FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES FOUND IN THE SONG LYRICS OF ADELE’S “ALBUM 21”

A PAPER WRITTEN

BY

MARY SALWA
REG. NO. 142202103

DIPLOMA - III ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN
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ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: Bahasa Kiasan, Metapor, Personifikasi, Hiperbola
This paper entitled “Figurative Languages Found in the Song Lyrics of Adele’s “Album 21”” which discusses about figurative language. This paper uses library research that refers to some books and internet sources. This paper also uses descriptive method. The writer collects the data from Adele’s song lyrics, select the figurative language, classify the figurative language, describe the meaning and the last get the conclusion. This paper uses Laurence Perrine’s theory (1982) about kinds of figurative language. In Adele’s song lyrics, the writer found 11 metaphors, 4 personifications and 6 hyperboles.

Key words: Figurative Language, Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole
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Medan, 14th August 2017

The writer,

Mary Salwa

142202103
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is interesting to learn, because it is close with human’s life. We use language to interact and communicate to each other. Besides that, we can do many activities by using language. Such as, reading and listening. We can read a song lyric or listen to a song because language makes us to understand it.

Sapir (2002:7) says that language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. In other words, language is a tool for human to express our thoughts, emotions and opinions to other people. By using language, we can describe them easier. That is why language takes so many roles in our daily life.

Palmer (1976:1) says that linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics has important role to component of language that include sound, the arrangement of word and meaning. There are four branches of linguistics study. They are phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

Semantics is one of branches of linguistics study. In linguistics, the study that relates to meaning is called semantics. Semantics comes from the Greek word “semantickos” means “significant”. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantics, Accessed on April 24, 2017.)

According to Saeed (2009:3), Semantics is the study of the meanings of the words and sentences. Semantics is also the study of all aspects of meaning in
language and examines the relationship between words and the concepts to which they refer.

Semantically, meaning can be divided into two parts. They are literal meaning and non-literal meaning (figurative language). Literal meaning is using words exactly according to their real meaning without any symbolic or hidden meaning. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_and_figurative_language, Accessed on April 24, 2017.)

Figurative language is called non-literal meaning. Figurative language occurs when the sentence or the statement has different meaning from the writer. So, when a writer uses figurative language it means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literal_and_figurative_language, Accessed on April 24, 2017.)

According to Saeed (2009:15), “Non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes.”

Figurative language (non-literal meaning) uses words deviating from their real meaning in order to achieve more complicated understanding or heightened effect. Figurative language is often achieved by presenting words in order for them to be equated, compared, or associated with other normally unrelated words or meanings. In other words, figurative language used as the techniques for comparing dissimilar object to achieve effects beyond the range of literal

There are many kinds of figurative language in Adele’s song lyric. But, in this study the writer limits the figurative language only three kinds. They are metaphor, personification and hyperbole. The writer is focused to give more understanding and more example about metaphor, personification and hyperbole.

The writer is interested to discuss about figurative language used in Adele’s song lyrics because Adele is one of my favorite singer, the writer loves to hearing Adele’s song and then the writer found figurative language used in Adele’s song lyrics. On the other hand, every single word has their own meaning and contain different messages. The readers should be able to understand what is contained within that song lyrics. That is the reason why I choose the topic “Figurative Languages Found in the Song Lyrics of Adele’s “Album 21”” of this paper.

1.2 Problem of the Study

There are two problems of this study, they are:

1. What types of figurative languages are found in Adele’s song lyrics?
2. What do figurative languages in Adele’s song lyrics mean?

1.3 Scope of the Study
This study is focused only on three kinds of figurative language: metaphor, personification and hyperbole that appear in Adele’s song lyrics: Rolling in the Deep, Turning Tables, Set Fire to the Rain and I’ll be Waiting.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are described below, they are:

1. To find out the types of figurative language used in Adele’s song lyrics.
2. To describe the meaning of figurative language used in Adele’s song lyrics.

