

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### A. FINDINGS

The lyric can be found in Appendix (page 70)

Types of meaning	Line(s)
Conceptual meaning	Line 1-115
Connotative meaning	Line 1-3, 4, 19, 30, 55-56, 57, 60, 64
Affective meaning	Line 4, 14-15, 24, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 38, 58, 60, 63, 66, 91-92, 101
Reflected meaning	4, 21, 22, 30, 36, 55-56, 68-69, 73, 95-96.
Social meaning	24, 29, 56, 98-99, 110
Collocative meaning	2, 8, 9, 14-15, 55, 56
Thematic meaning	62, 70, 72

#### 1.1 Conceptual meaning

- We'd run Right through those nights (line 1-3)

We : I and another person (Hornby , p. 1743)

We'd is the short form of 'We would' (The person and companies would do something)

Run : move fast on foot, to move faster using legs (Hornby , p. 1342)

Through : from one end to another side (Hornby , p.1614)

Nights : The time between one day and the next day when it is dark  
(Hornby , p.1031)

We'd run conceptually means the singer and another person (her friend)  
are currently undergoing a previous life event, particularly during the night  
time.

- I'll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights

Never : Never : not any time or any occasion (Hornby , p. 1027)

Find : To discover about something unexpectedly or by some chance  
(575 )

Way : a route or road that you take to reach a destination (Hornby , p.  
1741 )

Back : to the place, situation,condition where somebody or something  
was before. (Hornby , p. 94)

Inside : the inner part of something (Hornby , p. 805)

Labryrinth : a complicated series of path that are hard to find the way to go  
through it. (Hornby , p. 860)

Lights : The energy from sun, lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see.  
(Hornby , p. 891)

The phrase ‘ I’ll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights’ Conceptually means that the speaker or singer think that she will never find someone or a a situation she was before within a maze-like place illuminated by lights (which is a big city based on reflected meaning)

- There was madness, in the meaning (Line 5-6)

Madness : state of having mental illness,insanity or crazy situation that can lead into something dangerous (Hornby , p. 926)

Meaning : the thing or idea that sound, word, or signs are intended to says. (Hornby , p. 953)

‘There was madness, in the meaning’ in line 5-6 conceptually means that the singer was found a craziness in things that the singer do in her life.

- Never laughless

Never : not any time or any occasion (Hornby , p. 1027)

Laugh : To make the sounds and movement to express that you are happy

Less : small amount or not at all of doing or saying something(Hornby , p. 882)

Never laughless conceptually means that the singer is often laughing and constantly feeling happy in her life before.

- We were screaming at the top of our lungs to the numbness

Screaming : A loud high cry made by somebody who is hurting, frightened, excited, or other feeling. (Hornby , p. 1372)

Top : The highest part or point of something, or to do something better than somebody (v) (Hornby , p. 1632-1633)

Lungs : two organs in human body that you use to breathe (Hornby , p. 922)

Numbness : feeling of part of your body unable to feel anything (Hornby , p. 1044)

‘We were screaming at the top of our lungs to the numbness’ in line 8 means that the singer and her company or friends used to screaming their heartout until they are out of breath or feeling numbness in their lungs.

- This city never died

City : A large and important town (Hornby , p. 263)

Die : to stop living or stop existing in the world (Hornby , p. 419)

The conceptual meaning of ‘this city never died’ in line 9 is the city of the singer was so lively.

- I’ll fly, no proof, those height(line 10-12)

Fly : to move freely to other place of situation or to escape from somebody or places (Hornby , p. 597)

Proof : evidence in a form of document, information, etc. that show that something is true (Hornby , p. 1216)

Height : the point when something is at its best or in strongest position. (Hornby , p. 724)

‘I’ll fly, no proof, those height’ in line 10-12 conceptually means that the singer feels like to go on higher stage or achievement in her life but she has no evidence that her will come into fruition.

- I’ll never find another chance to say “hey thanks for saving my life” (line 13)

Another : one more, an extra thing or person in some situation (Hornby , p. 53)

Chance : possibility of something to happen.

Thanks : to tell that the speaker are grateful to somebody or something. (Hornby , p. 1601)

Saving : to prevent somebody or something to dying or being harmed. (Hornby , p. 1359)

Life : the state of being alive as human or creatures. (Hornby , p. 889)

The conceptual meaning of ‘I’ll never find another chance to say “hey thanks for saving my life”’ in line 13 is the singer think that she will never be able to meet the people whose had save her life by inspiring her as a singer or many otherways, to express her gratitude for them.

- I was hopeless, it was stinging (line 14-15)

Hopeless : a situation when there's no hope of something will getting better or succeed. (Hornby , p. 751)

Stinging : a sharp pain in the body or mind caused by something. (Hornby , p. 1519)

The conceptual meaning of line 14-15 is a situation when the singer feels so depressed and couldn't able find any solution to her problems and it was hurting her feeling.

- Running roadless

Roadless : a way with no road or hard surface for vechile to travel on. (Hornby , p. 1325)

Running roadless on line 16 conceptually means that the singer are running to a place without a path which could be anywhere that far from the crowd of the city.

- What was the root of it all? I couldn't say. (line 19-20)

Root : Main cause of problem or origin of something (Hornby , p. 1331)

Say : To speak or tell somebody using words verbally (Hornby , p. 1360)

‘What was the root of it all? I couldn’t say’ in line 19-20 conceptually means that the singer are looking for the starting point of her begin to do something, but she couldn’t say the answer.

