rain

"She laughs like a God, her mind's like a diamond" this line should be very simile while she is clearly comparing her laugh is as same as god's laugh.

2. Metaphor

A Metaphor is a device for seeing something in terms of something else. a metaphor is one of the most extensively discussed figure of speech and is often bracketed with metonymy for purposes of clarification and for comparison of functions and affects. Goatly stated (1997:38) states that metaphores are constantly being coined to meet the demands of experiences on language. Metaphor work by drawing analogies, usually between domain of meaning which compares two unlike things without using “like” or “as”

Example : My love is a melody

I paint the sky black : describing how dark the feeling she has.

3. Personafication

Lestari (2015:13) stated that personafication comes from latin word, Persona which means person and fic means make, personafication is inanimate object are given human qualities and characteristics. Personafication is some cases, to something that isn’t even alive. There are many reasons for using personafication. It can be used to emphasize a point. It is commonly favored literary tool, and you may in fact use personafication without even knowing it.

Example: The stars danced playfully in the moonlight sky

The sun glared at me from the sky.

4. Symbol

A symbol is an image or and object transfered by something that stands for or represents something else. The object or image can be seen with the eye or not visible.

Example : white flag: symbol of surrender

Blue: Symbol of sadness

Vermillion is the color of blood and gold represents glory

5. Hyperbole

Padli (2014: 13) Stated that hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point. It is like the opposite of understatement. It is from greek word meaning excess. Hyperbole can be found in literature and oral communication. They would not be used in nonfiction works, especially to add color to a character or humor to the story. Hyperboles are comparisons, like similes and metaphors, but are extravagant and even ridiculous.

6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a single letter in the alphabet (as in "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickle peppers.") or a combination of letters (as in "She sells seashells by the seashore."). It's just about the easiest form of repetition a poet can use.

7. Imagery

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses. Usually it is thought that imagery makes use of particular words that create visual representation of ideas in our minds.

8. Rhyme

A rhyme is a repetition of a similar sounding words, occurring at the end of lines in poems or songs. A rhyme is a tool utilizing repeating patterns that bring rhythm or musically to poems.

E. Meaning

Writer of a great dictionary of Indonesia language explain that meaning is the meaning taken by considering every word in sentences. The meaning also the intention or idea of speaker or writer about meaning given in the form of language, Groys (2006:43) states that there are two part in meaning:

1. *Multiple meaning*, we have note that units of meaning are not always confined to simple words, and that, as rule, the forms of these words do not reliably indicated their meaning.
2. *Meaningful relation*, so far we have been considering the relationship between lexical items and their meanings.

There are a lot of theories which have been developed by all experts of philosophy and linguistic about concept of meaning. Basically, all philosophers and linguistic discuss about a meaning in the form of relation between language, statement, mind, reality in the world. So, outward of theory of meaning which is deal with statement, mind, and reality of the world. There are four kinds of theories:

1. Referential theory

Referential theory is the relation between reference and referent which is expressed through symbol of Language sound in the form of word, phrase or sentence.

2. Mentalist theory

Mentalist theory is the relation of external language form with concept or speaker bounce of image.

3. Contextual theory

The meaning of word referring to ecological and cultural environment of certain language user.

4. Usage theory from meaning

Usage theory means impossible to be used and have a meaning for all of a context, because context is always change from time to time.

There are several distinguishable and more or less well-known philosophical theorist of meaning. The theories will seek to provide an answer to the question.

What is a meaning? Among them, one might mention the following:

1. The referential or denotation theory is the meaning of an expression is what it refers to (or denote).
2. The ideational or mentalistic is the meaning of an expression is the idea, or concept, associated with it in the mind of anyone who knows and understand the expression.
3. The behaviorist theory is the meaning of an expression is either the stimulus that evokes it or the response that it evokes, or the combination of both, or particular occasions of utterance.
4. The meaning-is-use theory is the meaning of an expression is determined by, if identical with, it's use in the language.
5. The verificationist theory is the meaning of an expression is it's contribution to the truth condition of the sentence containing it.

Other classification of meaning is made by Geoffrey. He stated that there are seven types of meaning:

1. Conceptual meaning (sometimes called „denotative“ or „cognitive“ meaning) is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication.

2. Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content.
3. Social meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstance of its use.
4. Affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of categories of meaning – conceptual, connotative, or stylistic.
5. Reflected meaning is the meanings which arise in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one of a word forms part of our response to another sense.
6. Collocative meaning consist of the associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environment.
7. Thematic meaning is a matter of choice between alternative grammatical constructions.

There are also three main ways in which linguistic and philosophers have attempted to construct of meaning in natural language :

- By defining the nature of word meaning.

In the first way, word meaning is taken as the construct in term of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained.

- By defining the nature of sentence meaning.

In the second, it is sentence meaning which is taken as basic, with words characterized in term of the systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning.

- By explaining the process of communication.

The third, both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentence and words are used in the act of communication.

F. Message

A message is a string of bytes that is meaningful to the applications that is used. Messages are used to transfer information from one application program to another (or between different parts of the same application). Charles (1998:25) a message in its most general meaning is in an object of communication. Therefore, its meaning is dependent upon the context in which it is used; the term may apply to both the information and its form.

G. Song

A song, most broadly, is a single (and often standalone) work of music that is typically intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and patterns using sound and silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. If a pre-existing poem is set to composed music in classical music it is an art song. Songs that are sung on repeated pitches without distinct contours and patterns that rise and fall are called chants. Songs in a simple style that are learned informally are often referred to as folk songs. Songs that are composed for professional singers who sell their recordings or live shows to the mass market are called popular songs. These songs, which have broad appeal, are often composed by professional songwriters, composers and lyricists. Art songs are composed by trained classical composers for concert or recital performances. Songs are performed live and recorded on audio or video (or in some, cases, a song may

be performed live and simultaneously recorded). Songs may also appear in plays, musical theatre, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

A song may be for a solo singer, a lead singer supported by background singers, a duet, trio, or larger ensemble involving more voices singing in harmony, although the term is generally not used for large classical music vocal forms including opera and oratorio, which use terms such as aria and recitative instead.^[1] Songs with more than one voice to a part singing in polyphony or harmony are considered choral works. Songs can be broadly divided into many different forms, depending on the criteria used.

Songs may be written for one or more singers to sing without instrumental accompaniment or they may be written for performance with instrumental accompaniment. The accompaniment used for a song depends on the genre of music and, in classical styles, the instructions of the composer as set out in the musical score. Songs may be accompanied by a single accompanist playing piano or guitar, by a small ensemble (e.g., a jazz quartet, a basso continuo group (in the case of Baroque music), a rock or pop band or a rhythm section) or even a big band (for a jazz song) or orchestra (for a classical aria). One division is between "art songs", "pop songs" and traditional music which includes "folk songs" and early blues songs. Other common methods of classification are by purpose (sacred vs secular), by style (dance, ballad, Lied, etc.), or by time of origin (Renaissance, Contemporary, etc.). Songs may be learned and passed on "by ear" (as in traditional folk songs); from a recording or lead sheet (in jazz and pop) or from detailed music notation (in classical music). Some instrumental music which is

played in a singing style may be named a song, e.g., Mendelssohn's *Songs Without Words* for solo piano.

