

**SIMILE AND PERSONIFICATION IN *LOVER* ALBUM BY
TAYLOR SWIFT (A SEMANTIC PERSPECTIVE)**



A THESIS

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“What we play is life”- Louis Armstrong

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to find simile and personification based on semantic perspective in the album Lover by Taylor Swift. This research focus on ten selected songs from the album Lover by Taylor Swift, the song entitled Cruel Summer, The Man, Paper Rings, Cornelia Street, Death by a Thousand Cuts, London Boy, You Need to Calm Down, Afterglow, Me! and Daylight. This research uses descriptive qualitative to analyze Simile and Personification and the meaning in the song lyrics, researcher also listen to the music repeatedly while examine the lyrics. The goal of this research is to find simile, personification, and to find how many similes and personifications are in the Lover album by Taylor Swift. The researcher found twenty-nine data from the selected songs, seventeen similes and twelve personifications.

Keywords: Simile, Personification, Song Lyrics



ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan majas simile dan personifikasi berdasarkan perspektif semantik dalam album Lover karya Taylor Swift. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada sepuluh lagu yang dipilih dari album Lover karya Taylor Swift, yaitu lagu yang berjudul Cruel Summer, The Man, Paper Rings, Cornelia Street, Death by a Thousand Cuts, London Boy, You Need to Calm Down, Afterglow, Me! dan Daylight. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis Simile dan Personifikasi dan makna dalam lirik lagu, peneliti juga mendengarkan musik secara berulang-ulang sambil meneliti liriknya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan simile, personifikasi, dan untuk menemukan berapa banyak simile dan personifikasi yang terdapat dalam album Lover oleh Taylor Swift. Peneliti menemukan dua puluh sembilan data dari lagu-lagu yang dipilih, tujuh belas simile dan dua belas personifikasi.

Kata Kunci: Simile, Personifikasi, Lirik Lagu



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Research

Language is a communication system used by a human community to interact, convey ideas, feelings, and information. (Liando & Lumettu, 2017) explains that without language, people would find problems in sharing information, interacting with others, showing sympathies, and clarifying important cases. It means that language is very important for humans to interact with each other.

Language has an important role in the daily lives of people of many races, beliefs, and places around the world. In Indonesia, most of the people use English to learn. According to (Maji et al., 2022) “English is an international language which is spoken by most people around the world.” That is why learning English in this era is important for anyone.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. It explores how languages are constructed, how they function, how they evolve over time, and how they are used in communication. Linguists analyse aspects such as phonetics, semantics, morphology, syntax, phonology, and pragmatics. A valuable part of a liberal education, linguistics is also helpful for preprofessional training to those interested in teaching languages, working in computer science and artificial intelligence, special education, rehabilitative medicine, working with native peoples or immigrant groups, or in academic fields like psychology, philosophy, literature, and language studies, where linguistics is becoming more and more valued.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in language. It involves analysing how words, phrases, sentences, and texts convey meaning. Semantics also explores the relationship between words and the concepts or objects in the real world that they represent. It encompasses the study of the meanings of individual words, the meaning relationships between words in the context of sentences, and how meaning can change depending on context. (Apriliyadi, 2022) stated that “Semantics could be used as a means of finding out special messages from a certain literary product such as poem, prose, and song.”

There are four English skills namely, speaking, listening, writing, and reading. Among the most important English language skills is listening. (Pangestu et al., 2022) stated that “listening to songs is one way that can be used to improve English language skills.’ When listening to songs most people will search the meaning of the lyrics. writers used to convey sentiments, despair, heartbreak, apologies, falling in love, and a host of other emotions. that is why writers find different ways to create songs by using figurative language. Therefore, people can use their imagination to envision the true meaning of the lyrics.

Figurative language is a literary method used by authors to add depth and additional meaning to their writing by going beyond literal interpretations of words. It involves different strategies including metaphors, similes, personification, hyperbole, and symbolism, which help create emotions, produce vivid imagery, and express complicated ideas in an imaginative and relevant manner. (Ismail et al., 2020) stated that “Figurative language is a kind of language that starts from language employed the traditional literal ways of describing persons of object.” According to Ekasani cited in (Sri Lumbangtobing & Sinurat, 2021), figurative language is sometimes called

metaphorical language or simply metaphor, which works to carry meaning beyond its literal meaning.

There are eleven common varieties of figurative language. However, in this research, the writer will only discuss two types of figurative language which is simile, and personification. A simile involves a direct comparison where one thing is explicitly stated to be similar to another. (G. N. Leech, 2014) stated this necessitates efforts that explicitly demonstrate the similarity, namely the words “like” or “as”. Similes are used to create vivid imagery, emphasize a point, or make a complex idea more understandable by drawing a comparison to something familiar. Personification is figurative language in which human qualities, characteristics, or actions are attributed to non-human entities, such as objects, animals, or abstract concepts. (Melion Walter S, 2016) The functions of figurative language style in song lyrics with human characteristics, including actions, emotions, and human manifestations.

People listen to music almost every day, whether it's to accompany their daily activities, boost their mood, or simply enjoy their leisure time. Music has the unique ability to touch emotions and influence one's mood. From upbeat tunes that lift spirits to soothing melodies that help relieve stress, music is an integral part of human life. It can also connect people from different backgrounds, creating a sense of community and solidarity. Based on (Rahmadhanti et al., 2022) “The song is a common medium used to convey something ideas, ideas, or expressions of feeling. inside lyrics song, there is a means for implementing ideas or outpouring the creator's heart song.” A song is a type of instructional media that can be used to teach any subject and it can be use to make learning a foreign language more enjoyable also boosting enthusiasm for studying foreign languages. Because song lyrics contain a variety of vocabulary terms, which can add new vocabulary for a variety of people.

Lyrics are an important element in a song that serves as a medium to convey messages, emotions, and stories to its listeners. Through a series of beautifully arranged and meaningful words, lyrics can describe various life situations, from love and heartbreak, happiness and sadness, to struggle and hope. Strong lyrics are able to evoke emotional resonance, allowing listeners to feel connected to the experiences and feelings expressed by the songwriter. In addition, lyrics also play a role in creating the identity of a song, giving it a distinctive character and reinforcing the message that the music itself wants to convey. In many cases, profound and poetic lyrics can leave a deep and lasting impression in the hearts and minds of listeners.

In the process of writing song lyrics, many songwriters use similes and personification so that listeners can imagine what they mean from the lyrics they create, and Taylor Swift is one of them. She is an American singer, songwriter, and actress famous worldwide. Taylor Swift is known for her pop and country songs, which she often writes herself, she often speaks about her personal experiences and relationships. Her music career began in the early 2000s, and since then she has released several commercially successful albums and received numerous awards, Taylor Swift has now released 11 albums. In addition to her music career, Taylor Swift has also been involved in acting projects on both the big and small screens.

In this research the writer chose similes and personification because they are often used in making song lyrics, so they are easy to research, this research was focused in analysing simile and personification that occur in Taylor Swift's song lyrics in the “*Lover*” album that release in 2019.

1.2. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is to analyze simile and personification in Taylor Swift songs in the album “*Lover*.” The writer decided to analyze ten songs, the songs entitled *Cruel Summer*, *Cornelia Street*, *Paper Rings*, *The Man*, *London Boy*, *Death by a Thousand Cuts*, *Afterglow*, *You Need to Calm Down*, *Daylight*, and *Me!*.

1.3. Statement of the Problem

1. What simile does Taylor Swift use in her *Lover* album?
2. What personification does Taylor Swift use in her *Lover* album?
3. How many Similes and Personification are found in *Lover* album by Taylor Swift?

1.4. Goal and Function

In light of the problem statement provided, the purpose of this study is to:

1. To find the simile that Taylor Swift use in her *Lover* album.
2. To find the personification that Taylor Swift use in her *Lover* album.
3. To find how many Similes and Personification that Taylor Swift use in her *Lover* album.

Apart from what the writer mentions above, there are some functions in this study.

1. As a reference to study simile and personification in song lyrics.

1.5. Research Method

The method utilize in this research is descriptive qualitative to analyze and find simile and personification in Taylor Swift songs in the album “*Lover*.” In his book, (Sugiyono, 2016) explain that qualitative approach focuses on collecting descriptive data that can provide a detailed description of the meaning and subjective experiences

of research participants. about the meaning and subjective experiences of research participants. The writer will listen to the selected song repeatedly while reading the lyrics on the internet and starts analyzing and making conclusions from the analysis.

1.6. Systematical Presentation

This research is divided into four chapters. Chapter I Introduction starts off by presenting the Background of Research, Scope and Limitation, Goal and Function, Research Method, and Systematically Presentation.

Chapter II Theoretical Framework contains Literature Review and Relevant Studies. This chapter will be consisting of theories from several experts regarding the topics chosen by the writer. The topics that will be covered here are theories regarding Definition of Linguistics, Definition of Semantics, Definition of Figurative Language, Simile, and Personification.

Chapter III is Discussion. This chapter contains discussion and analysis of simile and personification found in Taylor Swift album. The writer describes and explores idea of the problems in the album “*Lover*.”