- Used to jump and then fall, Rugged and cliched (line 21-22)

Used : Familiar with something because experience it often (Hornby , p. 1704)

Jump : To move off/ to the ground (Hornby , p. 840)

Fall : To drop down from a higher level to lower level of something or be defeated (Hornby , p. 549)

Rugged : someone who determined to succeed in a difficult situation, even if this means using force or upsetting other people (Hornby , p. 1340)

Cliched : a phrase or idea that has been used too often that it’s no longer interesting (Hornby , p. 272)

Used to jump and then fall, Rugged and cliched in line 21-22 conceptually means that the singer are often jumped into something and then drop into a lower level as a determined person and that story of her has become cliché.

- Would shrug it off without complaint, not a sound (line 23)

Shrug : to treat something as if it’s not important (Hornby , p. 1423)

Complaint : A reason for not being satisfied (Hornby , p. 305)

Sound : something that you can hear (Hornby , p. 1473)

‘Would shrug it off without complaint, not a sound’ in line 23 means that the singer will just let something that she felt slide away without complaining about it at all.

- No use in trying to find friends, cuz in the end nobody sticks around (line 24)

Trying : to make an attempt or effort to do or get something (Hornby , p. 1660)

Friends : People you know well or like (Hornby , p. 622)

End : Final part of a period of time or event (Hornby , p. 500)

Sticks around : to stay in place (Hornby , p. 1517)

No use in trying to find friends, cuz in the end nobody sticks around in line 24 conceptually means that she feels it’s meaningless to look for a friend because in the end of the day, she will be alone by herself.

- It’s when you shoved yourself into a crowded place (line 25)

Shoved : Push something or somebody forcefully in a rough way (Hornby , p. 1420)

Crowded : Having a lot of people in particular place (Hornby , p. 365)

Place : Particular position or area (Hornby , p. 1153)



The conceptual meaning of line 25 is at some point the singer has to force herself into place full of people.

- That you turned around and found yourself in love in outer space (line 26)

Turned around : To change position to look other way. (Hornby , p. 1664)

Love : feel fond of somebody or something (Hornby , p. 916)

Outer space : on the outside of the earth or space (Hornby , p. 1078)

The conceptual meaning in this line is when the singer was looking back at something and then found herself in love to the outer space.

- Cue the reckless nights, no strings, Laughing at our own dreams (line 27-28)

Cue : At exactly the moment you expect or that is appropriate (Hornby , p. 369)

Reckless : showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of your actions (Hornby , p. 1270)

Strings : special condition or restriction (Hornby , p. 1533)

Dreams : a series of image, events, and feeling that happen when sleep or a wish to have or be something that usually seems to difficult to achieve.  
(Hornby , p. 462)

This sentence means that at a certain night the singer and her friends are laughing about their dreams without any restriction or weights.

- Just what the hell was so funny

Hell : a swear word that some people use when they are annoyed or surprised or to to emphasize something. Its use is offensive to some people.  
(Hornby , p. 725 )

Funny : things that makes you laugh (Hornby, 2015, p. 633 )

‘What the hell was so funny’ this line conceptually means that the singer are wondering is there something to laugh about with the situation she facing.

- Bark up the wrong tree, stumble, used to falling great heights

Bark : The short loud sound made by dogs and some other animal  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 108 )

Wrong : not right about something/somebody. (Hornby, 2015, p. 1786)

Tree : a tall plant that can live a long time.  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 1651)

Stumble : an act of falling or almost falling, especially because the person hit their foot against something. (Hornby, 2015, p. 1539 )

This Line conceptually means that the singer was having a wrong idea about something, and almost fail or falling because of it but she already get used to it.

- Amidst a concrete jungle, singing cuz it felt right

Amidst : In the middle of something or during something (Hornby, 2015, p. 46 )

Concrete : building material that are made by cement, little rock, and sands. (Hornby, 2015, p. 311 )

Jungle : an area of tropical forest (Hornby, 2015, p. 841 )

Right : true or correct

The conceptual meaning of this line is the singer felt that it's okay to sing in the place that full of building that made of concrete which is a city.

- We mixed the ennui and troubles rhyming our discontent

Mix : combine things (Hornby, 2015, p. 983 )

Ennui : feelings of being bored and not satisfied because nothing interesting is happening (Hornby, 2015, p. 505 )

Trouble : difficult situation (Hornby, 2015, p. 1656 )

Ryhming : make use of words into a poem or song that have the same sound

( Hornby, 2015, p. 1314 )

Discontent : a feeling for being unhappy (Hornby, 2015, p. 431 )

Conceptual meaning of this line is the singer was making rhymes about her feeling of boredom and difficult situation to show how much she was feeling unhappy.

- And though it's history, I can't forget the time that we spent

Though : despite the fact that.. (conjunction) (Hornby, 2015, p. 1611 )

History : events that already happened in the past (Hornby, 2015, p. 737 )

Forget : to be unable to remember events or informations that happened.( Hornby, 2015, p. 611 )

Spent : things or event that had been used (Hornby, 2015, p. 1484 )

The conceptual meaning of this line 'And though it's history, I can't forget the time that we spent' is, the singer can't forget the memories of the time she spent with her friends even it's already happened in the past.

- Convinced that this could mean another end, Exists between real and pretend

Convinced: having a strong belief or opinion; certain.( Hornby, 2015, p. 333 )

Mean: to represent or signify something (Hornby, 2015, p. 952 )

Another: one more; different from the one that are already mentioned or implied (Hornby, 2015, p. 53 )

Exists: to be real; to be present in a particular place or situation. (Hornby, 2015, p. 531 )

Between: in or into the space that separates two places, people, or objects. (Hornby, 2015, p. 131 )

Real: actually existing or happening (Hornby, 2015, p. 1263 )

Pretend: to behave in particular way as if something is true even if it's not (Hornby, 2015, p. 1200 )

This line conceptual meaning is, the singer has a belief or certainty that something could have a different outcome, without being pretend or forcing things to be real.