1.5 Method of the Study

The method of the study is library research. The writer gets some information from books, internet and other related sources.

1.6 Data and Data Source

The data are from figurative languages used in Adele’s song lyrics. The source of the data is from Adele’s song lyrics in Album 21: Rolling in the Deep, Turning Tables, Set Fire to the Rain and I’ll be Waiting.

1.7 Data Collecting Method

In collecting the data, the following methods are carried out:

1. Reading the song lyrics entitled Rolling in the Deep, Turning Tables, Set Fire to the Rain and I’ll be Waiting.
2. Finding the words or sentences which include as figurative language. In this part the writer limits three kinds of figurative language. They are metaphor, personification and hyperbole.

3. Underlining or marking those figurative language by grouping them according to the kinds of figurative language.
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Semantics

According to Saeed (2009:3), Semantics is the study of the meanings of the words and sentences. Semantics is also the study of all aspects of meaning in language and examines the relationship between words and the concepts to which they refer.

2.2 Meaning

In linguistics, meaning is the information or concept that a sender intends to convey or does convey in communication with a receiver. The meaning of a word is defined in part by its relation with other words in the language. (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/meaning_(linguistics), Accessed on April 24, 2017.)

Saeed (2009:15), says that meaning can be divided into two parts: literal meaning and non literal meaning (figurative language).

2.2.1 Literal meaning

According to Saeed (2009:15), Literal meaning is known as the real meaning.

Literal meaning uses words exactly according to their proper meaning or precise definitions. Literal meaning describes something in the real word without any symbolic or hidden meaning.
2.2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language describes something not using the real word. In other words, the writer using some symbolic to hidden the meaning to give heightened effect and complicated to understanding the meaning.

Saeed (2009:15), says that non-literal uses of language are traditionally called figurative and are described by a host of rhetorical terms including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole and litotes.

a. Metaphor

Metaphor is derived from the Greek word “metapherein”. A metaphor implies that one thing is like another thing. It makes comparison between thing which would not normally be though of as similar to each other. In other words, metaphor is a figure of speech that refers, for rhetorical effect, to one thing by mentioning another thing. It may provide clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metaphor, Accessed on April 24, 2017.)

According to Perrine (1982:65), Between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The
only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems; while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. The example of metaphor “It is going to be clear skies from now on”. That sentence expresses a metaphor because this implies that clear skies are not a threat and life is going to be without hardships.

b. Irony

According to Perrine (1982:115), Irony is the oposite of what one means. Example of irony “It is truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife.” In fact, it soon becomes clear that the writer means the opposite: women (or their mothers) are always in search of, and desperately on the lookout for, a rich single man to make a husband.

c. Metonymy

According to Perrine (1982:82), Metonymy is the use of something closely related to the thing actually meant. It can be considered that metonymy is the substitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with. The example of metonymy, “Lend me your ears!” that sentence is not literally means ears but it’s means for giving attention.

d. Synecdoche
According to Perrine (1982:69), Synecdoche is the use of the part for the whole. Synecdoche divides into two parts, they are: pars pro toto and totem proparte. Pars pro toto is a part for the whole and totem proparte is when the whole things stand for its part. The example of synecdoche as follows:

*The eyes* around – had wrung them dry

The eyes in this case refer to the audience that has gathered by the speaker’s deathbed. The speaker doesn’t refer to the people themselves, but instead to their eyes, which are now dry from having exhausted their tears and breaths.

e. **Hyperbole**

According to Perrine (1982:110), Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth. In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatements. It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real meaning.

Hyperbole is the use of exaggeration as a rhetorical device or figure of speech. In poetry and oratory, it emphasizes, evokes strong feelings, and creates strong impressions. As a figure of speech, it is usually not meant to be taken literally. Hyperbole may also be used for instances of such exaggerations for emphasis or effect. Hyperboles are often used in casual speech as intensifiers, such as saying “The bag weighed a ton”. Hyperbole makes the point that the speaker found the bag to be extremely heavy, although it was

f. Litotes

According to Perrine (1982:115), Litotes is a figure of speech that uses understatement to emphasize a point by stating a negative to further affirm a positive, often incorporating double negatives for effect. Example of litotes “I am not as young as I used to be” in order to avoid saying “I am old”.

g. Personification

According to Perrine (1982:67), Personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is a subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities are given to animals.