Chapter IV conclusion and suggestion of the analysis. Conclusion describes the result of the analysis and suggestion generates further discussion about the inner conflict the relation of it in literary work.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Definition of Linguistic

Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, encompassing a wide range of subfields that examine different aspects of language. These include phonetics (the sounds of speech), phonology (the patterning of sounds), morphology (the formation of words), syntax (the arrangement of words in sentences), semantics (the meaning of words and sentences), and pragmatics (the use of language in context). Linguistics also explores language variation, language change over time, language acquisition, and the cognitive processes underlying language use. By analyzing the rules and patterns governing language, linguistics aims to understand how languages are constructed, function, and evolve, providing insights into one of the most fundamental aspects of human cognition and communication.

According to (McKay & Hornby, 1975) states that linguistics is the scientific study of languages, it centered on the language, e.g., study of its structure, acquisition, relationship to other forms of communication. Based to the definition above, linguistics is the scientific study of languages, with a focus on their acquisition, structure, and relationship to other modes of communication.

(Prasad, 2019) states that “the word ‘linguistics’ has been derived from the Latin word *lingua* (tongue) and *istics* (knowledge or science). Linguistics is, thus, the scientific study of language.” We can conclude the statement above as linguistics is the study of language.

Based on Bauer cited in (Habibi, 2019) “Linguistics is the word meaning ‘relating to language’ as well as the word meaning ‘relating to linguistics’.” From the statement above we can conclude that linguistics is closely related to language. They have a very close relationship and cannot be separated. Discussing linguistics means discussing language.

Cited in (Jimmi, 2014) Olsen explain that “Linguistics is concerned with the nature of language it is the scientific study of natural language is acquired and used by humans. The structure of human language is highly complex a fact that is not always apparent to speakers because of the ease with which is it learned and put to use in daily communication”. The statement above means that linguistics is the study of natural language and the structure that human learn and use everyday life.

According to (Mcgregor, 2024) “A scientific approach to the study of language involves a critical an inquiring attitude, and refusal to accept uncritically, on faith, or on authority, ideas or ways of thinking about language.” In conclusion linguistics is a scientific approach to studying language requires critical inquiry and rejecting unverified or authoritative ideas.

From these various definitions, it can be concluded that linguistics is a comprehensive and critical scientific study of language in all its aspects, including its structure, acquisition processes, variations, and relationship to other forms of communication, with an emphasis on verification and evidence-based knowledge.

2.2 Definition of Semantic

(G. Leech, 1981) 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. Semantics is also at 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.” It means semantics focuses on studying communication within social contexts and the meaning conveyed through language, rather than the factual accuracy of objects or events in the world.

In terms of etymology, the word "semantic" comes from the Greek word "semantikos," which means "significant" or "significant meaning." It stems from the Greek word "semaino," meaning "to signify" or "to indicate." The field of semantics concerns itself with the study of meaning in language, encompassing the ways in which words, phrases, sentences, and texts convey significance and how meaning is constructed and interpreted within linguistic contexts.

Based on (Kroeger, 2022) “The term semantics is often defined as the study of meaning. It might be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning.” From that statement we can infer that semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning.

Stated by Lyon cited in (Illah, 2008) defined that “semantics concerns with aspect of meaning in language, work in semantics deals with the description of word and sentence meaning.” The statement above conclude that semantics is the study of meaning in language, focusing on how words and sentences convey meaning.

According to (Palmer, 1981) Since semantics is a component of linguistics and meaning is a component of language, semantics is the technical term that refers to the study of meaning. From the statement above we can infer that semantic is the study of meaning also a part of linguistic.

According to Sutrisno cited in (Habibi, 2019) “Semantic is the study of meaning in language. It is in fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently.” This means language can have complicated meanings at times, making it challenging to understand and requiring clarification to ensure clear communication.

Overall, semantics is an important part of linguistics which concentrates on the meaning given through language. the relationship between linguistic forms and meaning, and the complexities of interpreting and understanding language within social and cognitive contexts.

2.3 Definition of Figurative Language

Figurative language uses words or expressions that go beyond their literal meanings to convey more complex, vivid, or imaginative ideas. This includes metaphors (which compare two unlike things directly), similes (which use "like" or "as" to make comparisons), personification (which attributes human characteristics to non-human entities), and hyperbole (which involves exaggerated statements for emphasis). By employing these and other figures of speech, figurative language enhances writing and speech, making it more engaging and expressive.

According to Perrine cited in (Ratna & Rosa, 2013) “figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally) and say something other than ordinary ways or say one thing and mean another.” From the statement above figurative language uses words in non-literal ways to convey different meanings.

According to (Wibisono; & Widodo, 2019) Figurative language is language that expresses ideas using words whose literal meaning differs from their intended

meaning. The statement above means figurative language uses words in a way that conveys meanings different from their literal interpretation.

Based on (Pangestu et al., 2022) “Figurative language is the language or word used to convey something to the reader or listener but does not describe or represent the true meaning.” This indicates that figurative language uses words to convey meanings that different from their literal interpretations.

In the research of (Hutauruk, 2017) he stated that “Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from every literal language which is very difficult to be understood by people even students because it has differentiation from its context and reality in meaning.” It can be concluded that figurative language involves using words or phrases that go beyond their literal meanings, making them challenging to understand, because their meanings can differ significantly from their literal interpretations and the context in which they are used.

Stated by McKenzie cited in (Tyasdrastyana, 2019) “Figurative language refers to language that communicates ideas beyond the literal meaning of word.” It can be concluded that Figurative language is described as a technique for effective communication with others by facilitating understanding.

Figurative language can be inferred to be an effective communication approach since it conveys ideas that go beyond the literal meanings of words, enabling understanding and making communication more vivid and engaging.

2.3.1 Definition of Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as" to highlight a specific characteristic they share. This comparison creates

a vivid image or idea in the reader's or listener's mind, making the description more expressive and relatable. For example, saying "as scary as a ghost" compares someone's scariness with a ghost, emphasize their scariness by evoking the notoriously creepy nature of ghosts. Similes are commonly used in both everyday language and literature to add depth and clarity to descriptions.

(Cleary & Gable, 2010) states in their book "simile are phrases that compare two unlike things. All similes contain an as or like. Once you learn about them, they can change your writing habits." It concludes that simile compare two different things and it contain an as or like.

(Eka Ananda Putri, Tama Riska Br. Pardede, 2022) stated that "A simile is a figure of speech that implies comparison. Similes compare two different objects that have the same point of similarity." Based on the statement above we can conclude that simile is a figure of speech that compares two different objects based on a shared characteristic.

In the research by (Maria & Bram, 2023) they stated that a simile is a figurative language used to compare two things that logically have different forms but is considered to have almost the same meaning focusing on their characters. In conclusion A simile is a figurative language tool that compares two different things based on their similar characteristics.

According to McArthur cited in (Milana & Ardi, 2020) "Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as." From the statement above we can conclude that simile is an imaginative comparison in speech that uses the words "like" or "as."

Based on Booth cited in (Zaimardiansyah et al., 2019) in a sentence or statement that states as an explicit comparison, it is often marked by "like" or "as", it is called simile. From the statement above we can conclude that simile is an explicit comparison using the word "like" or "as".

From these various definitions, it can be concluded that a simile is a figure of speech that uses "like" or "as" to compare two different things based on a shared characteristic, creating vivid and imaginative comparisons that enhance descriptions in both everyday language and literature.

2.3.2 Definition of Personification

Personification is a literary device where human characteristics or qualities are attributed to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas. By giving these non-human elements human traits, actions, or emotions, writers create vivid and relatable imagery that enhances the reader's connection to the text.

According to (Stear, 2024) "If objectification is, roughly, treating a person as an object, then personification is the converse: treating an object as a person." We can conclude that objectification and personification are very different in that, personification treats the object as a person.

Based on (Melion Walter S, 2016) "Personification, or prosopopoeia, the rhetorical figure by which something not human is given a human identity or 'face, is readily spotted, but the figure's cognitive form and function, its rhetorical and pictorial effects, rarely elicit scholarly attention." Personification, then, is a rhetorical device in which human characteristics are applied to something non-human. While easily recognized, its cognitive form, function, and rhetorical effects are rarely studied.

(Fata, 2021) states Personification is a type of figurative language in which inanimate objects or non-living substances are described as though they possess a humanistic attitude. From the statement above we can conclude that personification describes something as if having human attitude.

In the research by (Rahmadhanti et al., 2022) they stated that “Personification is a figurative language that gives the nature, behavior or human equipment to animals, objects, or concept.” Based on the statement above we can conclude that Personification is a figurative language technique that endows ideas, objects, or animals with human characteristics.

(Ismael Sayakhan, 2016) states that “Personification is similar to metaphor, in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, death, nature, treason, frustration, ecstasy, hunger, or fate) is made human in such a way as to render a normally disembodied idea or aspect dramatically effective.” In other words, personification is a type of metaphor where a thing, animal, or abstract concept like death, nature, or truth is given human characteristics to make the idea more vivid and effective.

Overall, Personification is a literary tool that assigns human traits to non-human entities to create stronger and more dramatic effects, enhancing the emotional and cognitive connection of the reader to the text.

2.4 Relevant Studies

Research on simile and personification has been extensively conducted by other researchers. Here are some examples of relevant studies, the first researcher is (Sancita, 2023) research entitled ‘**SIMILE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN PASSENGER SELECTED SONG**’ This article analyzes similes and figurative language in Passenger song lyrics. The author studied to five Passenger song lyrics as a source of

data. I Love Her, I Hate, The Wrong Direction, Things that Stop You Dreaming, and Beautiful Birds are the titles to the five songs. This article's data were subjected to a descriptive and qualitative analysis. Determining the language and meaning of the metaphorical similes found in the lyrics of particular passenger songs is the aim of this essay. The article used theory proposed by Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) and theory proposed by Leech (1981). The result of this article found fourteen similes in the songs' lyrics which centred around connotative and affective meaning.