- A twisted alter-fiction where I missed my chance, did not ascend and Disappearing into the mist of “never happened” Is the me that I can never befriend.

(line 36-38)

Twisted : turned around on itself so that the original shape is lost or changed (Hornby, 2015, p. 1668)

Alter : to make something or somebody different

Fiction : Type of literature that describes imaginary person or events (Hornby, 2015, p. 568)

Ascend : to rise; to move upward (Hornby, 2015, p. 73)

Disappearing : the action of becoming invisible or no longer visible (Hornby, 2015, p. 429)

Mist : a mass of small drops of water in the air that are close together above the ground

Happened : took place; occurred. (Hornby, 2015, p. 981)

Befriend : to become a friend

A twisted alter-fiction where I missed my chance, did not ascend and disappearing into the mist of “never happened” Is the me that I can never befriend – in line 36-37 conceptually means that the singer saw the other version of her future in her mind when she losses her chance of doing something so she didn’t achieve it and regret it, she believed that those version of her is something she will never befriend with.

- I let it go... (Line 39)

Let : to allow (Hornby, 2015, p. 883)

Go : to move, to leave from somewhere or something

I let it go in this line conceptually means the singer letting go of something or her feeling.

- Fade in, fade out, This crazy dream, Without a direction, floating aimlessly (line 40-42)

Fade in: to become clearer or louder (Hornby, 2015, p. 546)

Fade out : to become less clear or quieter (Hornby, 2015, p. 546)

Crazy : not sensible (Hornby, 2015, p. 356)

Direction : General location of someone or a purpose/ an aim

Floating : to move slowly in the water or in the air (Hornby, 2015, p. 592)

Aimlessly : having no aim or direction (Hornby, 2015, p. 32)

The conceptual meaning from line 40-42 is the singer having a nonsensical dreams of her keep coming slowly and then disappear without any meaning.

- There's nothing left back there for me (line 43)

Nothing : No single thing (Hornby, 2015, p. 1041)

Left : (Past participle of leave) to remain (Hornby, 2015, p. 872)

Line 43 conceptually means, that the singer has left something behind, like a place or a situation, and now they feel like there's nothing important or worthwhile for her if she were to go back to it.

- Breathe in, but it won't stop the rain from pouring

Breathe : to take air into lungs through nose or mouth (Hornby, 2015, p. 179)

Stop : to no longer move (Hornby, 2015, p. 1523)

Rain : water that falls from the sky (Hornby, 2015, p. 1252)

pouring : when rain falling heavily (Hornby, 2015, p. 1186)

‘Breathe in, but it won’t stop the rain from pouring’ on line 44 means even though you can take a breath, it won’t stop the rain from falling.

- But was there ever a soul inside? (line 54)

Soul : spiritual part of a person (Hornby, 2015, p. 1473)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, the singer is asking whether there was ever a true essence or genuine identity within her or her story.

- Chasing fireflies, Between the soaring high-rises (line 55-56)

Chasing : to run after something or somebody (Hornby, 2015, p. 244)

fireflies : an insect that its tail shining in the dark (Hornby, 2015, p. 578)

Soaring : to raise quickly into the air (Hornby, 2015, p. 1463)

High-rises : a building that is very tall and has a lot of floors

So that, ‘’ conceptually means, There’s a time when the singer running after fireflies while surrounded by tall buildings in the middle of a big city.

- Left a trail behind defined it “wasted time of our lives” (line 57-58)



Trail : a track, sign, or smell that is left behind and could be followed  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 1643)

Behind : at the back of something or someone (Hornby, 2015, p. 124)

Defined : to describe or show accurately (Hornby, 2015, p. 398)

Wasted : unsuccessful because it doesn't produce a result you wanted  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 1737)

Time : what is measured by seconds, minute, hours, days, months, or  
even years (Hornby, 2015, p. 1621)

The conceptual meaning of these line is, it is suggests the singer has left  
a visible mark or evidence that is interpreted as time that was not worth well  
spent or deemed as unproductive or meaningless in their lives.

- Silent singer, overworked and underpaid (line 59)

Silent : not speaking (Hornby, 2015, p. 1431)

Singer : a person who sing (Hornby, 2015, p. 1435)

Overworked : made to work to hard or too much (Hornby, 2015, p.  
1088)

Underpaid : not aid enough for work you do (Hornby, 2015, p. 1680)

'Silent singer, overworked and underpaid' the conceptual meaning of  
this line is, the singer used to be a silent singer, and work too hard without  
getting paid properly.

- Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you're laid (Hornby, 2015, p. line 60)

Office : a set of room or building where people works (Hornby, 2015, p. 1055)

Off : away from work of duty (Hornby, 2015, p. 1054)

Laid : to put something down, especially on the floor (Hornby, 2015, p. 861)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, the singer often think that the office she once worked for is a coffin, and when it's day off is where she getting a rest.

- Yet a thought persists, an optimist who ought to be afraid (line 61)

Yet : used in negative sentences and questions to talk about something that has not happened but that you expect to happen (Hornby, 2015, p. 1791)

Thought : something that you think off (Hornby, 2015, p. 1611)

Persist : to continue to exist (Hornby, 2015, p. 1130)

Optimist : a person who always expect a good thing will happen (Hornby, 2015, p. 1070)

Ought : used to say what you expect or would like to happen (Hornby, 2015, p. 1077)

Afraid : feeling fear or frightened of the thought you being suffer or hurt by someone or something (Hornby, 2015, p. 26)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, the singer has a thought about being optimist and will be success but in this situation she should be afraid of being unsuccess but she's not.

- Saw the “nothing wrong” in writing songs behind the lonely shade (line 62)

Lonely : unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to (Hornby, 2015, p. 908)

Shade : an area that is dark and cool under or behind something (Hornby, 2015, p. 1402)

This line conceptually means that the singer finding no problem in writing songs while feeling lonely.