H. Lana Del Rey's Biography

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Nick Name | : Lizzy |
| Also Known As | :Lizzy Grant, May Jailer, Elizabeth Grant, Elizabeth Woolridge Grant |
| Famous as | : Singer |
| Nationality | : American |
| Birth Date | : June 21, 1985 |
| Age | : 32 Years |
| Horoscope | : Gemini |
| Height | : 1.7 m |
| Born in | : New York City, New York, United States |
| Father | : Rob Grant |
| Mother | : Pat Grant |
| Siblings | : Caroline Grant, Charlie Grant |

Elizabeth Woolridge Grant, popularly known as Lana Del Rey, is an award-winning singer and songwriter. Best known for her studio album, „Ultraviolence,“ she has won several awards for her brilliant performances, including Brit Award for International Female Solo Artist and the ECHO Award for Best International Female Artist Rock/Pop. Born and raised in New York, in the United States, Del Rey used to sing in her church choir as a child. She also learnt to play the guitar from her uncle. Later, she started writing songs, as well as performing in nightclubs around the city. She released her first full-length album in 2010, which was named after herself. However, it was available for purchase only for a brief period, before being withdrawn from the market. Her next album „Born to Die“, gained her international fame and prominence. Reaching number one in 11 different countries, the album became the fifth best-selling album of 2012. She has also composed music for films such as „Maleficent“, an American dark fantasy film inspired by „Sleeping Beauty“ and „Age of Adeline“, a romantic fantasy film. She is also known for her antifeminist views that brought her into the midst of a controversy. She, however, defended herself saying that for her, a true feminist is a woman who does as she wants.

Career

- Elizabeth Woolridge Grant soon found herself writing songs, as well as playing at clubs under the name Lizzy Grant. In 2005, she registered a CD of originals under her birth name with the US Copyright Office, and ended up with an album named „Sirens.“ However, it went unreleased.

- A few years later, she created her YouTube channel. In 2011, she uploaded the videos for the songs „Video Games“ and „Blue Jeans“ which gained huge popularity over the internet. Soon she was signed by Stranger Records to officially release „Video Games“ as her debut single. It became an immediate hit upon its release. She adopted the name “Lana Del Rey” around this time.
- Her debut album „Born to Die“ was officially released in January 2012. It gained a lot of popularity and appreciation worldwide, and stood at number one in 11 different countries. It sold 3.4 million copies in 2012, eventually becoming the fifth-best selling album of the year.
- Lana Del Rey’s next album „Ultraviolence“ was released by UMG records in June 2014. With hit singles such as „Cruel World“, „Ultraviolence“, „Shades of Cool“, and „Brooklyn Baby“ the album debuted at the first position in the US Billboard 200. Within six months, it sold more than a million copies.
- Her next album „Honeymoon“ was released by Polydor Records and Interscope Records in September 2015. Like her previous work, it was also an instant hit, and debuted at number two in the US Billboard 200. It received mostly positive reviews from critics.
- As of May 2017, Lana Del Rey has been working on her next album „Lust for Life“. It is set to release sometime the same year.

Major Works

- „Born to Die“, a studio album by Lana Del Rey, is one of her prominent works. The album was released in January 2012. Debuting at number two on the US Billboard 200, the album sold 77,000 copies within a single week. Including hit singles such as „Born to Die“, „Off to the Races“, „Blue Jeans“, and „Video Games“, the album became a hit in several countries, standing at number one on the „Swiss Albums“, „French Albums“, German Albums“, as well as the „UK Albums“ charts. It received mixed reviews. As of June 2014, it had sold a total of 7 million copies worldwide.
- In 2013, Lana Del Rey appeared in a short film „Tropico“, which was based on the Bible story of sin and redemption. The film premiered in December at the Cinerama Dome, in Hollywood California. Directed by Anthony Mandler, the film portrayed Del Rey as Eve. It also featured other actors such as Shaun Ross and Kevin Lee Light. The songs featured in the film, „Body Electric“, „Gods & Monsters“, and „Bel Air“, were taken from an Extended Play „Paradise“, by Del Rey which had been released in 2012.
- „Ultraviolence“, another one of her most significant works, was released in June 2014. Probably the best work of her career so far, the album debuted at number one on the US Billboard 200. It sold 182,000 copies within the first week of release and over a million copies within six months. Including singles such as „Cruel World“, „Ultraviolence“, and „Shades of Cool“, the album was a hit in several other countries as well, and stood at number 1 at the UK Albums, Finnish Albums, Canadian Albums charts

Awards & Achievements

- Lana Del Rey is the recipient of several awards, including the Brit Award for International Breakthrough Act in 2012 and the Brit Award for International Female Solo Artist in 2013.
- In 2013, she won the ECHO Awards in two categories: Best International Female Artist Rock/Pop and Best International Newcomer. The same year, she also received the International Dance Music Award for Best Break-Through Artist (Solo).
- She was awarded „Best Female Artist of the Year“ by Elle Style Awards of „Elle Magazine“ in February 2016.

G. Previous of Relevant Study

An Analysis on figurative Meanings in Secondhand and serenade“s song Lyrics. The reasearcher use descriptive qualitative research design. The analysis here is using table to put the types of figurative language and every lyrics on it. This study will be analized by its lyrics on the song, compared the the meaning nd messages of figurative languages. Then in my study the research will be focused on the types of figurative language and what can be concluded by giving the dominant types based on each lyrics showed the figurative language itself.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research is using descriptive with qualitative approach because the sources of data are song lyrics. descriptive qualitative method is one which used to make description of situation, events or accumulate the basic data. This research discusses about figurative language which expressed in song lyrics and use his reasearch methods to analyze figurative language in Lana del rey's song lyrics.

B. The Source of Data

The source of data were taken trough experimentation or studies which can be analyzed. The data are classified and it is taken from the lana del rey's lyric of Born To Die Album (2012) The source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. This research uses song's lyric from Lana del rey's songs. All the data sources were taken from Lana del rey's songs. The primary source of the data in this study is the lyric itself.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data are :

1. Browsing Lana del rey's song
2. Collecting Lana del rey's song
3. Selecting Lana del rey's song
4. Reading and understanding the lyric
5. Identifying the lyrics which contains the figurative language

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

Data will be analyzed in a way that permits the researcher to test the research hypothesis or answer the research question. After the data are obtained from the data sources, the data analysis in this study involves:

1. Listening to the song.
2. Reading the whole song lyrics to find out some figurative language
3. Classifying kinds of figurative language
4. Finding the percentage from each kind of figurative meaning by using the percentage formula, the formula are:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} X 100\%$$

5. Finding out the dominant figurative meaning mostly used in the song lyrics
6. Interpreting the data

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Description of Data

The data of the research deals with the figurative language in Lana del rey's selected song lyrics. There were ten songs from "Born To Die" album and it was used as the subject for the research. And there were eight types of figurative language found in the album.