The second researcher is (Fata, 2021) research entitled '**EXAMINING PERSONIFICATION IN SONGS AS ONE OF THE ENGLISH TEACHING MATERIALS**'. This study uses song lyrics and 19 songs from Michael Jackson's Thriller and Invincible albums as data sources. The research method is descriptive qualitative, with documentation analysis serving as the primary data collection method. The study's objectives are to identify the types of personification used in one of Jackson's most well-known albums, Thriller and Invincible. The findings indicate that there are 65 personification expressions in the albums. The four categories of personification that Dorst et al. (2011) developed were applied to those 65 personifications: Default personification 12 expressions, novel personification 20 expressions, conventionalized personification, 33 expressions, and personification-with-metonymy 0 expressions. These songs are expected to be used as one of the many English materials in future language education because they lack sarcasm and provide encouraging settings throughout the lyrics. The goal of conventionalized personification in the lyrics is to bring the beauty and calm of nature to life. It may also address giving an item or animal-human qualities in order to create interesting imagery for ELT students.

The third researcher is (Pamungkas & Yuskar, 2024) research entitled **‘THE USE OF METAPHORS, SIMILES, AND PERSONIFICATIONS IN THE TRUMAN SHOW FILM’** In order to uncover hidden meaning, this study examines "The Truman Show" using personification, simile, and metaphor. The study applies a qualitative methodology, applying X.J. Kennedy's theory to analyze the script of the movie. Information is gathered by watching movies and noting the application of specific literary devices. Personification is used in the movie 41.2 percent of the time, followed by simile 23.5 percent, and metaphor 35.3% percent. These tools encourage viewers to consider the validity of news sources and their own influence. They emphasize how important privacy is to real-life encounters. The movie serves as a warning, showing us how transforming everyday events into entertainment may dehumanize people and emphasizing the importance of privacy as an essential component of an authentic life experience. The study is carried out in a methodical manner, with the topic being outlined, the thesis being organized, data from the movie and internet research being gathered, and the thesis's symbols and meanings being examined. The study sheds light on human experiences and the influence of the media on how we perceive the world.

Another research regarding this topic is brought by (Padillah et al., 2016) who said that The figure of speech can be identified by several characteristics. Among the four types of figures of speech analyzed—simile, hyperbole, personification, and metaphor—the writer concludes the following:

a. Simile: Clear similarities in similes include elements such as the vehicle, tenor, and connectors (like "like," "as," "such as," etc.), along with detailed explanations of the similarity. On the other hand, similes with unclear similarities also include a vehicle, tenor, and connectors, but they lack detailed explanations of the similarity.

- b. Hyperbole: This is characterized by exaggeration or making statements that are much larger than reality.
- c. Personification: This involves giving human qualities or attributes to non-human entities.
- d. Metaphor: Metaphors contain a vehicle and a tenor but do not include connectors like "like" or "as."

The last researcher is (Dewi & Didin, 2020) research entitled **‘INVESTIGATING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN “LOSE YOU TO LOVE ME” SONG LYRIC’**

The study discussed analyzing the song by Selena Gomez's figurative language. Finding out the kind and significance of metaphorical language in Selena Gomez's song "Lose You to Love Me" is the goal of the study. The information was taken from a song by Selena Gomez. Her song was published on October 23, 2019, and was categorized as pop. This study employed a combination of a structuralist method and the descriptive qualitative model, incorporating personification, simile, personification, irony, and paradox. Many forms of figurative language were categorized and studied over. Six categories of figurative language were identified by the research: simile 11.1 percent, personification 11.1 percent, paradox 22.3 percent, hyperbole 33.3% percent, and irony 11.1 percent. Hyperbole is the predominant figurative language, and it ruins song lyrics by giving clear statements new meanings. Rather, the lyrics of songs offer a comparison between connotative and denotative meaning. Moreover, the song effectively communicates the core of artistic concepts and colors.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 Data Description

The writer decided to analyse ten songs from “*Lover*” album by Taylor Swift. Song entitled. *The Man, Cornelia Street, Paper Rings, Daylight, Death By A Thousand Cuts, London Boy, Cruel Summer, Afterglow, Me!* and *You Need To Calm Down*. “*Lover*,” The seventh studio album by American singer-songwriter Taylor Swift, was released on 23 August 2019, by Republic Records Taylor Swift album. “*Lover*” album has 18 tracks that cover themes of love, relationships, self-reflection, and personal growth. The tracks in “*Lover*” album are, *I Forgot You Existed, Cruel Summer, Lover, The Man, I Think He Know, Miss Americana & The Heartbreak Prince, Paper Things, Afterglow, Death By A Thousand Cuts, The Archer, London Boy, Soon You’ll Get Better, False God, Cornelia Street, You Need To Calm Down, Daylight, Me!* and *It’s Nice To Have A Friend*. The album departs from the harsher tones of her previous album, “*Reputation*,” and embraces a more romantic and hopeful viewpoint. This album marks Swift's first release following her departure from Big Machine Records, a move that led to a public conflict regarding the ownership rights of her previous albums.

“*Cruel Summer*” song captures the intense emotions of a passionate but secretive summer romance. It describes the thrill and excitement of the relationship, juxtaposed with the pain and uncertainty that come with it. The lyrics convey a sense of yearning and desperation, highlighting the highs and lows of the affair. Swift sings about the irresistible attraction, the fear of getting hurt, and the longing for something more

permanent. The song is energetic and vibrant, reflecting the tumultuous yet exhilarating nature of the summer love affair.

"The Man" song that addresses gender inequality and double standards in society. In the song, Swift imagines how her life and career would be different if she were a man. She critiques how men and women are judged differently for the same actions, with men often being praised or excused while women face criticism. The lyrics highlight issues such as the disparity in recognition, freedom, and respect that women encounter compared to their male counterparts. With a confident and assertive tone, Swift calls out these injustices and underscores the need for equality. The song serves as a powerful commentary on sexism and the challenges women face in their personal and professional lives.

"Paper Rings" song celebrates the joy and spontaneity of true love, emphasizing that material possessions are not important compared to the happiness of being with someone special. Swift sings about her willingness to marry her lover even with a simple paper ring, symbolizing that their love is genuine and doesn't require extravagance. The lyrics are lighthearted and fun, capturing the excitement and carefree nature of being in love. The song's cheerful melody and energetic rhythm reflect its themes of commitment, joy, and the delight of romantic simplicity.

"Cornelia Street" song reflects on a deeply personal and significant relationship, with Cornelia Street symbolizing a place filled with cherished memories. Swift sings about the early days of the romance, the moments of uncertainty, and the fear of losing something so meaningful. The lyrics convey a sense of nostalgia and vulnerability, highlighting how specific locations can hold emotional significance. The song is a

heartfelt tribute to the impact of love on one's life and the profound connection between place and memory.

"Death by a Thousand Cuts" song portrays the painful aftermath of a breakup, where the lingering emotional wounds feel like "a thousand cuts." Swift details the heartache and the difficulty of moving on, emphasizing how small reminders of the past relationship keep reopening the emotional scars. The lyrics are vivid and descriptive, capturing the slow and agonizing process of healing from a significant loss. The song combines poignant storytelling with an upbeat tempo, creating a contrast that underscores the complexity of dealing with heartbreak.

"London Boy" is a love letter to both her British boyfriend and the city of London. In the lyrics, Swift expresses her admiration for the British culture and details the enjoyable experiences she has while spending time in London. She mentions various iconic places and activities in the city, such as riding on a scooter in the park, going to pubs, and visiting Camden Market. The song is filled with enthusiasm and joy, celebrating the romance and the adventures shared with her "London boy."