- Is the world a sadder place without the words that you conveyed? (line 63)

Sadder : unhappy or showing unhappiness

Conveyed : to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to somebody

The conceptual meaning of line 63 is the singer is wondering whether the world would be less happy if it didn't have the words of her friend or certain someone shared.

- When the ladder fell and shattered every bar that we had played (line 64)

Ladder : an equipment for climbing up and down (Hornby, 2015, p. 861)

Shattered : break into small pieces (

Bar : one of the short sections of equal length that a piece of music is divided into, and the notes that are in it (Hornby, 2015, p. 106)

The conceptual meaning of line 64 is, when the ladder fell and then shattering every bar of music that she and her friends made.

- Does it matter in the end the sound diminished and decayed (line 65)

Matter : to be important or have an important effect on something (Hornby, 2015, p. 949)

Sound : things you can hear (Hornby, 2015, p. 1473)

Diminished : to make something become smaller, weaker, etc (Hornby, 2015, p. 423)

Decayed : destroyed gradually by nature (Hornby, 2015, p. 391)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, whether it's important for the singer if in the end the sound eventually will fades away and disappears.

- And your friends grew tired of fantasy? You're wishing they had stayed? (line 66)

Grew : past tense of 'grow', increase in number, length, size, or quality  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 687)

Tired : feeling that you had enough of something or someone (Hornby,  
2015, p. 1625)

Fantasy : a pleasant situation that you imagined but unlikely to happen  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 553)

Wishing : to want something to happen (Hornby, 2015, p. 1769)

Stay : to continue to be in a particular state, situation, or location  
(Hornby, 2015, p. 1512)

This line (66) has a conceptual meaning which suggests that the singer's friends have lost interest in fantasy, and she wishes that they could still enjoy it together.

- You don't get to say "I miss you" (line 67)

Miss : to feel sad because you can no longer see somebody.

The conceptual meaning of this line is, the singer didn't have the time to say that she's missing someone.

- You watched your heroes fade, Into the rear view-mirror of the villain you portrayed (line 68-69)

Watch : to look at somebody or something for a time (Hornby, 2015, p. 1738)

Heroes : a person who is admired by many people for doing something brave or good (Hornby, 2015, p. 728)

Fade : to disappear gradually (Hornby, 2015, p. 546)

Rear-View Mirror : a mirror in a car or other vehicle that allows the driver to see the traffic behind (Hornby, 2015, p. 1266)

Villain : the main bad character in the story (Hornby, 2015, p. 1718)

Hornby, 2015, p.

The conceptual meaning of line 68-69 is, that you've seen your admired role models lose their values, and began to see them as a villain you once imagined.

- Stop the pity party, listen, you don't get to be dismayed

Pity : used to show that you disappointed to something (Hornby, 2015, p. 1152)

Party : a social occasion, often in a person's home, at which people eat, drink, talk, dance and enjoy themselves (Hornby, 2015, p. 1108)

Dismayed : a sad feeling after receiving an unpleasant result

This line has the following conceptual meaning, the singer said to her self that she have to quit the useless party and don't have to get sad of the things that happened.

- You don't get to be emotional, feel blessed you got it made

Emotional : causing people to feel strong emotion (Hornby, 2015, p. 497)

Blessed : enjoyable in a way giving you feel of peace (Hornby, 2015, p. 148)

Made : to have everything that you want (Hornby, 2015, p. 925)

The conceptual meaning in this line is, the singer is saying to her self to be not getting too emotional and should feel thankful that she has achieve something.

- These the best of years of life because you chose to make a trade

Best : most excellent type of quality (Hornby, 2015, p. 130)

Years : a period of 12 months (Hornby, 2015, p. 1790)

Chose : to decide which thing or person you want out of the ones that are available (Hornby, 2015, p. 256)

Trade : an activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods or services between people or countries (Hornby, 2015, p. 1641)

This line means that the singer considers these years the best of her life because she willingly traded something.

- Recollect the days you hoped and you prayed for this, What is there to miss? (line 73-74)

Recollect : to remember something, especially by making an effort to remember it (Hornby, 2015, p. 1268)

Hoped : want thing to happen and think it's possible (Hornby, 2015, p. 750)

Pray : to hope very much that something will happen (Hornby, 2015, p. 1189)

The conceptual meaning of these line is, The singer asking is there anything to regret when she remembering that she was hoping for things to happen like the situation she's facing now.

- Pretend it's the end of a made up story (Hornby, 2015, p. line 79)

Made up : not true or real ; invented (Hornby, 2015, p. 925)

Story : a description of events and people that the writer or speaker has invented in order to entertain people (Hornby, 2015, p. 1525)

- And yet somehow, There was romance, In our self-hate (line 93-95)



Somehow : in a way that is not known or certain (Hornby, 2015, p. 1470)

Romance : love or the feeling of being in love; a story about a love affair (Hornby, 2015, p. 1330)

Self : use to refer someone (Hornby, 2015, p. 1386)

Hate : to dislike something very much (Hornby, 2015, p. 712)

‘And yet somehow, There was romance, In our self-hate’ on line 93-95 means that the singer ironically found a romantic aspect in an act of hating her own self.

- “We’ve got no chance” In this light maze

Chance : a possibility of something happening (Hornby, 2015, p. 239)

Maze : a system of paths separated by walls or hedges of building (Hornby, 2015, p.951)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, "We've got no chance," the singer muttered, feeling defeated before even attempting the challenge in the with a maze like place that are full of lights.