B. Data Analysis

After indentifying the selected lyrics, the researcher found 102 data of the lyrics and they have figurative languages that referred to eight types of figurative language.

| No. | Types of figurative Language | Total cases | Percentage |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Hyperbole | 27 | 26,4% |
| 2. | Metaphor | 26 | 25,4% |
| 3. | Rhyme | 13 | 12,7% |
| 4. | Simile | 11 | 10,7% |
| 5. | Personafication | 10 | 9,7% |
| 6. | Symbol | 7 | 6,8% |
| 7. | Alliteration | 6 | 5,8% |
| 8. | imagery | 2 | 1,9% |
| | Total | 102 | 100% |

From analyzing all the data, the table 1.2 above shows the result were hyperbole (26.4%),metaphor (25,4%),rhyme (12,7%),Simile (10,7%), Personafication (9,7%), Symbol (6,8%), Alliteration (5,8%), imagery (1,9%) that found in Lana del rey"s lyrics.

1. The explanation of Each Types of Figurative Language Used in Lana del rey"s song Lyrics.

a. Hyperbole

A hyperbole is purposful exaggeration of fact. In Lana del rey"s song Lyrics, the types that were found as belows :

1. Summertime Sadness : "im feeling electric tonight "

"i know if i go, i will die hapy tonight"

2. Radio : "boy ive been raised from the death"

"i heard the street were paved with gold"

3. National Anthem: "while im standing over your body"

4. Blue jeans : " i would wait a million years"

"you made my eyes burn"

"but when you walked out the door, and i died"

b. Metaphor

in figurative language Metaphor is figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isnt literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. In lana del rey"s song lyric it shows on a few tittle which as follows

1. Carmen : " She laughs like a god, Her mind"s like a diamond"

2. National Anthem : "Im your national anthem,god you"re so handsome

:” Red, white, blue“s in the skies, summer“s in the
air

baby heaven in your eyes”

: “Keep me safe in his bell tower, hotel”

3. Blue jeans : “you“re so fresh to death & sick as cancer” “But
you fit me better than my favorite sweater” “baby
can you see through the tears”

C. Rhym

A rhym is a repetition of simillar sounding words, occuring at the end of lines in poems or songs. A rhym is a tool utilizing repeating pattern that bring rhythm or musicality to songs. It can be seen belows :

1. Summertime sadness: “ i“ve got that summertime sadness

S-s-summertime, summertime sadness

Got that summertime, summertime sadness”

2. Dark Paradise

: “ Loving you forever, cant be wrong

Even though you“re not here, wont move

on”

“And there is no remedy for memory your

face is like a melody”

“ everytime i close my eyes its like a dark
paradise”

3. National anthem

: “Reckless abandon holding me for ransom
upper echelon”

“its a love story for the age for the six page
want a quick sick rampage?”

“ winning and dining, drinking and driving
excessive buying, overdosing dying”

4. Carmen : “She says you dont want to get this way
Street walking at night, and a star by day”

D. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that make a comparison, showing similaritis between two different things. Unlike a metaphor, a simple draws resemblance with the help of the words “like” or “as”.

1. Millon Dollar Man : “Someone as dangerous, tainted and
flawed as you”

: “You look like a million dollar
man”

2. off to the races : “But he got a soul as sweet as
blood red jam “

:”The way i roll like a rolling stone”

3. Dark paradise :” And there is no remedy for
memory your face is like a melody”

:”everytime i close my eyes its like a
dark paradise”

E. Personafication

Personafication is a figure of speech in which a thing-an i dea or an animal- is given human attributes. The non-human objects are potrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Summertime sadness | :“Dancing in the dark (Drop it like its hot in live performences) in the pale moonlight” :“the stars miss the sun in the morning skies” |
| 2. Carmen | :”Street walking at night, and a star by day” :”Time and cherry marks while doing party favours” |
| 3.Dark Paradise | :”Your soul is haunting me and telling me that everything is fine” |
| 4.Million dollar Man | :“You said i was the most exotic flower” |
| 5. Video Games | :” Kissing in the blue dark” |

F. Symbol

Symbolism is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities, by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. National anthem | :”Money is the anthem of succes” :”Babe in the land of sweetness and angel, queen of saigon” |
|--------------------|---|

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2. Video games | :”Go play a video game” |
| 3. Blue jeans | :”Blue jeans, white shirt” |
| 4. Summertime sadness | :”Kiss me hard before you go, Summertime sadness” |

G. Alliteration

Alliteration is derived from Latin’s Latira it means “letters of alphabet”. It is a stylistic device in which a number of words, having the same first consonant sound, occur close together in a series.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. National anthem | :”Tell me im your national anthem (ooooh, yeah, baby, bow down Making me so wow, wow)” :”Sugar, Sugar, how now take your body down town” |
| 2. Diet mountain dew | :”Your no good for me baby, your no good for me, your no good but baby i want you” |
| 3. Off to the races | :” And im off to the races, cases of Bacardi chasers” :”Maybe i like this roller coaster maybe it keeps me high maybe the speed it brings me closer, i could sparkle up your eyes” |

H. Imagery

Imagery means to use figurative language to represent objects, actions, and ideas in such a way that it appeals to our physical senses.

1. Diet mountain dew :” Diet mountain dew, baby, new york city
Never was there ever a girl so pretty Do
you
think we’ll be in love forever? Do you
think we’ll be in love?”
2. National anthem :” its a love story for the new age for the six
page want a quick sick rampage? Winning
and dining drinking and driving excessive
buying overdosing, dying”

C. Research Findings

After analyzing all the 32 data of the song lyrics, the researcher found :

1. There were many kinds of meaning occurred in the song lyrics, they are called figurative language. After analyzing the data on the use of the kinds of figurative meaning in Lana Del Rey’s song lyrics, there were found 102 lines of the lyric with non-liter al meaning(figurative language). The kinds of figurative language were found on the album are Hyperbole, Simile, Personafication, Metaphor, Symbol, Rhym, Imagery, and Alliteration.
2. Hyperbole was the most Dominatly used of the figurative language found in Lana Del Rey’s Song lyrics. Which has collected that Hyperbole (27 data or 26,4% then it followed to metaphor (26 data or

25,4%),rhyme (13 data or 12,7%), Simile (11 data or 10,7%), Personafication (10 data or 9,7%), Symbol (7 data or 6,8%), Alliteration (6 data or 5,8%), imagery (2 data or 1,9%).