Kennedy (2005) says that personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human. So, personification is to express the abstract ideas to inanimate objects, or aspects of nature is described as if it were human. The example of personification as follows: “Shadows hold their breath”

Here, shadows is placed as human being and act hold. All of us understand that this activity works for people, but in this sentence, the image of shadows is presented as the human being. This gives an attribute to an object.
3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

In this study, the writer found out 21 figurative languages used in Adele’s song lyrics. They are 11 metaphors, 4 personifications and 6 hyperboles.

3.1.1 Metaphor

In the song entitled “Rolling in the Deep” there are four metaphors, in the song entitled “Turning Tables” there are two metaphors, in the song entitled “Set Fire to the Rain” there is one metaphor and in the song entitled “I’ll be Waiting” there are four metaphors. Below, are the metaphors which are found in each song lyric.

1. There’s a fire starting in my heart (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
2. Reaching a fever pitch, it’s bringing me out the dark (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
3. Finally I can see you crystal clear (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
4. And I’m gonna make your head burn (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
5. Close enough to start a war (Turning Tables Lyric)
6. Under haunted skies I see you (Turning Tables Lyric)
7. It was dark and I was over (Set Fire to the Rain Lyric)
8. Yes, I swam dirty waters (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)
9. Miles between us (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)
10. I’ll put my hands up (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)
11. And pull me to the light (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

3.1.2 Personification

In the song entitled “Rolling in the Deep”, “Turning Tables”, “Set Fire to the Rain” and “I’ll be Waiting” one personification has been found in their song lyric. Below, are the personifications which are found in each song lyric.

1. *The scars of your love remind me of us* (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
2. *When the thunder calls for me* (Turning Tables Lyric)
3. *That heart you caught must be waiting for you* (Set Fire to the Rain Lyric)
4. *The heavens cried* (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

3.1.3 Hyperbole

In the song entitled “Rolling in the Deep” there are two hyperboles, in the song entitled “Turning Tables” there are three hyperboles and in the song entitled “I’ll be Waiting” there is one hyperbole. Below, are the hyperboles which are found in each song lyric.

1. *You had my heart inside of your hand* (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
2. *Throw your soul every open door* (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
3. *God only knows what we’re fighting for* (Turning Tables Lyric)
4. *Under your thumb I can’t breathe* (Turning Tables Lyric)
5. *I braved a hundred storms to leave you* (Turning Tables Lyric)
6. I've seen you face under every sky, over every border and on every line
(I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Metaphor

According to Perrine (1982:65), Between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which are comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. The only distinction between them is the use of connective words. In simile the poet uses the connective word such as: like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems; while in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is substituted for or identified with the literal term. The discussions of metaphor are described below:

1. There’s a fire starting in my heart (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
The word “fire” literally means hot and burn. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means a sense of anger.

2. Reaching a fever pitch, it’s bringing me out the dark (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
The word “dark” literally means the situation when there is no light. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means complicated situation.

3. Finally I can see you crystal clear (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
The words “crystal clear” literally means clean and bright. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means the truth has revealed.

4. And I’m gonna make your head burn (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
The word “your head burn” literally means she’s gonna make his head really burn. But, in this case figuratively means make her boyfriend very angry and become mad.

5. Close enough to start a war (Turning Tables Lyric)
The word “war” literally means an armed conflict or a cold war. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means a fighting between her and her boyfriend.

6. Under haunted skies I see you (Turning Tables Lyric)
The words “haunted skies” literally means there is a ghost under the sky. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means the night sky

7. It was dark and I was over (Set Fire to the Rain Lyric)
The word “dark” literally means a situation when there is no light. But, figuratively (non-literally) means a sense of sadness. The word “over” literally means ended or death. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means she has no feeling to her boyfriend.