- But let’s hold hands, Through the night haze (line 95-96)

Hold : To put your hand on the part of the body (Hornby, 2015, p.740)

Hand : part of the body including arm, fingers, and thumb (Hornby, 2015, p.700)

Haze : air containing something that makes it hard to see.  
(Hornby, 2015, p.714)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, The singer are asking someone to keep holding hands while going through a misty nights together.

- We'll run so fast , 'Til the school chime, 'Til the train runs (line 97-99)

Fast : able to move quickly (Hornby, 2015, p.556)

School : a place where children educate (Hornby, 2015, p.1366)

Chime : a ringing sound especially one that made of bell (Hornby, 2015, p.253)

Train : railway engine that pulling number of coaches (Hornby, 2015, p.1640)

The conceptual meaning of this line is, The singer with a company are running so fast until the bell of the school rings, and until the train started to running.

- We know it's time, We're the sane ones (line 100-101)

Sane : having normal healthy mind coaches (Hornby, 2015, p.1355)

This line conceptually means that the singer know that it is time to do something, and stating that they are the one who is still in the right state of mind.

- Waking up now, To the real life, Lemme daydream , 'Til the next night (line 102-105)

Wake : to stop sleeping (Hornby, 2015, p.1729)

daydream : pleasant thought that makes you forget about the present (Hornby, 2015, p.386)

Conceptually these lines means, the singer is waking up from the dream to the real life events but she want to keep daydreaming until tomorrow night.

- I'll keep waiting, I'll keep waiting for you (line 107)

This line conceptually means that the singer is waiting someone to comeback to where she is at right now.

- Drowning so long

Drown : to make something very wet (Hornby, 2015, p.468)

This line conceptually means, the singer are drowning on something for a long time.

- I got older, Now the crowd's gone, Is it over?

Older : having live longer than the other (Hornby, 2015, p.1058)

Crowd : large number of people gather together (Hornby, 2015, p.365)

Over : ended (Hornby, 2015, p.1083)

This line conceptually mean that the singer is getting older as time goes by, and then she felt that the crowd of people has gone somewhere and wondering is all the things has over?

## 1.2 CONNOTATIVE MEANING

- We'd run, Right through, Those Nights (line 1-3)

The use of "we'd" implies a collective experience shared by the singer and others which probably is her friends, The phrase "**run right through those nights**" evokes a sense of freedom and adventure. It suggests a carefree and spontaneous attitude towards nighttime activities, where the speaker and others are not hindered by any limitations or constraints. "**Those nights**" carries symbolic connotations associated with nighttime. Nighttime often represents mystery, introspection, and transformation. The phrase may connote a deeper exploration of one's inner thoughts and desires, or it could symbolize a period of transition or change.

- I'll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights (line 4)

The underlined word "**Labyrinth**" typically connotes complexity, confusion, and a sense of being lost, especially when combined with the imagery of lights. It suggests a maze-like structure where finding one's way is challenging. The connotation of a labyrinth includes feelings of being trapped, disoriented, and uncertain. It suggests a journey fraught with

challenges and obstacles, where finding one's way requires perseverance and clarity.

"Lights" might connote illumination, guidance, or even allure, depending on the context. In this line, the lights mean a lamp, neon signs, streetlights, and illuminated buildings.

The connotation of lights includes both positive and negative associations. While lights can signify clarity, guidance, and beauty, they can also evoke feelings of confusion, allure, and distraction. In this lyric, the lights represent the dazzling but disorienting aspects of the cityscape, which further complicates the speaker's search for emotional connection.

"Labyrinth of lights" in the lyric emphasizes the singer's struggle to go through a complex and bewildering environment while attempting to find their way back to someone they've lost. It underscores the challenges of emotional disorientation and distraction in the face of external stimuli, highlighting the difficulty of reconnecting with a loved one amidst the chaos of urban life.

• **What was the root of it all? (line 19)**

The use of the word "root" carries metaphorical connotations, evoking imagery of plants or trees. The "root" represents the hidden foundation or source of growth. When the singer said "the root of it all" it implies a willingness to engage in introspection and self-examination or reflection and look for the source of the troubles.

• **Bark up the wrong tree, stumble, used to falling great heights  
(line 30)**

"stumble" describes a physical action characterized by a temporary loss of coordination or balance, often resulting in a brief and involuntary disruption in movement. But 'stumble' connotatively Stumbling represents an error or misstep. In a sense, it emphasizes the experience of encountering obstacles or setbacks along the path of the singer.

• **chasing fireflies between the soaring high-rises (line 55-56)**

The connotation of fireflies encompasses themes of magic, wonder, Hope and Ambition, beauty, and fleetingness. Fireflies are often associated with warm summer nights, sparking feelings of nostalgia and innocence. Their luminous glow evokes a sense of enchantment and fascination, symbolizing the beauty found in nature's simplicity. Additionally, the brief lifespan of a firefly's light serves as a poignant reminder of the transient nature of life and the importance of cherishing moments of brightness amidst the darkness.

• **Left a trail behind (line 57)**

The word " trail" implies leaving a trace or mark behind, suggesting that the singer has made an impact or left an impression on their surroundings. When we look at the context within the lyrics this could mean a song or rhyme that the singer has made with her friend in the past. This connotes a sense of

presence and influence, indicating that the subject's actions or existence have significance and are not easily forgotten.

- **Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you're laid (line 60)**

The comparison between an office and a coffin suggests a metaphorical association between work and death. The connotation of a coffin implies confinement, suffocation, and finality, contrasting sharply with the notion of productivity and livelihood associated with an office. This metaphor hints at the idea that the daily grind of work can feel like a form of imprisonment or entrapment, draining one's vitality and sense of purpose.