3. Hyperbole as the most dominant type in the album was used to make it more interesting and imaginative or lana del rey wanted to make the listener get experience through all the poetry style of writing the lyrics, in order that the listener can enrich the deep understanding with using these kinds of figurative language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

From taking the result of the data analysis, the conclusion can be taken as follows :

1. The total lyrics of figurative language used in the song lyrics of Lana del rey's Born to die Album was 102 lines of lyrics, which are divided into 8 types, such as ;hyperbole (26.4%),metaphor (25,4%),rhyme (12,7%), Simile (10,7%), Personafication (9,7%), Symbol (6,8%), Alliteration (5,8%), imagery (1,9%).
2. Hyperbole (26,4%) was the most dominat type of Figurative language found in Lana Del Rey's song Lyrics.
3. Lana del rey as the songwriter used hyperbole as the most dominant in her album. In cause she wanted make it the lyrics more alive and more imaginative to get experiences in listening her songs.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, the writer would love to purpose some suggestions as follows :

1. For students, this research can be used to enrich more knowledge about lyrics that using figurative language in the song. This reaserch can be very helpful to gain more references in finding out what that figurative language is all about.
2. For the teacher, this research is kind of interesting to be put on the way how figurative languge have a lot of fun lines to make the study about

language in the classroom, in order to create more new imaginative and some poetry kind of style to gain a better understanding and analyzing more that language is not only centered on the literal meaning but instead non-literal meaning is way more fun and interesting to be learned.

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APPENDICES

| Types Of Figurative Language | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| No | Lyrics | Hyperbole | Metaphore | Rhyme | Simile | Personification | Symbol | Alliteration | Imagery |
| 1 | Ive got that summertime. Summertime sadness Got that summertime, summertime sadness | | | √ | | | | | |
| 2 | Im felling electric tonight | | | | | | √ | | |
| 3 | Oh mygod, im feeling in the air telephone wires abouve are sizzling like a snare | | | | | | √ | | |
| 4 | Honey im on fire i feel it everywhere | | | | √ | | | | |
| 5 | Kiss me hard before you go | | √ | | | | | | |
| 6 | Summertime sadness | | | √ | | | | | |
| 7 | I think ill miss youforever like the starts miss the sun in the morning skies | | | | √ | | | | |
| 8 | You screwed up and brilliant | | √ | | | | | | |
| 9 | You look like a million dollar man | | | | √ | | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyper | Met | Rhy | Simi | Pers | Symb | Allit | Imager |

| | | bole | apho re | me | le | ona ficati on | ol | erati on | y |
|----|---|------|------------|----|----|---------------------|----|-------------|---|
| 10 | Dancing in the in the dark, (drop it like its hot in the pale moonlight) | | | | | √ | | | |
| 11 | She says you dont want to get this way, street walking at night, and a star by day its tiring , tiring | | | √ | | | | | |
| 12 | She laughs like god, her minds like a diamond | | √ | | | | | | |
| 13 | Buy her tonight, she is still shining like lighting, light, like lightning | | | | √ | | | | |
| 14 | Time and cheery marks while doing party favors | | | | | √ | | | |
| 15 | The boys the girls they are like a carmen | | | | √ | | | | |
| 16 | You said i was the most exotic flower | | | | | √ | | | |
| 17 | Holding me tight in our final our | √ | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Someone as dangerous, tainted and flawed as you | | | | √ | | | | |

| No | Lyrics | Hyperbole | Metaphore | Rhyme | Simile | Pers onafication | Symb ol | Allit eration | Imager y |
|----|--|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|---------------|----------|
| 19 | Dont wanna see all the things im dying, im dying | √ | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Oh oh oh oh, ha ha ha ha, i dont wanna wake up from this tonight oh oh oh oh, ha ha ha ha i dont wanna wake up from this tonight | | | | | | | √ | |
| 21 | Boy id be flying overhead | √ | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Your heavy words can bring down | | √ | | | | | | |
| 23 | Boy ive been raised from the dead | √ | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Now my life is sweet like cinnamon | | √ | | | | | | |
| 25 | Pick me up take sugar in the moning yeah | | √ | | | | | | |
| 26 | I heard the streets were paved with gold | | | √ | | | | | |
| 27 | Now im in LA and its paradise | √ | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Im lying in the ocean singing your singing your song | | √ | | | | | | |
| No | | Hyper | Met | Rhy | Simi | Pers | Symb | Allit | Imager |