8. Yes, I swam dirty waters (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)
The sentence “Yes, I swam dirty waters” literally means she swam in the water that isn’t clean. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means she realize that she was doing a mistake.

9.  *Miles* between us (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

The word “miles” literally means a measure. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means about the distance between her and her boyfriend.

10. I’ll put my *hands up* (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

The words “hands up” literally means she raised her hands up. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means that she give up on her boyfriend.

11. And pull me to the *light* (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

The word “light” literally means there is a lamp or a lighting. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means the happiness.

### 3.2.2 Personification

According to Perrine (1982:67), Personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always human being. Personification is a figure of speech where human qualities are given to animals. The discussions of personification are described below:
1. **The scars of your love remind me of us** (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)

The word “remind” literally means remember. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means to describe that she reminisce about her past with her boyfriend.

The word “love” is an inanimate object. In this case, love is given human quality or ability to remind someone.

2. **When the thunder calls for me** (Turning Tables Lyric)

The word “calls” literally means ask someone to come by telephoning. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means to describe the situation that something will be happen. The word “thunder” is an inanimate object. In this case, thunder is given human quality or ability to call someone.

3. **That heart you caught must be waiting for you** (Set Fire to the Rain Lyric)

The word “waiting” literally means stay where you are until someone or something comes. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means the situation of her heart. The word “heart” is an inanimate object. In this case, heart is given human ability to wait someone.

4. **The heavens cried** (I’ll be Waiting Lyric)

The word “cried” literally means produce tears from the eyes. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means to describe or express a strong feeling. The
word “heavens” is an inanimate object. In this case, heaven is given human ability to cry.

3.3.3 Hyperbole

According to Perrine (1982:110), Hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth. In hyperbole a statement is made emphatic by overstatements. It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real meaning. The discussions of hyperbole are described below:

1. **You had my heart inside of your hand** (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
   The sentence above literally means her boyfriend had her heart inside his hand. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means communicate how she really love her boyfriend.

2. **Throw your soul every open door** (Rolling in the Deep Lyric)
   The sentence above literally means she throw his soul every open door. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means communicate how she wanted to forget her boyfriend.

3. **God only knows what we’re fighting for** (Turning Tables Lyric)
The sentence above literally means god only knows why they’re fighting. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means they are not sure the cause of their problem is.

4. *Under your thumb I can’t breathe* (Turning Tables Lyric)
The sentence above literally means she can’t breathe under her boyfriend thumb. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means communicate that she is under the control of her boyfriend.

5. *I braved a hundred storms to leave you* (Turning Tables Lyric)
The sentence above literally means she braved a hundred storms to leave her boyfriend. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means communicate how her efforts to forget and leave her boyfriend.

6. *I’ve seen you face under every sky, over every border and on every line*  
   *(I’ll be Waiting Lyric)*
The sentence above literally means she’s seen her boyfriend face under sky, every border and on every line. But, in this case figuratively (non-literally) means she always thinking her boyfriend in everywhere.
4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After discussing of figurative language in Adele’s song lyrics, 21 data figurative language are found. They are 11 metaphors (52.38%), 4 personifications (19.04%), and 6 hyperboles (28.57%). Metaphor is the most dominant figurative language used in Adele’s song lyrics than personification and hyperbole.

4.2 Suggestion

The writer suggest for the students especially the students of English Diploma who are interested in linguistics may look at slang used in Adele’s song lyrics to be analyzed.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES

A. Biography of Adele

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins (born 5 May 1988) is an English singer-songwriter. After graduating from the BRIT School for Performing Arts and Technology in 2006, Adele was given a recording contract by XL Recordings after a friend posted her demo on Myspace the same year. In 2007, she received the Brit Awards "Critics' Choice" award and won the BBC Sound of 2008 poll. Her debut album, 19, was released in 2008 to commercial and critical success. It is certified seven times platinum in the UK, and three times platinum in the US. The album contains her first song, "Hometown Glory", written when she was 16, which is based on her home suburb of West Norwood in London. An appearance she made on Saturday Night Live in late 2008 boosted her career in the US. At the 51st Grammy Awards in 2009, Adele received the awards for Best New Artist and Best Female Pop Vocal Performance.