- **When the ladder fell and shattered every bar that we had played (line 64)**

Ladders connote with opportunities or access to higher levels of achievement or success. The falling and shattering of the ladder could imply the loss of access to opportunities or the closing of doors that were previously open to the speaker. This connotation may evoke feelings of disappointment, frustration, or missed potential. Ladders are often associated with upward movement or progress, as they are used for climbing to higher levels. In this context, the falling of the ladder could symbolize a setback or regression in the speaker's journey. The shattering of the ladder may represent the collapse of their aspirations or goals, suggesting a loss of upward mobility or advancement.

### 1.3 REFLECTIVE MEANING

- I'll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights (line 4)

The phrase "find my way back to you" reflects a sense of longing, perhaps indicating a desire to reconnect with someone emotionally or physically.

The overall tone of the line, including the imagery of being lost in a labyrinth of lights, might reflect feelings of confusion, uncertainty, or the difficulty of navigating through a complex situation or relationship.

The term "labyrinth of lights" evokes imagery of a cityscape filled with neon signs, streetlights, and illuminated buildings. This reflects the common experience of dealing through bustling urban environments, where the abundance of artificial light can create a mesmerizing but potentially overwhelming atmosphere. The lyric reflects a sense of social disconnection or alienation. Despite being surrounded by lights and activity, the singer feels unable to reconnect with someone they've lost. This sentiment resonates with the modern phenomenon of social isolation, where individuals may struggle to form and maintain authentic relationships in a fast-paced, digitally-driven world. The imagery of the "labyrinth" can also evoke existential themes of uncertainty and confusion.

- **Bark up the wrong tree, stumble, used to falling great heights (line 30)**

'Bark up the wrong tree' this phrase reflects the experience of pursuing a mistaken or misguided course of action. It suggests a realization of error or



misunderstanding, often after investing time and effort into a fruitless effort. The reflection here is on the common human experience of making mistakes and the recognition that one's efforts have been misdirected. Then 'stumble' Stumbling represents a physical manifestation of error or misstep. In a metaphorical sense, it reflects the experience of encountering obstacles or setbacks along the path of the singer. Falling great heights 'This phrase suggests a familiarity or comfort with experiencing significant setbacks or failures. The reflection here is on the resilience and adaptability developed through repeated exposure to adversity. It implies a recognition of the cyclical nature of success and failure'. "Bark up the wrong tree, stumble, used to falling great heights" highlights the themes of error, setback, and determination. It reflects the acknowledgment of mistakes, the experience of facing obstacles, and the capacity to overcome adversity with perseverance and resilience.

- **"Used to jump and then fall" (line 21)**

This line was mentioned in conceptual meaning, it suggests a pattern or sequence of actions where the singer used to engage in jumping but eventually ended up falling. Reflectively, this could signify a metaphorical journey of taking risks or pursuing dreams with enthusiasm (jumping) but ultimately experiencing setbacks or failures (falling).

- **"Rugged and cliched" (line 22)**

The adjectives "rugged" and "cliched" provide additional context. "Rugged" typically conveys roughness, toughness, or resilience, while "cliched" implies being overused or lacking originality. Reflectively, this combination of descriptors might suggest a portrayal of experiences or narratives that have been tough or challenging (rugged) but have become commonplace or predictable (cliched) over time.

- **You watched your heroes fade Into the rear view-mirror of the villain you portrayed** (line 68-69)

**"Watched your heroes fade"** reflects a sense of witnessing a transformation, it suggests that the subject (singer) is observing their ideals or role models (or even her own ideal) lose their significance or moral standing over time. This could imply a realization that the people or beliefs once admired are no longer worthy of admiration, perhaps due to their flaws or shortcomings becoming apparent. The use of the rear-view mirror symbolizes hindsight or retrospection, indicating a contemplation of one's past behaviors or decisions. The metaphorical imagery of the "rear view-mirror of the villain you portrayed" suggests introspection or self-reflection. It implies that the singer is looking back at her past actions or choices, particularly those that align with the characteristics of a villain that she had in her mind.

- **A twisted alter-fiction where I missed my chance, did not ascend (line 36)**

The reflected meaning of the line "A twisted alter-fiction where I missed my chance, did not ascend" suggests a narrative of personal regret, missed opportunities, and a sense of stagnation or failure to progress. The phrase "twisted alter-fiction" implies an alternate reality or narrative that diverges from the expected or desired outcome. This reflects a sense of regret or dissatisfaction with the way events unfolded, suggesting that the speaker wishes things had turned out differently. By stating "I missed my chance," the line conveys a sense of regret over a specific opportunity that was not seized or capitalized upon. This reflects a feeling of disappointment or frustration with oneself for not taking advantage of a potentially significant moment or opportunity.

The phrase "did not ascend" based on connotative meaning, suggests a lack of progress or advancement. It implies that the speaker feels stuck or stagnant, unable to move forward or upward in their personal or professional journey. This reflects a sense of disappointment or dissatisfaction with one's current situation or trajectory.

- Chasing fireflies Between the soaring high-rises

Just as stated in the connotative meaning Fireflies, with their elusive nature and ethereal glow, are often used metaphorically to represent dreams, goals, or desires that may seem out of reach or fleeting. By "chasing" them, one is metaphorically pursuing those dreams or aspirations, striving to grasp or achieve them despite the challenges or obstacles encountered along the

way. In the context of "chasing fireflies between the soaring high-rises," it could suggest the pursuit of dreams or aspirations of the singer within the urban landscape, amidst the towering buildings and bustling city life. This interpretation aligns with the idea of seeking out and reaching for one's dreams, even in the midst of a busy and sometimes daunting environment.

- **Recollect the days you hoped and you prayed for this (line 73)**

The word "This" has a connection with the preceding phrases "the best of years of life" and "chose to make a trade." Together, these elements convey the idea that the current state of affairs represents the fulfillment of past hopes and aspirations.