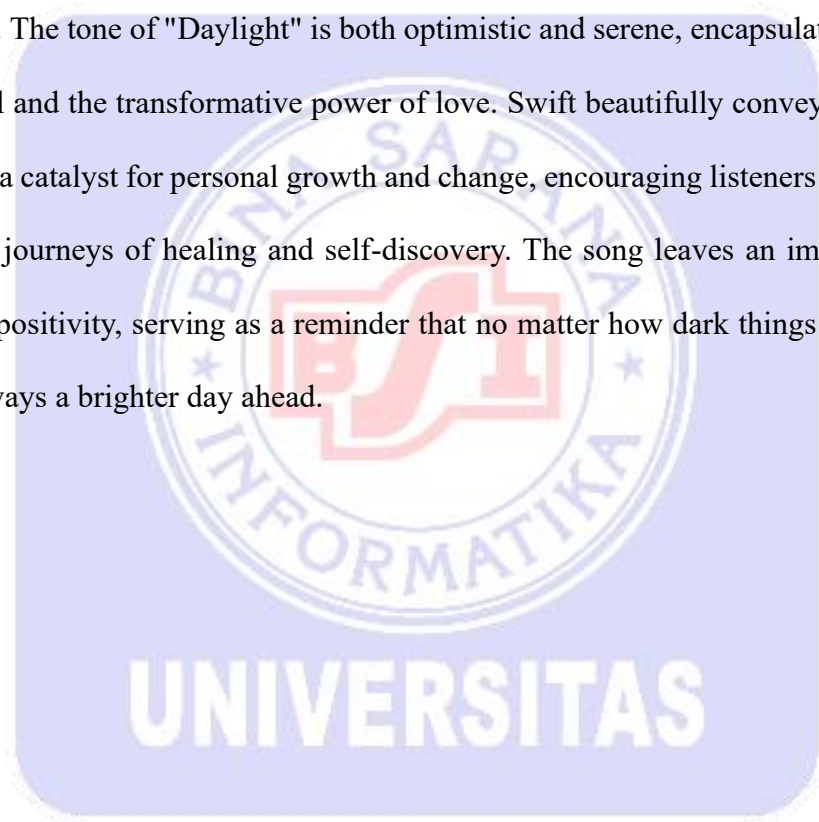
"You Need to Calm Down" promotes messages of tolerance, self-empowerment, and standing up against negativity. The song addresses various forms of social hostility, including online trolls and anti-LGBTQ+ attitudes. In the lyrics, Swift calls out people who spread hate and incite unnecessary drama, urging them to "calm down" and reconsider their actions. The song celebrates individuality and promotes acceptance, encouraging listeners to support each other and reject hate. The upbeat and catchy tune is paired with a vibrant music video that features numerous celebrities and LGBTQ+ advocates, reinforcing the song's themes of inclusivity and love.

The song "Afterglow" by Taylor Swift is a deeply reflective and apologetic track where she explores the themes of taking responsibility and accountability in the context of a relationship conflict. Throughout the song, Swift candidly acknowledges her own mistakes and shortcomings, expressing genuine regret for her actions and a heartfelt desire to make amends. The lyrics vividly capture the aftermath of a heated argument, portraying a scenario where Swift is pleading for forgiveness and reconciliation. She emphasizes the crucial role of open communication and mutual understanding in maintaining a healthy and strong relationship. By doing so, she highlights the necessity of addressing issues head-on and fostering a space where both parties can be heard and understood. It effectively combines a sense of vulnerability with a hopeful tone, illustrating the possibility of healing and moving forward together as a couple. The song resonates with listeners through its emotional depth, as it underscores the idea that despite conflicts, there is always a chance for redemption and renewed connection. Ultimately, Swift's lyrics serve as a reminder of the power of sincerity and love in overcoming challenges and rebuilding trust in relationships.

"ME!" is a celebration of individuality and self-confidence. In the lyrics, Swift and Urie sing about embracing their unique qualities and not being afraid to stand out. The song emphasizes that everyone has something special to offer and encourages self-acceptance. With its catchy melody, upbeat tempo, and positive message, "ME!" is an anthem of self-love and empowerment, highlighting the importance of being proud of who you are. The playful and colorful music video complements the song's joyful and uplifting vibe.

"Daylight" by Taylor Swift is an introspective and hopeful reflection on love and personal growth. In this track, Swift explores the themes of emerging from the shadows

of past heartbreaks and embracing a new, brighter perspective on life and love. Through her lyrics, she celebrates the journey towards healing and self-discovery, highlighting the profound realization of what true love feels like. Swift compares this newfound love and understanding to the warmth and clarity of daylight, suggesting that love has the power to illuminate one's life, just as the sun brightens the world. The song paints a picture of moving forward from the pain of the past, shedding light on the idea that love can be a guiding force in one's journey toward self-acceptance and happiness. The tone of "Daylight" is both optimistic and serene, encapsulating themes of renewal and the transformative power of love. Swift beautifully conveys how love can act as a catalyst for personal growth and change, encouraging listeners to embrace their own journeys of healing and self-discovery. The song leaves an impression of hope and positivity, serving as a reminder that no matter how dark things may seem, there's always a brighter day ahead.



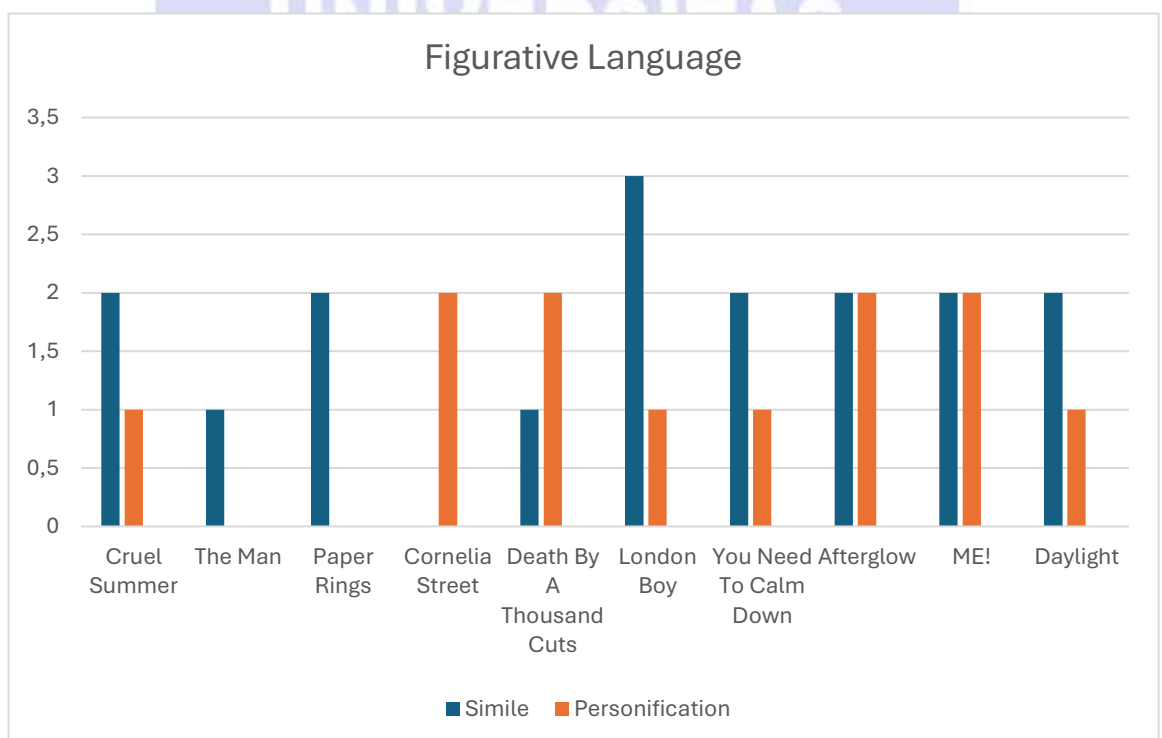
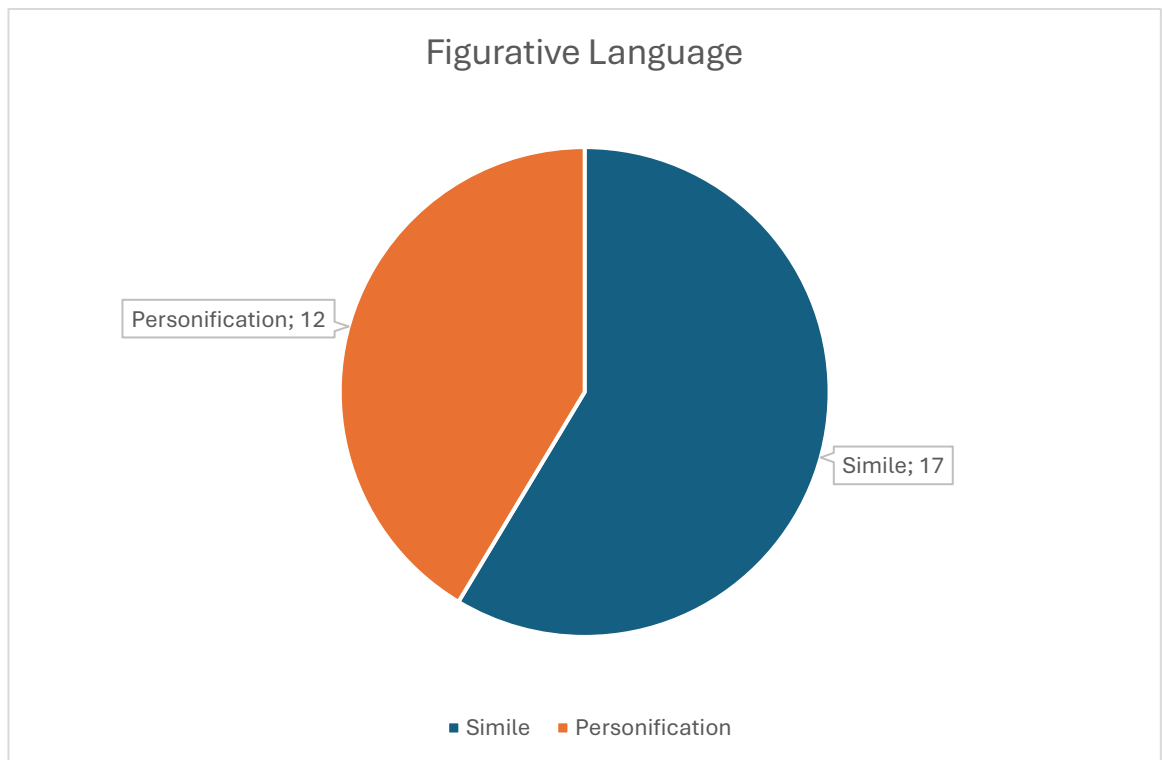
3.2 Simile and Personification Found in Album Lover

Table III.1. Simile and Personification Data Finding

NO	SONG	SIMILE	PERSONIFICATION
1	<i>Cruel Summer</i>	2	1
2	<i>The Man</i>	1	0
3	<i>Paper Rings</i>	2	0
4	<i>Cornelia Street</i>	0	2
5	<i>Death by a Thousand Cuts</i>	1	2
6	<i>London Boy</i>	3	1
7	<i>You Need To Calm Down</i>	2	1
8	<i>Afterglow</i>	2	2
9	<i>Me!</i>	2	2
10	<i>Daylight</i>	2	1
	TOTAL	17	12

From the table above we can see that there are a total of seventeen similes and twelve personifications. *Cruel Summer* has two similes and one personification, *The Man* only has one simile has no personification, *Paper Rings* have two similes but no

personification, *Cornelia Street* has two personifications, *Death By A Thousand Cuts* has two similes and one personification, *London Boy* has three similes and one personification, *You Need To Calm Down* has two similes and one personification, *Afterglow* and *Me!* has two similes and two personifications and finally *Daylight* has two similes and one personification.