| | Lyrics | bole | apho re | me | le | ona ficati on | ol | erati on | y |
|----|---|---------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 29 | Loving you forever cant be wrong, even though youre not here wont move on | | | √ | | | | | |
| 30 | And there is no remedy for memory your face is like melody | | | | | | √ | | |
| 31 | Your soul me and telling me | | √ | | | | | | |
| 32 | And there is no remedy for memory your face is like melody | | | | √ | | | | |
| 33 | Money is the reason we exist | | | | | | √ | | |
| 34 | While im standing over your body | √ | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Hold you like a python | | √ | | | | | | |
| 36 | And you cant keep your hand off me give me chevron | | √ | | | | | | |
| 37 | Tell me im your notional athem | | | | | | √ | | |
| 38 | Ooohhhh yeah boby bow down making so wow, wow | | | | | | | √ | |
| | Lyrics | Hyper bole | Met apho re | Rhy me | Simi le | Pers ona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 39 | Sugar, sugar, how now take your body down town | | | | | | | √ | |
| 40 | Red, white, bluje"s in the skies summer"s in the air and baby, heaven"s in your eyes | | √ | | | | | | |
| 41 | Its a love story for the new age for the six page want a quick sick rampage? | | | √ | | | | | |
| 42 | Wining and dining drinking and driving excessive buying | | | | | √ | | | |
| 43 | On our drugs and our love and our dreams and our rage blurring the lines between real and the fake | | | √ | | | | | |
| 44 | We will do very very well i can tell i can tell Keep me safe in his bell tower, hotel | | | | | √ | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyper bole | Met apho re | Rhy me | Simi le | Pers ona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|------------------|---------|---------------|----------|
| 45 | Money is the anthem of success so put your mascara on your party dress | | | √ | | | | | |
| 46 | Babe im in the land of sweetness and angel queen of saigon | √ | | | | | | | |
| 47 | Diet mountian dew, baby, new, york city never was there ever a girl so pretty do you think wellbe in love forever? Do you think we'll be in ,over? | | | | | | | | √ |
| 48 | Queen of saigon | | | | | | √ | | |
| 49 | Money is the anthem of success | | | | | | √ | | |
| 50 | Im your notional | | √ | | | | | | |
| 51 | God youre so handsome | | √ | | | | | | |
| 52 | Reckless abandon Holding me ransom Upper echelon | | | | | √ | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyperbole | Metaphore | Rhyme | Simile | Pers onafication | Symb ol | Allit eration | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 53 | Lets take jesus of the dashboard got enough on his mind | | √ | | | | | | |
| 54 | Maybe i like this roller coaster maybe it keeps me high, maybe the speed it brings me closer | | | | | | | √ | |
| 55 | I could sparkle up your eye | √ | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Youre no good for me baby your no good for me but baby i want you | | | | | | | | √ |
| 57 | Lean in for a big kiss | √ | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Go play a video games | | | | | | | √ | |
| 59 | Heaven is the place on earth with you | √ | | | | | | | |
| 60 | They say that the world was built for two | | √ | | | | | | |
| 61 | The most time of our final time has over | | | | | √ | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyper bole | Met apho re | Rhy me | Simi le | Pers ona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 62 | I stay up waiting, anticipating and pacing | | √ | | | | | | |
| 68 | But when you walked out that door a pice of mre died | √ | | | | | | | |
| 69 | We were dancing all night | √ | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Then they took away just you need to remmember | √ | | | | | | | |
| 71 | I was alone without you | √ | | | | | | | |
| 72 | Youre lying with your gold chain on cigar hanging from your lips | √ | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Blue jeans, white shirt | | | | | | √ | | |
| 74 | You made my eyes burn | √ | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Youre so fresh to death and sick as cancer | | √ | | | | | | |
| 76 | But you fit me better than my favorite sweater and i know | | | | √ | | | | |
| | Lyrics | Hyperbole | Metaphore | Rhyme | Simile | Persona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|-------|--------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 77 | That love is mean and love hurts | | | | | √ | | | |
| 78 | I would wait a million years | √ | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Because im crazy baby i need you to come here and save me | | √ | | | | | | |
| 80 | Im your little scarlet, starlet | | | | | √ | | | |
| 81 | But he got a soal as sweet as blood red jam | | | | √ | | | | |
| 82 | He doesnt mind i have broke-down life | √ | | | | | | | |
| 83 | The way i roll like a rolling stone | | | | √ | | | | |
| 84 | He Likes to watch me in the glass room Glass room, perfume, cognac, lilac fumes, says it feels like heaven to him | √ | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Light of his life, fire of his loins | √ | | | | | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyperbole | Metaphore | Rhyme | Simile | Persona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 86 | And im off to races, cases of bacardi chasers | | | | | | | √ | |
| 87 | God im so crazy baby im sorry that im misbehaving | √ | | | | | | | |
| 88 | Raising hell all over town | | | | | √ | | | |
| 89 | My old man is a thief and im gonna stay and pray with him till the end | √ | | | | | | | |
| 90 | My old man is a bad man He loves with every beat of his cocaine heart | | | | | √ | | | |
| 91 | Wining and dining drinking and driving excessive buying | √ | | | | | | | |
| 92 | I think ill miss youforever like the starts miss the sun in the morning skies | | | √ | | | | | |
| No | Lyrics | Hyper bole | Met apho re | Rhy me | Simi le | Pers ona ficati on | Symb ol | Allit erati on | Imager y |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| 93 | She says you dont want to get this way, street walking at night, and a star by day its tiring , tiring | | √ | | | | | | |
| 94 | Holding me tight in our final our | √ | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Pick me up and take me like a vitamin | | | | √ | | | | |
| 96 | Cause my body's sweet like sugar in the morning yeah | | √ | | | | | | |
| 97 | Everytime i close my eyes its like a dark paradise | √ | | | | | | | |
| 98 | Baby heavens in your eyes | | √ | | | | | | |
| 99 | Lets take jesus of the dashboard | | √ | | | | | | |
| 100 | We were dancing all night | | √ | | | | | | |
| 101 | That love is mean and love hurts | | | | | √ | | | |
| 102 | Baby can you see through the tears | | √ | | | | | | |

OFF TO THE RACES

[Verse 1]

My old man is a bad man – (Methapore)

But I can't deny the way he holds my hand

And he grabs me, he has me by my heart

He doesn't mind I have a Las Vegas past

He doesn't mind I have a LA crass way about me

He loves me with every beat of his cocaine heart – (Personafication)

Swimming pool glimmering darling

White bikini off with my red nail polish

Watch me in the swimming pool

Bright blue ripples

You sitting, sipping on your Black Cristal, yeah (Personafication)

[Pre-Chorus 1]

Light of my life, fire of my loins

Be a good baby, do what I want

Light of my life, fire of my loins

Gimme them gold coins

Gimme them coins

[Chorus 1]

And I'm off to the races**Cases Chases of bacardi chasers – (Aliteration)**

Cause he knows I'm wasted,

Facing time again at Rikers Island

And I won't get out

Because I'm crazy, baby**I need you to come here and save me – (Hyperbole)****I'm your little scarlet, starlet**

Singing in the garden

Kiss me on my open mouth

Ready for you

[Verse 2]

My old man is a tough man

But he's got a soul as sweet as blood red jam (Personafication)

And he shows me, he knows me, every inch of my tar black soul

He doesn't mind I have a flat broke-down life

In fact, he says he thinks it's what he might like about me

Admires me, the way I roll like a rolling stone

Likes to watch me in the glass room, bathroom

Chateau Marmont, slipping on my red dress, putting on my makeup

**Glass room, perfume, cognac, lilac fumes
Says it feels like heaven to him – (Personafication)**

[Pre-Chorus 2]

Light of his life, fire of his loins
Keep me forever, tell me you own me
Light of your life, fire of your loins
Tell me you own me
Gimme them coins

[Chorus 1]

And I'm off to the races
Cases of Bacardi chasers
Chasing me all over town
Cause he knows I'm wasted,
Facing time again at Rikers Island
And I won't get out
Because I'm crazy, baby
I need you to come here and save me
I'm your little scarlet, starlet
Singing in the garden
Kiss me on my open mouth

[Chorus 2]

Yo, I'm off to the races, laces
Leather on my waist is tight and I am falling down
I can see your face is shameless
Cipriani's basement
Love you, but I'm going down
God, I'm so crazy, baby
I'm sorry that I'm misbehaving
I'm your little harlot, starlet
Queen of Coney Island
Raising hell all over town (Methapore)
Sorry 'bout it

[Bridge]

My old man is a thief, and
I'm gonna stay and pray with him til the end
But I trust in the decision of the Lord
To watch over us

Take him when he may, if He may
I'm not afraid to say
That I'd die without him
Who else is gonna put up with me this way? I
need you, I breathe you, I'll never leave you
They would rue the day, I was alone without
you You're lying with your gold chain on Cigar
hanging from your lips
I said "hon', you never looked so beautiful
As you do now, my man"

[Chorus 3]

And we're off to the races, places
Ready set the gate is down
And now we're going in
To Las vegas, chaos
Casino oasis
Honey it is time to spin
Boy, you're so crazy, baby
I love you forever, not maybe
You are my one true love
You are my one true love

[Outro]

You are my one true love

BLUE JEANS

[Verse 1]

Blue jeans, white shirt – (Symbol)Walked into the room, **you know you make my eyes burn – (Hyperbole)**

It was like James Dean for sure

You're so fresh to death and sick as cancer – (Personafication)