She released her second studio album, 21, in early 2011. The album was critically well received and surpassed the success of her debut, earning the singer numerous awards in 2012, among them a record-tying six Grammy Awards, including Album of the Year; two Brit Awards, including British Album of the Year, and three American Music Awards. The album has been certified 16
times platinum in the UK, and is the fourth best-selling album in the UK of all
time. In the US, it has held the top position longer than any album since 1985, and
is certified diamond. The album has sold over 31 million copies worldwide. The
success of 21 earned Adele numerous mentions in the Guinness Book of World
Records. She is the first woman in the history of the Billboard Hot 100 to have
three simultaneous top 10 singles as a lead artist, and the first female artist to
simultaneously have two albums in the top five of the Billboard 200 and two
singles in the top five of the Billboard Hot 100. 21 is the longest-running number
one album by a female solo artist in the history of the UK and US Album Charts.

In 2012, Adele released "Skyfall", which she co-wrote and recorded for
the James Bond film of the same name. The song won an Academy Award,
a Grammy Award, and a Golden Globe Award for Best Original Song, as well as
the Brit Award for British Single of the Year. After taking a three-year break,
Adele released her third studio album, 25, in 2015. It became the year's best-
selling album and broke first week sales records in the UK and US. 25 was her
second album to be certified diamond in the US and earned her five Grammy
Awards, including her second Grammy Award for Album of the Year, and four
Brit Awards. The lead single, "Hello", became the first song in the US to sell over
one million digital copies within a week of its release. Her third concert
tour, Adele Live 2016, visited Europe, North America and Oceania, and

In 2011, 2012 and 2016, Billboard named Adele Artist of the Year. In
2012, she was listed at number five on VH1’s 100 Greatest Women in
Music. *Time* magazine named her one of the most influential people in the world in 2012 and 2016. With sales of more than 100 million records, Adele is one of the best-selling recording artists in the world.
B. The Song Lyrics of Adele

“ROLLING IN THE DEEP”

There's a fire starting in my heart
Reaching a fever pitch, it's bringing me out the dark
Finally I can see you crystal clear
/Clean version:/ Go 'head and sell me out and I'll lay your ship bare
/Explicit version:/ Go 'head and sell me out and I'll lay your shit bare
See how I leave with every piece of you
Don't underestimate the things that I will do

There's a fire starting in my heart
Reaching a fever pitch
And it's bringing me out the dark

The scars of your love remind me of us
They keep me thinking that we almost had it all
The scars of your love, they leave me breathless
I can't help feeling
We could have had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
Rolling in the deep
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
You had my heart inside of your hand
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
And you played it, to the beat
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)

Baby, I have no story to be told
But I've heard one on you
And I'm gonna make your head burn
Think of me in the depths of your despair
Make a home down there
As mine sure won't be shared

(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
The scars of your love remind me of us
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
They keep me thinking that we almost had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
The scars of your love, they leave me breathless
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
I can't help feeling
We could have had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
Rolling in the deep
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
You had my heart inside of your hand
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
And you played it, to the beat
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
We could have had it all
Rolling in the deep
You had my heart inside of your hand
But you played it, with a beating

Throw your soul through every open door (woah)
Count your blessings to find what you look for (woah)
Turn my sorrow into treasured gold (woah)
You'll pay me back in kind and reap just what you sow (woah)
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
We could have had it all
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
We could have had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
It all, it all, it all
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)

We could have had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
Rolling in the deep
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)
You had my heart inside of your hand
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
And you played it to the beat
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)

We could have had it all
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)
Rolling in the deep  
(Tears are gonna fall, rolling in the deep)  
You had my heart inside of your hand  
(You're gonna wish you never had met me)  