- **But let's hold hands through the night haze (line 95-96)**

The line "But let's hold hands through the night haze" means sticking together and supporting each other during hard times, just like holding hands helps people feel stronger and less afraid in the dark. "through the night haze" symbolizes navigating through challenging or unclear circumstances. So, the line encapsulates the idea of facing adversity together, finding strength in each other's presence, and enduring misfortune together.

#### **1.4 AFFECTIVE MEANING**

- **I'll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights (line 4)**

The phrase "I'll never find my way back to you" suggests a profound sense of loss or separation from someone significant. It conveys the emotional pain and longing of the singer associated with being unable to reconnect with her loved one in 'labyrinth of lights' which means the cityscape filled with neon signs, streetlights, and illuminated buildings based on its reflective meaning.

- **"I was hopeless, it was stinging," (line 14-15)**

The affective meaning of these line is expressing a deep emotional state influenced by sadness and despair. If the speaker feels completely pessimistic, the use of the phrase "hopeless" conveys an overwhelming sense of despair and helplessness. The speaker seems emotionally burdened and trapped in an unbearable circumstance, as if they are weighed down by something. Using the word "stinging" to describe the sensation also suggests bodily and mental distress, drawing up images of a sudden, severe pain that is commonly linked to trauma or despair. Because of this, this pain is felt deeply and cannot be ignored, leading to a physically painful experience. When put together, "hopeless" and "stinging" convey a powerful and overpowering sense of loss that swallows the speaker and their worldview.

- **No use in trying to find friends, cuz in the end nobody sticks around (line 24)**

This line conveys a feeling of hopelessness and defeat regarding the idea of forming lasting friendships. The word "No use" implies a sense of futility or uselessness in attempting to find companionship. The phrase "cuz

in the end nobody sticks around" suggests a lack of permanence or reliability in relationships, leading to feelings of disappointment or betrayal. Overall, the affective meaning of this line evokes emotions of disillusionment and perhaps a sense of isolation or abandonment. It reflects a pessimistic outlook on the possibility of finding genuine connections with others, contributing to a mood of hopelessness or skepticism.

- **Defined it “wasted time of our lives” (line 58)**

The use of the word "wasted" implies a sense of disappointment or dissatisfaction with the time that has passed. It suggests that the speaker feels that the time spent was not fulfilling or productive. The phrase "wasted time of our lives" conveys a feeling of regret for having spent the time in a less than ideal manner. There's a sense of wishing that the time could have been used more effectively or meaningfully.

- **Laughing at our own dreams (line 28)**

The act of laughing indicates a sense of amusement or humor. In this context, it implies that the speaker finds something amusing or ironic about their own dreams or aspirations. Depending on the context, the laughter could also imply a sense of resignation or acceptance. It might suggest that the singer recognizes the impracticality or unlikelihood of achieving their dreams and is laughing at themselves for harboring such aspirations or dreams.

- **“Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you’re laid” (line 60)**

The comparison between an office and a coffin is inherently ironic. An office, typically associated with work and productivity, is just so different with a coffin, symbolizing death and finality. This irony suggests a cynical perspective on the nature of work and life. The line tells on the balance between work and life, suggesting that for some individuals, work can feel suffocating or constraining ("a coffin"), but even time away from work ("off") ultimately leads to the same end. But in another meaning, "where you laid" can be interpreted as taking a rest, so basically the singer could be work so hard and when she's on "off" is the only time she has to sleep and having a leisure time.

- **Convinced that this could mean another end (line 34)**

The word "convinced" implies a strong belief or certainty in the speaker's mind. This suggests a sense of anticipation or expectation regarding a potential outcome or event. Despite the conviction expressed by the speaker, the use of the word "could" introduce an element of uncertainty. This suggests that the outcome or "end" being contemplated is might be happened, but it is not. This line leaving a room for ambiguity or speculation.

- **Yet a thought persists, an optimist who ought to be afraid (line 61)**

The affective meaning of the line "Yet a thought persists, an optimist who ought to be afraid" suggests a mix of conflicting emotions of the singer. It's like saying someone feels both hopeful and yet have to scared at the same time. The word "ought" implies a sense of obligation or expectation. It

suggests that according to conventional wisdom or common expectations, the optimist should feel afraid given the circumstances.

- **Saw the “nothing wrong” in writing songs behind the lonely shade (line 62)**

The statement "saw nothing wrong" gives the impression that the singer is dismissing or defying any potential critiques or judgments that others may have regarding the activity that they have decided to engage in which is writing a song. In addition, it may also mean a resigned acceptance of the conditions, recognizing that despite the loneliness, there is no inherent damage in pursuing creative undertakings.

- **Amidst a concrete jungle, singing cuz it felt right (line 31)**

The phrase "cuz it felt right" suggests that singing brings a sense of joy or fulfillment to the singer. It implies a deep connection to the act of singing and the inherent pleasure derived from it, regardless of the surrounding environment which is amidst of a concrete jungle that means an urban environment.

- **And though it's history, I can't forget the time that we spent (line 33)**

The phrase "I can't forget" hints at a desire to hold onto the memories or to recapture the feelings associated with them. "I can't forget the time that we spent" implies a longing or fondness for past experiences. It suggests that the singer looks back on the time spent with a sense of nostalgia, reminiscing about moments shared with someone or something.



- **Is the me that I can never befriend. (line 38)**

The use of "Is the me" implies introspection or self-awareness. It suggests that the singer is reflecting on aspects of themselves, specifically a version of herself that they find difficult to connect with or accept. The phrase "that I can never befriend" suggests a sense of discord or tension within the singer's self-concept. It implies that there are aspects of herself that they struggle to accept or embrace, leading to feelings of self-criticism or self-doubt. The affective meaning of the line "Is the me that I can never befriend" suggests a tone of introspection and self-criticism. The phrase implies the singer's struggle to accept certain aspects of herself, leading to feelings of frustration or discontent. This line reflects a deeper exploration of identity and self-perception, highlighting the speaker's internal conflict and desire for self-understanding.