You were sorta punk rock, I grew up on hip hop

You fit me better than my favorite sweater – (Simile)**And I know that love is mean, and love hurts (Metaphore)**

But I still remember that day we met in December, oh baby

[Chorus]

I will love you 'til the end of time I would wait a million years – (Hyperbole) Promise you'll remember that you're mine **Baby, can you see through the tears? (Metapore)** Love you more than those bitches before Say you'll remember, say you'll remember Oh baby, ooh, I will love you 'til the end of time

[Verse 2]

Big dreams, gangsta

Said you had to leave to start your life over

I was like, no please, stay here

We don't need no money, we could make it all work

But he headed out on Sunday, said he'd come home Monday

I stayed up waiting, anticipating and pacing**But he was chasing paper – (Hyperbole)****Caught up in the game, that was the last I heard**

[Chorus]

I will love you 'til the end of time I would wait a million years Promise you'll remember that you're mine Baby can you see through the tears? Love you more than those bitches before Say you'll remember, say you'll remember Oh baby, ooh, I will love you 'til the end of time

[Bridge]

You went out every night and baby that's alright
I told you that no matter what you did I'd be by your side
'Cause I'ma ride or die, whether you fail or fly
Well shit, at least you tried
But when you walked out the door a piece of me died – (Hyperbole)
I told you I "wanted more"
That's not what I had in mind
I just want it like before
We were dancing all night
Then they took you away
Stole you out of my life (Methapore)
You just need to remember

[Chorus]

I will love you 'til the end of time I would wait a million years Promise
you'll remember that you're mine Baby can you see through the tears?
Love you more than those bitches before Say you'll remember, say
you'll remember Oh baby, ooh, I will love you 'til the end of time

DIET MOUNTAIN DEW

[Intro]

**You're no good for me
 Baby, you're no good for me
 You're no good for me
 But baby, I want you, I want you – (Aliteration)**

[Chorus]

**Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City Never
 was there ever a girl so pretty Do you think we'll
 be in love forever? – (Imagery) Do you think we'll
 be in love?**

Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Can we get it now, low down and gritty?
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?

[Verse 1]

Baby, put on heart-shaped sunglasses
 'Cause we gonna take a ride
 I'm not gonna listen to what the past says
 I've been waiting up all night
 Take another drag, turn me to ashes
 Ready for another lie?
 Says he's gonna teach me just what fast is
 Say it's gonna be alright

[Chorus]

Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Never was there ever a girl so pretty
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?
 Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Can we get it now, low down and gritty?
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?

[Verse 2]

Let's take Jesus off the dashboard (Personafication)

Got enough on his mind
 We both know just what we're here for
 Saved too many times
 Maybe I like this roller coaster
 Maybe it keeps me high
 Maybe the speed, it brings me closer

I could sparkle up your eye (Personafication)

[Chorus]

Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Never was there ever a girl so pretty
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?
 Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Can we get it now, low down and gritty?
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?

[Bridge]

You're no good for me
 Baby, you're no good for me
 You're no good for me
 But baby, I want you, I want you
 You're no good for me
 Baby, you're no good for me
 You're no good for me
 But baby, I want you, I want you, I want you

[Breakdown]

Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
 Never was there ever a girl so pretty
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?
 Do you think we'll be in love?
 Baby stopping at 7-Eleven
 There in his white Pontiac Heaven
 Do you think we'll be in love forever?

Do you think we'll be in love?

[Chorus]

Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
Never was there ever a girl so pretty
Do you think we'll be in love forever?
Do you think we'll be in love?
Diet Mountain Dew, baby, New York City
Can we get it now, low down and gritty?
Do you think we'll be in love forever?
Do you think we'll be in love?

[Outro]

You're no good for me
Baby, you're no good for me
You're no good for me
But baby, I want you, I want
You're no good for me
Baby, you're no good for me
You're no good for me
But baby, I want you, I want

NATIONAL ANTHEM

[Intro]

Money is the anthem of success – (Symbol)

So before we go out, what's your address?

[Verse 1]

I'm your national anthem

God, you're so handsome - (Personafication)

Take me to the Hamptons, Bugatti Veyron

He loves to romance 'em

Reckless abandon

Holding me for ransom, Upper echelon

He says to be cool, but I don't know how yet

Wind in my hair

Hand on the back of my neck

I said, "Can we party later on", he said "Yes, yes, yes..."

[Chorus]

Tell me I'm your national anthem

Booyah baby, bow down

Making me so wow now

Tell me I'm your national anthem

Sugar sugar, how now

Take your body downtown

Red, white, blue is in the sky – (Personafication)

Summer's in the air and baby, heaven's in your eyes

I'm your national anthem

[Interlude 1]

Money is the reason we exist (Methapore)

Everybody knows it, it's a fact

Kiss, kiss

[Verse 2]

I sing the national anthem

While I'm standing over your body, hold you like a python - (Simile)

And you can't keep your hands off me or your pants on

See what you've done to me, King of Chevron

He said to be cool, but I'm already coolest

I said to get real

Don't you know who you're dealing with?

Um, do you think you'll buy me lots of diamonds? - (Hyperbole)

("Yes, of course I will my darling.")

[Chorus]

Tell me I'm your national anthem

Booyah baby, bow down

Making me so wow now

Tell me I'm your national anthem

Sugar sugar, how now

Take your body downtown

Red, white, blue is in the sky

Summer's in the air and baby, heaven's in your eyes

I'm your national anthem

[Bridge]

It's a love story for the new age

For the sixth page

We're on a quick, sick rampage

Wining and dining, drinking and driving

Excessive buying, overdose and dying

On our drugs, and our love, and our dreams, and our rage

Blurring the lines between real and the fake

Dark and lonely, I need somebody to hold me

He will do very well

I can tell, I can tell

Keep me safe in his belltower hotel – (Personafication)

[Interlude 2]

Money is the anthem of success

So put on mascara and your party dress

[Verse 3]

I'm your national anthem

Boy, put your hands up

Give me a standing ovation
Boy, you have landed
Babe, in the land of sweetness and danger – (Personafication)
Queen of Saigon – (Symbol)

[Chorus]

Tell me I'm your national anthem
 Booyah baby, bow down
 Making me so wow now
 Tell me I'm your national anthem
 Sugar sugar, how now
 Take your body downtown
 Red, white, blue is in the sky
 Summer's in the air and baby, heaven's in your eyes
 I'm your national anthem

[Outro]

Money is the anthem
 God, you're so handsome
 Money is the anthem of success
 Money is the anthem
 God, you're so handsome
 Money is the anthem of success
 Money is the anthem
 God, you're so handsome
 Money is the anthem of success
 Money is the anthem
 God, you're so handsome
 Money is the anthem of success

DARK PARADISE

[Verse 1]

All my friends tell me I should move on
I'm lying in the ocean singing your song – (Methapore)
 Ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah
 That's how you sang it
 Loving you forever can't be wrong
 Even though you're not here, won't move on
 Ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah
 That's how we played it