3.3 Simile and Personification Used in Lover’s Album

A. Simile used in Lover’s Album

Simile is a figurative language that compare two different things using words “like” or “as” to highlight a similarity between them. The simile found in “Lover” album by Taylor Swift is as follow:

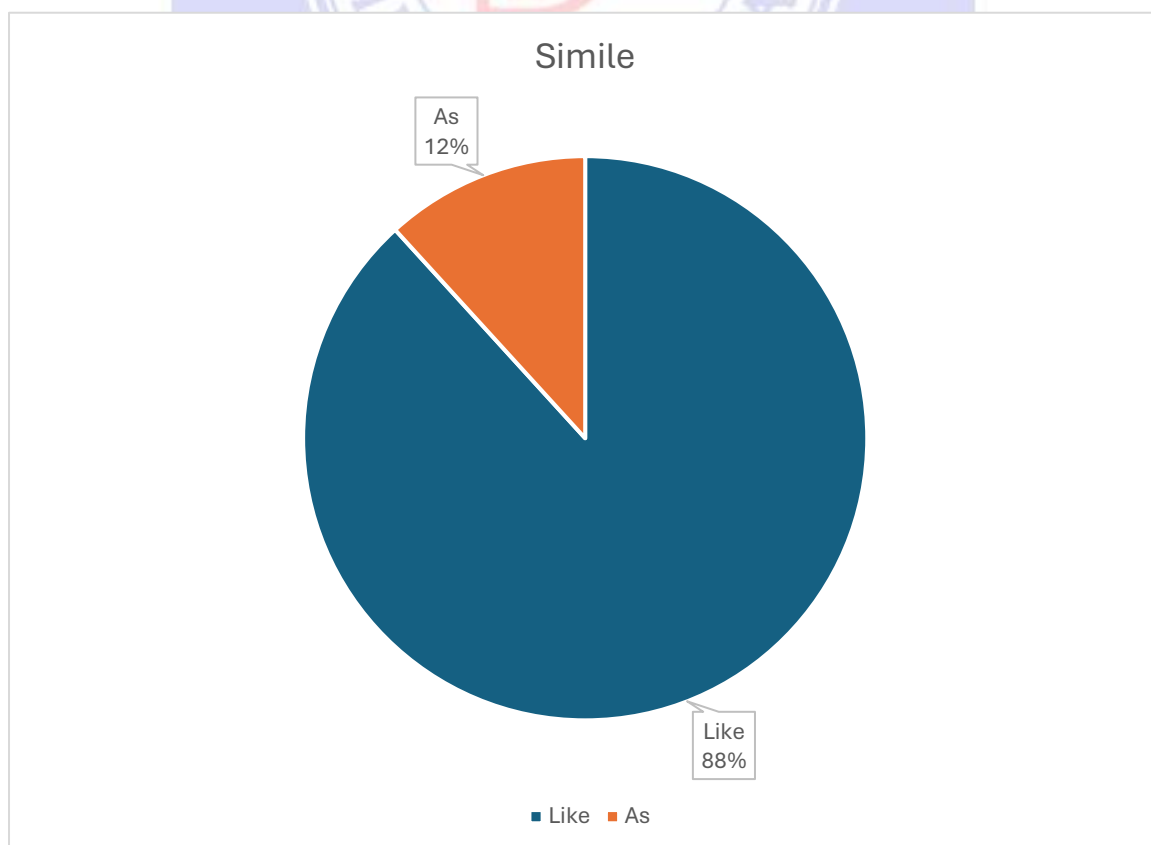
Table III.2. Simile Data Finding

No	Song	Simile
1	Cruel Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>And I cried like a baby coming home from the bar</i> ▪ <i>He looks up grinning like a devil</i>
2	The Man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>I'd be just like Leo in Saint-Tropez</i>
3	Paper Rings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The moon is high like your friends were the night when we first met</i> ▪ <i>The wine is cold like the shoulder that I gave you in the street</i>
4	Death By A Thousand Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Gave up on me like I was a bad drug</i>

5	London Boy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>I love my hometown as much as Motown</i> ▪ <i>He likes my American smile, like a child when our eyes meet</i> ▪ <i>Stick with me, I'm your queen, like a Tennessee Stella McCartney on the heath</i>
6	You need to calm down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>But you're taking shots at me like it's Patrón</i> ▪ <i>But you're coming at my friends like a missile</i>
7	Afterglow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>I lived like an island, punished you with silence</i> ▪ <i>Went off like sirens, just crying</i>
8	Me!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>One of these things is not like the others</i> ▪ <i>Like a rainbow with all of the colors</i>

9	Daylight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>My love was as cruel as the city I lived in</i> ▪ <i>I once believed love would be burning red but its golden like daylight</i>
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The writer found seventeen similes in the selected song from “Lover” album by Taylor Swift, there are two similes in *Cruel Summer*, one simile in *The Man*, two similes in *Paper Rings*, one simile in *Death By A Thousand Cuts*, three similes in *London Boy*, two similes in *You Need To Calm Down*, two similes in *Afterglow*, two similes in *Me!*, and two similes in *Daylight*. There are a total of seventeen similes found from ten selected songs.



B. Meaning of Simile Used in Lover Album

1. *Cruel Summer*

- a. *And I cried like a baby coming home from the bar*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with a baby. The baby's cry is strong and uncontrollable which indicates that the author cries so loud because she feels desperate.

- b. *He looks up grinning like a devil*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes comparison using the word “like” to compare the man she is dating with the devil. This comparison suggests that his grin is not just a normal smile but one that conveys a sense of mischief.

2. *The Man*

- a. *I'd be just like Leo in Saint-Tropez*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with Leo. Leo the author is referring to is Leonardo DiCaprio. Leonardo DiCaprio is a famous actor known for his carefree lifestyle, luxurious vacations, and publicized romance. This comparison emphasizes the freedom and social acceptance that men like DiCaprio experience, contrasting it with the criticism and limitations that women face in similar situations.

3. *Paper Rings*

- a. *The moon is high like your friends were the night when we first met*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare the moon and her partner’s friend. The moon high in the sky represents the author's partner’s friends that is very high.

- b. *The wine is cold like the shoulder that I gave you in the street*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare the coldness of wine with the coldness of the author’s behaviour towards her partner. This comparison vividly conveys the unwelcoming attitude the author displayed, enhancing the reader's understanding of the strained or unfriendly relationship between the author and her partner.

4. *Death By A Thousand Cuts*

- a. *Gave up on me like I was a bad drug*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with a bad drug. The author implies that the person who gave up on her saw their relationship as toxic or harmful. It suggests that the author was perceived as having an unhealthy effect on the person's life, similar to a drug that must be discontinued to avoid additional injury.

5. *London Boy*

- a. *I love my hometown as much as Motown*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “as” to compare the author love to her hometown with her love for Motown. The author suggest that she has deep and equal affection for both places.

- b. *He likes my American smile, like a child when our eyes meet*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare her smile with a child when they meet eyes. The lyric implies that the author partners like her innocent and joyous smile.

- c. *Stick with me, I'm your queen, like a Tennessee Stella McCartney on the heath*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with Stella McCartney. Stella McCartney is a high-fashion designer. The lyrics suggest that being with the author is like having a unique, stylish, and valuable presence in a place that may be unexpected but is greatly appreciated

6. *You Need to Calm Down*

- a. *But you're taking shots at me like it's Patrón*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare the verbal attack that the author receives with a shot of Patrón tequila. The lyrics suggest that the paparazzi is being aggressive or harsh, similar to a strong and unpleasant impact of drinking straight tequila.

- b. *But you're coming at my friends like a missile*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare paparazzi or netizen aggressive behavior towards the author friends with a missile. The lyric indicate that the attack is targeted and forceful.

7. *Afterglow*

- a. *I lived like an island, punished you with silence*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare the way she lived, with an island. An island is isolated and separate from mainland, which suggest that she lived in isolation, emotionally distance from other.

- b. *Went off like sirens, just crying*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare her emotional outburst to the loud sound of sirens. Sirens are often associated with emergencies and urgency, indicating that the speaker’s crying was intense and attention grabbing.