But you played it  
You played it  
You played it  
You played it to the beat.
“TURNING TABLES”

Close enough to start a war
All that I have is on the floor
God only knows what we're fighting for
All that I say, you always say more

I can't keep up with your turning tables
Under your thumb I can't breathe

So, I won't let you close enough to hurt me
No, I won't rescue you to just desert me
I can't give you the heart you think you gave me
It's time to say goodbye to turning tables
To turning tables

Under haunted skies I see you (ooh)
Where love is lost your ghost is found
I braved a hundred storms to leave you
As hard as you try, no, I will never be knocked down, whoa

I can't keep up with your turning tables
Under your thumb I can't breathe

So, I won't let you close enough to hurt me,
No, I won't rescue you to just desert me
I can't give you the heart you think you gave me
It's time to say goodbye to turning tables
Turning tables

Next time I'll be braver
I'll be my own savior
When the thunder calls for me
Next time I'll be braver
I'll be my own savior
Standing on my own two feet

I won't let you close enough to hurt me,
No, I won't rescue you to just desert me
I can't give you the heart you think you gave me
It's time to say goodbye to turning tables
To turning tables
Turning tables, yeah
Turning, oh
"SET FIRE TO THE RAIN"

I let it fall, my heart,
And as it fell you rose to claim it
It was dark and I was over
Until you kissed my lips and you saved me

My hands, they're strong
But my knees were far too weak,
To stand in your arms
Without falling to your feet

But there's a side to you
That I never knew, never knew.
All the things you'd say
They were never true, never true,
And the games you play
You would always win, always win.

[Chorus:]
But I set fire to the rain,
Watched it pour as I touched your face,
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name!

When I lay with you
I could stay there
Close my eyes
Feel you here forever
You and me together
Nothing gets better

'Cause there's a side to you
That I never knew, never knew,
All the things you'd say,
They were never true, never true,
And the games you'd play
You would always win, always win.

[Chorus:]
But I set fire to the rain,
Watched it pour as I touched your face,
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name!

I set fire to the rain
And I threw us into the flames
When it fell, something died
'Cause I knew that that was the last time, the last time!

Sometimes I wake up by the door,
That heart you caught must be waiting for you
Even now when we're already over
I can't help myself from looking for you.

[Chorus:]
I set fire to the rain,
Watched it pour as I touched your face,
Well, it burned while I cried
'Cause I heard it screaming out your name, your name

I set fire to the rain,
And I threw us into the flames
When it fell, something died
'Cause I knew that that was the last time, the last time, ohhhh!

Oh noooo
Let it burn, oh
Let it burn
Let it burn
“I’LL BE WAITING”

Hold me closer one more time,
Say that you love me in your last goodbye,
Please forgive me for my sins,
Yes, I swam dirty waters,
But you pushed me in,
I've seen your face under every sky,
Over every border and on every line,
You know my heart more than I do,
We were the greatest, me and you,

But we had time against us,
Miles between us,
The heavens cried,
I know I left you speechless,
But now the sky has cleared and it's blue,
And I see my future in you,

I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll do everything different,
I'll be better to you,
I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll be somebody different,
I'll be better to you,

Let me stay here for just one more night,
Build your world around me,
And pull me to the light,
So I can tell you that I was wrong,
I was a child then, but now I'm willing to learn,

But we had time against us,
Miles between us,
The heavens cried,

I know I left you speechless,
But now the sky has cleared and it's blue,
And I see my future in you,

I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll do everything different,
I'll be better to you,
I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll be somebody different,
I'll be better to you,

Time against us,
Miles between us,
Heavens cried,
I know I left you speechless,
Time against us,
Miles between us,
Heavens cried,
I know I left you speechless,
I know I left you speechless,
I'll be waiting,

I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll do everything different,
I'll be better to you,
I'll be waiting for you when you're ready to love me again,
I'll put my hands up,
I'll be somebody different,
I'll be better to you.