[Pre-Chorus]

And there's no remedy for memory, your face is like a melody – (Simile)
 It won't leave my head
Your soul is haunting me and telling me that everything is fine
But I wish I was dead – (Personafication)
(Dead, like you)

[Chorus]

Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise (Imagery)
 No one compares to you
 I'm scared that you won't be waiting on the other side
 Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise
 No one compares to you
 I'm scared that you won't be waiting on the other side

[Verse 2]

All my friends ask me why I stay strong
 Tell 'em when you find true love, it lives on
 Ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah-ah
 That's why I stay here

[Pre-Chorus]

And there's no remedy for memory, your face is like a melody
 It won't leave my head
 Your soul is haunting me and telling me that everything is fine
 But I wish I was dead
 (*Dead, like you*)

[Chorus]

Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise
 No one compares to you
 I'm scared that you won't be waiting on the other side
 Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise
 No one compares to you
 But there's no you except in my dreams tonight

[Refrain]

**Oh-oh-oh-oh-hah-hah-hah-hah I don't wanna wake up
 from this tonight – (Aliteration) Oh-oh-oh-oh-hah-hah-
 hah-hah I don't wanna wake up from this tonight**

[Bridge]

There's no relief, I see you in my sleep
 And everybody's rushing me, but I can feel you touching me
 There's no release, I feel you in my dreams
 Telling me I'm fine

[Chorus]

Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise
 No one compares to you
 I'm scared that you won't be waiting on the other side
 (*Dead, like you*)
 Every time I close my eyes, it's like a dark paradise
 No one compares to you
 But there's no you except in my dreams tonight

[Outro]

Oh-oh-oh-oh-hah-hah-hah-hah
I don't wanna wake up from this tonight
Oh-oh-oh-oh-hah-hah-hah-hah
I don't wanna wake up from this tonight

RADIO

[Verse 1]

Not even they can stop me now
Boy, I be flying overhead – (Hyperbole)

Their heavy words can't bring me down
Boy, I've been raised from the dead – (Methapore)

[Pre-Chorus 1]

No one even knows how hard life was
 I don't even think about it now because
 I've finally found you
 (Oh, sing it to me)

[Chorus]

Now my life is sweet like cinnamon – (Simile)
 Like a fucking dream I'm living in
 Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
 (How do you like me now?)
Lick me up and take me like a vitamin - (Simile)
Cause my body's sweet like sugar venom, oh yeah - (Simile)
 Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
 (How do you like me now?)

[Verse 2]

American dreams came true somehow
 I swore I'd chase 'em 'til I was dead
I heard the streets were paved with gold - (Methapore)
 That's what my father said

[Pre-Chorus 2]

No one even knows what life was like
Now I'm in LA and it's paradise (Methapore)
 I've finally found you

(Oh, sing it to me)

[Chorus]

Now my life is sweet like cinnamon
Like a fucking dream I'm living in
Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
(How do you like me now?) Lick me up and take
me like a vitamin Cause my body's sweet like
sugar venom, oh yeah Baby, love me cause I'm
playing on the radio (How do you like me now?)

[Bridge]

Sweet like cinnamon
Like a fucking dream I'm living in
Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
(How do you like me now?)
Sweet like cinnamon
Like a fucking dream I'm living in
I've finally found you
(Oh, sing it to me)

[Chorus]

Now my life is sweet like cinnamon
Like a fucking dream I'm living in
Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
(How do you like me now?) Lick me up and take
me like a vitamin Cause my body's sweet like
sugar venom, oh yeah Baby, love me cause I'm
playing on the radio (How do you like me now?)
(Oh, sing it to me)

Now my life is sweet like cinnamon
Like a fucking dream I'm living in
Baby, love me cause I'm playing on the radio
(How do you like me now?) Lick me up and take
me like a vitamin Cause my body's sweet like
sugar venom, oh yeah Baby, love me cause I'm
playing on the radio (How do you like me now?)

CARMEN

[Verse 1]

Darling, darling
 Doesn't have a problem lying to herself
 'Cause her liquor's top shelf
 It's alarming, honestly, how charming she can be
 Fooling everyone, telling them she's having fun

[Pre-Chorus 1]

She says, "You don't want to be like me
 Don't wanna see all the things I've seen"
 I'm dying, I'm dying
 She says, "You don't want to get this way
 Famous and dumb at an early age"
 Lying, I'm lying

[Chorus]

The boys, the girls
They all like Carmen – (Simile)
 She gives them butterflies, bats her cartoon eyes
She laughs like God
Her mind's like a diamond – (Simile)
 Audiotune lies
 She's still shining
 Like lightning, woah
 White lightning

[Verse 2]

Carmen, Carmen
 Staying up till morning
 Only seventeen, but she walks the streets so mean
 It's alarming, truly, how disarming you can be
 Eating soft ice cream
 Coney Island queen

[Pre-Chorus 2]

She says, "you don't want to be like me
 Looking for fun, getting high for free"
 I'm dying, I'm dying
 She says, "You don't want to get this way
 Street walk at night, and a star by day"
 It's tiring, tiring

[Chorus]

The boys, the girls
 They all like Carmen
 She gives them butterflies, bats her cartoon eyes
 She laughs like God
 Her mind's like a diamond
 Audiotune lies
 She's still shining
 Like lightning, woah
 White lightning

[Bridge]

Baby's all dressed up, with nowhere to go
 That's the little story of the girl you know
 Relying on the kindness of strangers
 Tying cherry knots
 Smiling, doing party favours
 Put your red dress on, put your lipstick on
 Sing your song, song, now the camera's on
 And you're alive again

[Interlude]

*Mon amour, je sais que tu m'aimes aussi
 Tu as besoin de moi, tu as besoin de moi dans ta vie
 Tu ne peux vivre sans moi
 Et je mourrais sans toi
 Je tuerais pour toi*

[Chorus]

The boys, the girls
 They all like Carmen

She gives them butterflies, bats her cartoon eyes

She laughs like God

Her mind's like a diamond

Audiotune lies

She's still shining

Like lightning, woah – (Simile)

White lightning

[Outro]

Like lightning, woah

White lightning

Darling, darling

Doesn't have a problem lying to herself

Cause her liquor's top shelf

MILLION DOLLAR MAN

[Verse 1]

You said I was the most exotic flower – (Personafication)
Holding me tight in our final hour
 I don't know how you convince them and get them, boy
 I don't know what you do, it's unbelievable
 And I don't know how you get over, get over
Someone as dangerous, tainted, and flawed as you (Simile)

[Chorus]

One for the money, two for the show
 I love you, honey; I'm ready, I'm ready to go
 How did you get that way? I don't know
You're screwed up and brilliant
You look like a million dollar man – (Simile)
 So why is my heart broke?