8. *Me!*

- a. *One of these things is not like the others*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with other people. The lyric suggest that the author is different than other in a noticeable way.

- b. *Like a rainbow with all of the colors*

The lyrics above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare herself with a rainbow. The lyrics implies that the author brings a range of qualities or emotions to the relationship that make them stand out.

9. *Daylight*

- a. *My love was as cruel as the city I lived in*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “as” to compare her love to with the cities she lived in. this lyric

suggesting that she lived in the harsh and unforgiving cities, so was her love.

b. *I once believed love would be burning red but its golden like daylight*

The lyric above uses simile because the author makes a comparison using the word “like” to compare her past relationship and her current relationship. This lyric means that she thought that love is hard and cruel until she realises that love is beautiful and warm.

C. Personification Used in Lover’s Album

Personification is a literary device in which human characteristics or attributes are assigned to non-human creatures, objects, or abstract notions. The personification found in “Lover” album by Taylor Swift is as follow:

Table III.3. Personification Data Finding

No	Song	Personification
1	Cruel Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Devil’s roll the dice, angel roll their eyes</i>
2	Cornelia Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>As if the street light pointed in an arrowhead leading us home</i> ▪ <i>I get mystified by how this city screams your name</i>

3	Death By A Thousand Cuts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>I ask the traffic light if it'll be alright, they say "I don't know"</i> ▪ <i>Chandelier still flickering here</i>
4	London Boy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>They say home is where the heart is, but that's not where mine lives</i>
5	You Need To Calm Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Shade never made anybody less gay</i>
6	Afterglow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Fighting with a true love is boxing with no gloves</i> ▪ <i>The ultraviolet morning light below tells me this love is worth to fight</i>
7	Me!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Livin' in winter, I am your summer</i> ▪ <i>And trouble's gonna follow where I go</i>
8	Daylight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Luck of the draw only draw the unlucky</i>

The writer found twelve personifications from selected song in “*Lover*” album by Taylor Swift, there are one personification in *Cruel Summer*, two personifications in *Cornelia Street*, *London Boy* and *You Need To Calm Down* have one personification, two personifications in *Afterglow*, two personifications in *Me!* and one personification in *Daylight*. There are a total of twelve personifications found from the ten selected songs.

D. Meaning of Personification in *Lover* Album

1. *Cruel Summer*

- a. *Devil's roll the dice, angel roll their eyes*

The lyric above use personification because the author gives human behaviour to the devil and the angel. The devil representing evil temptation and willingness to take risk meanwhile, the angel representing goodness and shows disapproval. The lyric highlights the sharp contrast between devils' enjoyment of the risk and the angels resigned attitude toward such activity.

2. *Cornelia Street*

- a. *As if the street light pointed in an arrowhead leading us home*

The lyric above is an example of personification because the author personified the street lights as if it intentionally guiding them home. The lyrics imply a sense of destiny or direction in their relationship.

- b. *I get mystified by how this city screams your name*

The lyric above uses personification because the author personified the city as if it can scream the author partners. The lyric suggests that everywhere in the city reminds author of their partners.

3. *Death by a Thousand Cuts*

- a. *I ask the traffic light if it'll be alright, they say "I don't know"*

The lyrics above use personification because the author gives the traffic lights the ability to respond. The lyric symbolizes the speaker's confusion and lack of guidance after the breakup.

- b. *Chandelier still flickering here*

The lyric above use personification because the author gives the chandelier a human-like behaviour which is flickering. The lyric implies persistent recollections and unresolved feelings in the aftermath of the relationship.

4. *London Boy*

- a. *They say home is where the heart is, but that's not where mine lives*

The lyric above use personification because the author personified the heart giving it the ability to live somewhere. This lyric implies that the author's emotional center or true home is not in a traditional sense but rather with the person she loves.

5. *You Need To Calm Down*

- a. *Shade never made anybody less gay*

The lyric above is the example of personification because the author personified shade by giving it the human action which is affecting someone sexual orientation. The lyric suggests that being critical or negative (throwing shade) does not change who someone is.

6. *Afterglow*

a. *Fighting with a true love is boxing with no gloves*

The lyric above is an example of personification because the author personified true love as being able to fight the author. The lyric implying that arguments in a deeply affectionate relationship are raw, painful, and leave emotional wounds.

b. *The ultraviolet morning light below tells me this love is worth to fight*

The lyric above use personification because the author personified to communicate a message or provide a realization. It represents a new beginning or a fresh perspective that underlines the need of continuing the partnership despite difficulties.

7. *Me!*

a. *Livin' in winter, I am your summer*

The lyric above use personification because the author personifies the season by giving it human-like qualities. The lyric implies that the author brings warmth, joy and vibrancy to (like summer) her partner's life which might be cold or dull (like winter).

b. *And trouble's gonna follow where I go*

The lyric above use personification because the author give trouble the ability to follow people everywhere they go. The lyric suggests that the author feels a sense of inescapable difficulty or bad luck.

8. *Daylight*

a. *Luck of the draw only draw the unlucky*

The lyric above is an example of personification because the author personified luck as someone who can draw the lucky draw. The lyric expresses a sense of cynicism or resignation to the injustice of fate.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

The thesis titled “Simile and Personification in Lover Album by Taylor Swift (A Semantic Perspective)” based on ten selected songs from “*Lover*” album by Taylor Swift. Song entitled *Cruel Summer*, *The Man*, *Paper Rings*, *Death by a Thousand Cuts*, *London Boy*, *You Need to Calm Down*, *Afterglow*, *ME!* and *Daylight*. The Simile is a figurative language that compare two different things using words “like” or “as” to highlight a similarity between them. The writer found seventeen similes in the selected song from “*Lover*” album by Taylor Swift, there are two similes in *Cruel Summer*, one simile in *The Man*, two similes in *Paper Rings*, one simile in *Death By A Thousand Cuts*, three similes in *London Boy*, two similes in *You Need To Calm Down*, two similes in *Afterglow*, two similes in *Me!* and two similes in *Daylight*. There are a total of seventeen similes found from ten selected songs.

Personification gives something non-human a human behaviour and the most are lyrics implies persistent recollections and unresolved feelings in the aftermath of the relationship. There are twelve personifications from selected song in “*Lover*” album by Taylor Swift, there are one personification in *Cruel Summer*, two personifications in *Cornelia Street*, *London Boy* and *You Need to Calm Down* have one personification, two personifications in *Afterglow*, two personifications in *Me!* and one personification in *Daylight*. There are a total of twelve personifications found from the seven selected songs.

There are a total of seventeen similes and twelve personifications, with *Cruel Summer* has two similes and one personification, *The Man* only has one simile has no

personification, *Paper Rings* have two similes but no personification, *Cornelia Street* has two personifications, *Death By A Thousand Cuts* has two similes and one personification, *London Boy* has three similes and one personification, *You Need To Calm Down* has two similes and one personification, *Afterglow* and *Me!* has two similes and two personifications and finally *Daylight* has two similes and one personification.

4.2. Suggestion

Based on conclusions above, the writer believes that studying simile and personifications can help individuals diversify their language usage. Figurative language it also greatly helps in learning the language itself and helpful in learning something new, not just simile and personification, but something that is still included in the realm of figurative language. The researcher suggests the further researcher can conduct similar studies with the new album and more participants.

The writer suggests that future researchers take up the same theme but develop it further from a different perspective. For example, they could examine simile and personification from the perspective of movies. Since movies contain a lot of dialogues, this would provide more data for analysis.

The author hopes that this thesis can be further developed by readers in the future and can be useful for readers in finding references that are in accordance with the search or research being conducted. It is hoped that this research will not only be an academic document, but also a stepping stone for other researchers to dig deeper into the topics discussed. Thus, the results of this study can make a broader contribution to the development of science and practice in related fields. The author

also hopes that the findings and recommendations can be applied in a more practical context, so as to provide real benefits to society.



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Hereby stated that the data and or information that I used in writing a scientific work entitled "**Simile and Personification in Lover Album by Taylor Swift (A Semantic Perspective)**" was data and or information that I got through my own research results and was not based on data or information of research result from any company/ agency/ institution.

I am willing to be personally responsible, without involving **Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika**, for the material / content of the scientific work, including being responsible for the impact or loss that may arise in the form of actions related to data and or information contained in my scientific work.

Thus, this statement I made solemnly with a firm belief.

Signed in: Jakarta
On: June 27th, 2024
The Signee,



Maharani Sahel

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Lover Album Cover



Appendix 2 Cruel Summer Song Lyric

Cruel Summer

*Fever dream high in the quiet of the night
You know that I caught it
Bad, bad boy
Shiny toy with a price
You know that I bought it*

*Killing me slow, out the window
I'm always waiting for you to be waiting below
Devils roll the dice, angels roll their eyes
What doesn't kill me makes me want you more*

*And it's new, the shape of your body
It's blue, the feeling I've got
And it's ooh, whoa, oh
It's a cruel summer
It's cool, that's what I tell 'em
No rules in breakable heaven
But ooh, whoa oh
It's a cruel summer
With you*

*Hang your head low
In the glow of the vending machine
I'm not dying
You say that we'll just screw it up in these trying times
We're not trying*

*So cut the headlights, summer's a knife
I'm always waiting for you just to cut to the bone
Devils roll the dice, angels roll their eyes
And if I bleed, you'll be the last to know*

*Oh, it's new, the shape of your body
It's blue, the feeling I've got
And it's ooh, whoa, oh
It's a cruel summer
It's cool, that's what I tell 'em
No rules in breakable heaven
But ooh, whoa, oh
It's a cruel summer
With you*

*I'm drunk in the back of the car
And I cried like a baby coming home from the bar (oh)
Said, "I'm fine, " but it wasn't true
I don't wanna keep secrets just to keep you
And I snuck in through the garden gate
Every night that summer just to seal my fate (oh)
And I screamed for whatever it's worth
"I love you, " ain't that the worst thing you ever heard?
He looks up grinning like a devil*

*It's new, the shape of your body
It's blue, the feeling I've got
And it's ooh, whoa, oh
It's a cruel summer
It's cool, that's what I tell 'em
No rules, in breakable heaven
But ooh, whoa, oh
It's a cruel summer
With you*

*I'm drunk in the back of the car
And I cried like a baby coming home from the bar (oh)
Said, "I'm fine, " but it wasn't true
I don't wanna keep secrets just to keep you
And I snuck in through the garden gate
Every night that summer just to seal my fate (oh)
And I screamed for whatever it's worth
"I love you, " ain't that the worst thing you ever heard?
(Yeah, yeah, yeah, yeah)*

The Man

I would be complex

I would be cool

They'd say I played the field before I found someone to commit to

And that would be ok

For me to do

Every conquest I had made would make me more of a boss to you

I'd be a fearless leader

I'd be an alpha type

When everyone believes ya

What's that like?

I'm so sick of running as fast as I can

Wondering if I'd get there quicker

If I was a man

And I'm so sick of them coming at me again

'Cause if I was a man

Then I'd be the man

I'd be the man

I'd be the man

They'd say I hustled

Put in the work

They wouldn't shake their heads and question how much of this I deserve

What I was wearing

If I was rude

Could all be separated from my good ideas and power moves?

And they would toast to me, oh

Let the players play

I'd be just like Leo

In Saint-Tropez

I'm so sick of running as fast as I can

Wondering if I'd get there quicker

If I was a man

And I'm so sick of them coming at me again

'Cause if I was a man

Then I'd be the man

I'd be the man

I'd be the man

What's it like to brag about

Raking in dollars

And getting bitches and models

And it's all good if you're bad

And it's okay if you're mad

*If I was out flashing my dollars
I'd be a bitch, not a baller
They paint me out to be bad
So it's okay that I'm mad*

*I'm so sick of running as fast as I can
Wondering if I'd get there quicker if I was a man (you know that)
And I'm so sick of them coming at me again (coming at me again)
'Cause if I was a man (if I was a man)
Then I'd be the man (then I'd be the man)
I'm so sick of running as fast as I can (as fast as I can)
Wondering if I'd get there quicker if I was a man (hey)
And I'm so sick of them coming at me again (coming at me again)
'Cause if I was a man (if I was a man), then I'd be the man*

*I'd be the man
I'd be the man (oh)
I'd be the man (yeah)
I'd be the man (I'd be the man)*

*If I was a man
Then I'd be the man*

Appendix 4 Paper Rings Song Lyric

Paper Rings

*The moon is high
Like your friends were the night that we first met
Went home and tried to stalk you on the internet
Now I've read all of the books beside your bed*

*The wine is cold
Like the shoulder that I gave you in the street
Cat and mouse for a month or two or three
Now I wake up in the night and watch you breathe*

*Kiss me once 'cause you know I had a long night
(Oh) Kiss me twice 'cause it's gonna be alright
Three times 'cause I've waited my whole life
(One, two, one, two, three, four)*

*I like shiny things, but I'd marry you with paper rings
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want, and
I hate accidents except when we went from friends to this
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want*

*In paper rings, in picture frames, in dirty dreams
Oh, you're the one I want*

*In the winter, in the icy outdoor pool
When you jumped in first, I went in too
I'm with you even if it makes me blue
Which takes me back
To the color that we painted your brother's wall
Honey, without all the exes, fights, and flaws
We wouldn't be standing here so tall, so*

*Kiss you once 'cause I know you had a long night
(Oh) Kiss you twice 'cause it's gonna be alright
Three times 'cause you waited your whole life
(One, two, one two three four)*

*I like shiny things, but I'd marry you with paper rings
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want, and
I hate accidents except when we went from friends to this
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want
In paper rings, in picture frames, in dirty dreams
Oh, you're the one I want*

*I want to drive away with you
I want your complications too
I want your dreary Mondays
Wrap your arms around me, baby boy*

*I want to drive away with you
I want your complications too
I want your dreary Mondays
Wrap your arms around me, baby boy
Uh huh*

*I like shiny things, but I'd marry you with paper rings
Uh huh, that's right
You're the one I want
I hate accidents except when we went from friends to this
Uh huh
Darling, you're the one I want*

*I like shiny things, but I'd marry you with paper rings
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want, and
I hate accidents except when we went from friends to this
Uh huh, that's right
Darling, you're the one I want*

*In paper rings, in picture frames, in all dreams
You're the one I want
In paper rings, in picture frames, and all my dreams
Oh, you're the one I want*

*You're the one I want, one I want
You're the one I want, one I want*

Appendix 5 Cornelia Street Song Lyric

Cornelia Street

*We were in the backseat
Drunk on something stronger than the drinks in the bar
"I rent a place on Cornelia Street"
I say casually in the car
We were a fresh page on the desk
Filling in the blanks as we go
As if the street lights pointed in an arrowhead
Leading us home*

*And I hope I never lose you, hope it never ends
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again
That's the kind of heartbreak time could never mend
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again*

*And baby, I get mystified by how this city screams your name
And baby, I'm so terrified of if you ever walk away
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again*

*Windows swung right open, autumn air
Jacket 'round my shoulders is yours
We bless the rains on Cornelia Street
Memorize the creaks in the floor
Back when we were card sharks, playing games
I thought you were leading me on
I packed my bags, left Cornelia Street
Before you even knew I was gone*

*But then you called, showed your hand
I turned around before I hit the tunnel
Sat on the roof, you and I*

*I hope I never lose you, hope it never ends
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again
That's the kind of heartbreak time could never mend
I'd never walk Cornelia Street again*

And baby, I get mystified by how this city screams your name (city screams your name)

And baby, I'm so terrified of if you ever walk away

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

You hold my hand on the street

Walk me back to that apartment

Years ago, we were just inside

Barefoot in the kitchen

Sacred new beginnings

That became my religion, listen

I hope I never lose you

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

Oh, never again

And baby, I get mystified by how this city screams your name

And baby, I'm so terrified of if you ever walk away

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

I don't wanna lose you, hope it never ends

I'd never walk Cornelia Street again

I don't wanna lose you, yeah

"I rent a place on Cornelia Street"

I say casually in the car

Appendix 6 Death By A Thousand Cuts Song Lyric

Death By A Thousand Cuts

Saying goodbye is death by a thousand cuts

Flashbacks waking me up

I get drunk, but it's not enough

'Cause the morning comes and you're not my baby

I look through the windows of this love

Even though we boarded them up

Chandelier's still flickering here

'Cause I can't pretend it's ok when it's not

It's death by a thousand cuts

I dress to kill my time

I take the long way home

I ask the traffic lights if it'll be all right

They say, "I don't know"

And what once was ours is no one's now

*I see you everywhere
The only thing we share
Is this small town*

*You said it was a great love
One for the ages
But if the story's over
Why am I still writing pages?*

*'Cause saying goodbye is death by a thousand cuts
Flashbacks waking me up
I get drunk, but it's not enough
'Cause the morning comes and you're not my baby
I look through the windows of this love
Even though we boarded them up
Chandelier still flickering here
'Cause I can't pretend it's okay when it's not
It's death by a thousand cuts*

*My heart, my hips, my body, my love
Trying to find a part of me that you didn't touch
Gave up on me like I was a bad drug
Now I'm searching for signs in a haunted club
Our songs, our films, united we stand
Our country, guess it was a lawless land
Quiet my fears with the touch of your hand
Paper cut stings from our paper thin plans*

*My time, my wine, my spirit, my trust
Trying to find a part of me you didn't take up
Gave you too much but it wasn't enough
But I'll be all right, it's just a thousand cuts*

*I get drunk but it's not enough
'Cause you're not my baby
I look through the windows of this love
Even though we boarded them up
Chandelier's still flickering here
'Cause I can't pretend it's ok when it's not
No, it's not*

*It's death by a thousand cuts (you didn't touch)
Trying to find a part of me that you didn't touch
My body, my love, my trust (it's death by a thousand cuts)
But it wasn't enough, it wasn't enough, no, no*

*I take the long way home
I ask the traffic lights if it'll be all right
They say, "I don't know"*

Appendix 7 London Boy Song Lyric

London Boy

*We can go drivin' in, on my scooter
Uh, you know, just riding in London
Alright*

*I love my hometown as much as Motown, I love SoCal
And you know I love Springsteen, faded blue jeans, Tennessee whiskey
But something happened, I heard him laughing
I saw the dimples first and then I heard the accent
They say home is where the heart is
But that's not where mine lives*

*You know I love a London boy
I enjoy walking Camden Market in the afternoon
He likes my American smile
Like a child when our eyes meet, darling, I fancy you
Took me back to Highgate, met all of his best mates
So I guess all the rumors are true
You know I love a London boy
Boy, I fancy you (ooh)*