[Verse 2]

You got the world, but baby, at what price?
 Something so strange, hard to define
 It isn't that hard, boy, to like you or love you
 I'd follow you down, down, down; you're unbelievable
 If you're going crazy, just grab me and take me
 I'd follow you down, down, down; anywhere, anywhere

[Chorus]

One for the money, two for the show
 I love you, honey; I'm ready, I'm ready to go
 How did you get that way? I don't know
 You're screwed up and brilliant
 You look like a million dollar man
 So why is my heart broke?

[Instrumental Bridge]

One for the money, two for the show

I love you, honey; I'm ready, I'm ready to go
How did you get that way? I don't know
You're screwed up and brilliant
You look like a million dollar man
So why is my heart broke?

[Outro]

I don't know
You're screwed up, you're brilliant
You look like a million dollar man
So why is my heart broke?

SUMMERTIME SADNESS

[Chorus]

Kiss me hard before you go
Summertime sadness – (Symbol)
 I just wanted you to know
 That, baby, you the best

[Verse 1]

I got my red dress on tonight
Dancing in the dark in the pale moonlight – (Metaphor)
 Done my hair up real big, beauty queen style
 High heels off, I'm feeling alive

[Bridge]

Oh, my God, I feel it in the air
Telephone wires above are sizzling like a snare – (Hyperbole)
Honey, I'm on fire, I feel it everywhere
Nothing scares me anymore – (Hyperbole)
 One, two, three, four

[Chorus]

Kiss me hard before you go
 Summertime sadness
 I just wanted you to know
 That, baby, you the best

[Hook]

Ive got that summertime, summertime sadness
S-s-summertime, summertime sadness - (Rhyme)
Got that summertime, summertime sadness
Oh, oh oh, oh oh

[Verse 2]

I'm feelin' electric tonight
 Cruising down the coast goin' 'bout 99
 Got my bad baby by my heavenly side
I know if I go, I'll die happy tonight (Methapore)

[Bridge]

Oh, my God, I feel it in the air
 Telephone wires above are sizzling like a snare
 Honey, I'm on fire, I feel it everywhere
 Nothing scares me anymore
 One, two, three, four

[Chorus]

Kiss me hard before you go
 Summertime sadness
 I just wanted you to know
 That baby, you the best

[Hook]

I got that summertime, summertime sadness
 S-s-summertime, summertime sadness
 Got that summertime, summertime sadness
 Oh, oh oh, oh oh

[Verse 3]

Think I'll miss you forever
Like the stars miss the sun in the morning skies (Simile)
 Later's better than never
 Even if you're gone I'm gonna drive, drive, drive

[Hook]

I got that summertime, summertime sadness
 S-s-summertime, summertime sadness
 Got that summertime, summertime sadness
 Oh, oh oh, oh oh

[Chorus]

Kiss me hard before you go
Summertime sadness
I just wanted you to know
That, baby, you the best

[Hook]

I got that summertime, summertime sadness
S-s-summertime, summertime sadness
Got that summertime, summertime sadness
Oh, oh oh, oh oh

BORN TO DIE

[Intro]

Why? (hey, man!)
 Who, me? (alright!)
 Why? (hey, man!)

[Verse 1]

Feet don't fail me now
 Take me to the finish line
 Oh, my heart, it breaks every step that I take
 But I'm hoping at the gates, they'll tell me that you're mine
Walking through the city streets, is it by mistake or design?
I feel so alone on a Friday night – (Hyperbole)

Can you make it feel like home, if I tell you you're mine?
 It's like I told you, honey

[Pre-Chorus]

Don't make me sad, don't make me cry
 Sometimes love is not enough and the road gets tough
 I don't know why
 Keep making me laugh – Let's go get high
 The road is long, we carry on
 Try to have fun in the meantime

[Chorus]

Come and take a walk on the wild side
Let me kiss you hard in the pouring rain
You like your girls insane – (Hyperbole)

Choose your last words, this is the last time
'Cause you and I, we were born to die – (Methaphore)

[Verse 2]

Lost, but now I am found

I can see, but once I was blind
 I was so confused as a little child
 Tried to take what I could get, scared that I couldn't find
 All the answers, honey

[Pre-Chorus]

Don't make me sad, don't make me cry
 Sometimes love is not enough and the road gets tough
 I don't know why
 Keep making me laugh – Let's go get high
 The road is long, we carry on
 Try to have fun in the meantime

[Chorus]

Come and take a walk on the wild side
 Let me kiss you hard in the pouring rain
 You like your girls insane
 So, choose your last words, this is the last time
 'Cause you and I, we were born to die
 We were born to die
 We were born to die

[Bridge]

Come and take a walk on the wild side
 Let me kiss you hard in the pouring rain
 You like your girls insane

[Pre-Chorus]

So, don't make me sad, don't make me cry
 Sometimes love is not enough and the road gets tough
 I don't know why
 Keep making me laugh – Let's go get high
 The road is long, we carry on
 Try to have fun in the meantime

[Chorus]

Come and take a walk on the wild side
 Let me kiss you hard in the pouring rain
 You like your girls insane

So, choose your last words, this is the last time
'Cause you and I, we were born to die
 We were born to die
 We were born to die
 (We were born to die)

VIDEO GAMES

[Verse 1]

Swinging in the backyard, pull up in your fast car
 Whistling my name
 Open up a beer, you say, "Get over here
 And play a video game"
 I'm in his favorite sundress
 Watching me get undressed
 Take that body downtown
I say, "You the bestest," lean in for a big kiss - (Hyperbole)
 Put his favorite perfume on
Go play a video game - (Symbol)

[Chorus]

It's you, it's you, it's all for you
 Everything I do
 I tell you all the time
Heaven is a place on earth with you – (Hyperbole)
 Tell me all the things you want to do
 I heard that you like the bad girls
 Honey, is that true?
 It's better than I ever even knew
They say that the world was built for two - (Hyperbole)
 Only worth living if somebody is loving you
 Baby, now you do

[Verse 2]

Singing in the old bars, swinging with the old stars
 Living for the fame
Kissing in the blue dark, playing pool and wild darts
Video games - (Metaphor)

He holds me in his big arms
 Drunk, and I am seeing stars
 This is all I think of

Watching all our friends fall in and out of Old Paul's
 This is my idea of fun
 Playing video games

[Chorus]

It's you, it's you, it's all for you
Everything I do
I tell you all the time
Heaven is a place on earth with you
Tell me all the things you want to do
I heard that you like the bad girls
Honey, is that true?

It's better than I ever even knew
They say that the world was built for two
Only worth living if somebody is loving you
Baby, now you do

[Interlude]

(Now you do, now you do, now you do...)

[Chorus]

It's you, it's you, it's all for you
Everything I do
I tell you all the time
Heaven is a place on earth with you
Tell me all the things you want to do
I heard that you like the bad girls
Honey, is that true?
It's better than I ever even knew

They say that the world was built for two
Only worth living if somebody is loving you
Baby, now you do