*And now I love high tea, stories from uni, and the West End
You can find me in the pub, we are watching rugby with his school friends
Show me a gray sky, a rainy cab ride
Babe, don't threaten me with a good time
They say home is where the heart is
But God, I love the English*

*You know I love a London boy
I enjoy nights in Brixton, Shoreditch in the afternoon
He likes my American smile
Like a child when our eyes meet, darling, I fancy you
Took me back to Highgate, met all of his best mates
So I guess all the rumors are true
You know I love a London boy
Boy, I fancy you*

*So please show me Hackney
Doesn't have to be Louis V up on Bond Street
Just wanna be with you
Wanna be with you
Stick with me, I'm your queen
Like a Tennessee Stella McCartney on the Heath*

*Just wanna be with you (wanna be with you)
Wanna be with you (oh)*

*You know I love a London boy
I enjoy walking Soho, drinking in the afternoon (yeah)
He likes my American smile
Like a child when our eyes meet, darling, I fancy you (you)
Took me back to Highgate, met all of his best mates
So I guess all the rumors are true (yeah)
You know I love a London boy (oh)
Boy (oh), I fancy you (I fancy you, ooh)*

*So please show me Hackney
Doesn't have to be Louis V up on Bond Street
Just wanna be with you
I, I, I fancy you, oh
Stick with me, I'm your queen
Like a Tennessee Stella McCartney on the Heath
Just wanna be with you (ooh)
Wanna be with you
I fancy you (yeah), fancy you
Oh, ah*

Appendix 8 You Need To Calm Down Song Lyric

You Need To Calm Down

*You are somebody that I don't know
But you're taking shots at me like it's Patrón
And I'm just like "Damn, it's 7:00 a.m."
Say it in the street, that's a knock-out
But you say it in a Tweet, that's a cop-out
And I'm just like, "Hey, are you okay?"*

*And I ain't trying to mess with your self-expression
But I've learned the lesson that stressin'
And obsessin' 'bout somebody else is no fun
And snakes and stones never broke my bones so*

*So, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh
You need to calm down
You're being too loud
And I'm just like oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh (oh)
You need to just stop
Like, can you just not step on my gown?
You need to calm down*

*You are somebody that we don't know
 But you're coming at my friends like a missile
 Why are you mad?
 When you could be GLAAD? (You could be GLAAD)
 Sunshine on the street at the parade
 But you would rather be in the dark ages
 Making that sign, must've taken all night*

*You just need to take several seats and then try to restore the peace
 And control your urges to scream about all the people you hate
 'Cause shade never made anybody less gay so*

*So, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh
 You need to calm down
 You're being too loud
 And I'm just like oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh (oh)
 You need to just stop
 Like, can you just not step on his gown?
 You need to calm down*

*And we see you over there on the internet
 Comparing all the girls who are killing it
 But we figured you out
 We all know now, we all got crowns
 You need to calm down*

*Oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh
 You need to calm down (you need to calm down)
 You're being too loud (you're being too loud)
 And I'm just like oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh, oh-oh (oh)
 You need to just stop (can you stop?)
 Like, can you just not step on our gowns?
 You need to calm down*

Appendix 9 Afterglow Song Lyric

Afterglow

*I blew things out of proportion, now you're blue
 Put you in jail for something you didn't do
 I pinned your hands behind your back, oh
 Thought I had reason to attack, but no*

*Fighting with a true love is boxing with no gloves
 Chemistry 'til it blows up, 'til there's no us
 Why'd I have to break what I love so much?
 It's on your face, and I'm to blame, I need to say*

*Hey
It's all me in my head
I'm the one who burned us down
But it's not what I meant
Sorry that I hurt you
I don't wanna do, I don't wanna do this to you
I don't wanna lose, I don't wanna lose this with you
I need to say, hey
It's all me, just don't go
Meet me in the afterglow*

*It's so excruciating to see you low
Just wanna lift you up and not let you go
This ultraviolet morning light below
Tells me this love is worth the fight, oh*

*I lived like an island, punished you with silence
Went off like sirens, just crying
Why'd I have to break what I love so much?
It's on your face, don't walk away, I need to say*

*Hey
It's all me in my head
I'm the one who burned us down
But it's not what I meant
I'm sorry that I hurt you
I don't wanna do, I don't wanna do this to you
I don't wanna lose, I don't wanna lose this with you
I need to say, hey
It's all me, just don't go
Meet me in the afterglow*

*Tell me that you're still mine
Tell me that we'll be just fine
Even when I lose my mind
I need to say
Tell me that it's not my fault
Tell me that I'm all you want
Even when I break your heart*

*I need to say, hey
It's all me in my head
I'm the one who burned us down
But it's not what I meant
Sorry that I hurt you
I don't wanna do, I don't wanna do this to you
I don't wanna lose, I don't wanna lose this with you
I need to say, hey*

*It's all me, just don't go
Meet me in the afterglow*

Appendix 10 Me! Song Lyric

ME!

I promise that you'll never find another like me

*I know that I'm a handful, baby, uh
I know I never think before I jump
And you're the kind of guy the ladies want
(And there's a lot of cool chicks out there)
I know that I went psycho on the phone
I never leave well enough alone
And trouble's gonna follow where I go
(And there's a lot of cool chicks out there)*

*But one of these things is not like the others
Like a rainbow with all of the colors
Baby doll, when it comes to a lover
I promise that you'll never find another like*

*Me-e-e, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh
I'm the only one of me
Baby, that's the fun of me
Eeh-eeh-eeh, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh
You're the only one of you
Baby, that's the fun of you
And I promise that nobody's gonna love you like me-e-e*

*I know I tend to make it about me
I know you never get just what you see
But I will never bore you, baby
(And there's a lot of lame guys out there)
And when we had that fight out in the rain
You ran after me and called my name
I never wanna see you walk away
(And there's a lot of lame guys out there)*

*'Cause one of these things is not like the others
Livin' in winter, I am your summer
Baby doll, when it comes to a lover
I promise that you'll never find another like*

*Me-e-e, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh
I'm the only one of me
Let me keep you company*

*Eeh-eeh-eeh, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh
You're the only one of you
Baby, that's the fun of you
And I promise that nobody's gonna love you like me-e-e*

*Hey, kids!
Spelling is fun!
Girl, there ain't no I in "team"
But you know there is a "me"
Strike the band up, one, two, three
I promise that you'll never find another like me
Girl, there ain't no I in "team"
But you know there is a "me"
And you can't spell "awesome" without "me"
I promise that you'll never find another like*

*Me-e-e (yeah), ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh (and I won't stop, baby)
I'm the only one of me (I'm the only one of me)
Baby, that's the fun of me (baby, that's the fun of me)
Eeh-eeh-eeh, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh (oh)
You're the only one of you (oh)
Baby, that's the fun of you
And I promise that nobody's gonna love you like me-e-e*

*Girl, there ain't no I in "team" (ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh)
But you know there is a "me"
I'm the only one of me (oh-oh)
Baby, that's the fun of me
(Eeh-eeh-eeh, ooh-ooh-ooh-ooh)
Strike the band up, one, two, three
You can't spell "awesome" without "me"
You're the only one of you
Baby, that's the fun of you
And I promise that nobody's gonna love you like me-e-e*

Appendix 11 Daylight Song Lyric

Daylight

*My love was as cruel as the cities I lived in
Everyone looked worse in the light
There are so many lines that I've crossed unforgiven
I'll tell you the truth, but never goodbye*

*I don't wanna look at anything else now that I saw you
I don't wanna think of anything else now that I thought of you*

*I've been sleeping so long in a 20-year dark night
And now I see daylight, I only see daylight*

*Luck of the draw only draws the unlucky
And so I became the butt of the joke
I wounded the good and I trusted the wicked
Clearing the air, I breathed in the smoke
Maybe you ran with the wolves and refused to settle down
Maybe I've stormed out of every single room in this town
Threw out our cloaks and our daggers because it's morning now
It's brighter now, now*

*I don't wanna look at anything else now that I saw you
(I can never look away)
I don't wanna think of anything else now that I thought of you
(Things will never be the same)
I've been sleeping so long in a 20-year dark night
(Now I'm wide awake)
And now I see daylight (Daylight), I only see daylight (Daylight)
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight*

*And I can still see it all (In my mind)
All of you, all of me (Intertwined)
I once believed love would be (Black and white)
But it's golden (Golden)
And I can still see it all (In my head)
Back and forth from New York (Sneaking in your bed)
I once believed love would be (Burning red)
But it's golden
Like daylight, like daylight
Like daylight, daylight*

*I don't wanna look at anything else now that I saw you
(I can never look away)
I don't wanna think of anything else now that I thought of you
(Things will never be the same)
I've been sleeping so long in a 20-year dark night
(Now I'm wide awake)
And now I see daylight (I see daylight), I only see daylight (Ah)
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight (Ah)
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight
I only see daylight, daylight, daylight, daylight*

*Like daylight
It's golden like daylight*

*You gotta step into the daylight and let it go
Just let it go, let it go*

*I wanna be defined by the things that I love
Not the things I hate
Not the things that I'm afraid of, I'm afraid of
Not the things that haunt me in the middle of the night
I, I just think that
You are what you love*