- **It's when you shoved yourself into a crowded place (line 25)**

The use of "shoved" implies a forceful or aggressive action, suggesting that the singer is entering the crowded place with determination or urgency. This connotes a sense of assertiveness or insistence in blending into social situations. The use of "shoved" also carries connotations of discomfort or reluctance. It means that the singer may not be entering the crowded place willingly or comfortably. This could imply a sense of obligation or necessity rather than genuine desire, indicating that the singer may feel out of their element or uneasy in social situations.

- **Is the world a sadder place without the words that you conveyed? (line 63)**

The phrase “sadder place without the words that you conveyed” may carry a sense of regret or longing, as the singer ponders the potential loss or absence of the feeling from the subject's (might be her friends) words. It implies a recognition of the value of the singer's communication with her friend and a desire for their continued presence or influence from them.

- **Does it matter in the end the sound diminished and decayed**

The phrase "the sound diminished and decayed" implies that the negative remarks lose their power or impact over time, as they fade away or become less relevant. The speaker appears to question whether these criticisms hold any importance or lasting effect in the grand scheme of things, particularly when considering the eventual fading away or decline of their influence.

- **And your fiends grew tired of fantasy? You're wishing they had stayed? (line 66)**

"And your friends grew tired of fantasy?" suggests a feeling of disappointment or dissatisfaction. It implies that the singer's friends have lost interest in or moved away from the imaginative or fantastical elements that once connected them. The statement "You're wishing they had stayed?" reveals a sense of longing or desire for things to remain as they were for the singer.

- **You don't get to be emotional, feel blessed you got it made (line 71)**

The statement "You don't get to be emotional" implies a denial or suppression of emotions. It suggests that the singer or someone being addressed is expected to suppress their emotions, possibly due to societal expectations or personal circumstances. The phrase "feel blessed you got it made" singer said was to encourage the individual (especially herself) to acknowledge and appreciate their accomplishments. It suggests a reminder to recognize the hard work and effort that led to their/her success and to feel grateful for the opportunities they've been able to seize.

- **These the best of years of life because you chose to make a trade (line 72)**

The phrase "These the best of years of life" prompts reflection on the current period of life. It suggests that the speaker is contemplating the present moment and evaluating its significance in the larger context of their/her life journey. The statement "because you chose to make a trade" implies an acceptance of the choices or decisions made in the past. It suggests that the singer has willingly exchanged or sacrificed something in order to experience the current phase of life. Overall, the line conveys a sense of recognition of the value inherent in the choices made and the experiences gained. It suggests that despite any trade-offs or sacrifices, the current phase of life is considered meaningful and fulfilling.

- **There was romance, In our self-hate (line 91-92)**

The mention of self-hate implies a sense of despair or disillusionment with oneself. It suggests that the speaker may harbour deep-seated feelings of inadequacy or self-loathing, which can be emotionally distressing. The affective meaning of the line "There was romance, In our self-hate" conveys a sense of irony, contradiction, and emotional complexity. It reflects on the intertwined nature of love and self-perception, highlighting the emotional turmoil and contradictions that can arise within oneself and in relationships.

- **We're the sane ones (101)**

By claiming the title of "the sane ones," the singer may be attempting to counter potential preconceptions, prejudices, or judgments directed at them. It implies a sense of defiance or resistance to external judgments or expectations, while asserting one's own sense of identity and self-worth.

## 1.5 COLLOCATIVE MEANING

- **"Run right through"**

This collocation of this line is, Run were suggests a sense of moving forward and through was a determination or urgency, perhaps through obstacles or challenges. It implies that the singer are determined to overcome whatever stands in their way.

- **"Screaming at the top of our lungs" (line 8)**

"Screaming" This is a verb form, indicating a loud, high-pitched vocalization expressing intense emotion, such as fear, anger, or excitement.

"At" This is a preposition, indicating the direction or target of the action. In this context, it suggests that the screaming is directed toward something or someone.

Together, "Screaming at" implies that someone is loudly vocalizing their emotions toward a specific target or direction. The exact meaning would depend on the context in which it is used, So screaming and at is collocate.

This collocation conveys intense emotional expression or communication. It suggests that the individuals involved are shouting loudly, perhaps out of excitement, frustration, or a need to be heard. The phrase "at the top of our lungs" emphasizes the intensity and volume of the screaming, suggesting a release of pent-up emotions or a desire to express oneself passionately.

- **This City never died (line 9)**

"City": Refers to an urban area, typically characterized by a large population, infrastructure, and various institutions. "Died": Past tense of the verb "to die," typically used to indicate the end of life or the absence of existence.

"City never died" could imply resilience or longevity of a city, suggesting that despite challenges, changes, or crises, the city continues to thrive or survive. It might also evoke a sense of continuity or enduring spirit.

- **I was hopeless , It was stinging (line 14-15)**

These lines are collocate each other, In "I was hopeless," the adjective "hopeless" describes the emotional state of the subject. It conveys a sense of despair, lack of optimism, or feeling of defeat.

In "It was stinging," the verb "stinging" describes a sensation or feeling experienced by the subject. It implies sharp, intense discomfort or pain, whether physical or emotional.

Together, these collocations create a vivid depiction of the emotional and physical state of the subject, suggesting a profound sense of despair and acute pain or discomfort.

- **Chasing Fireflies**

The words "chasing" and "fireflies" is collocate, meaning they commonly appear together in phrases or sentences. In the context of describing a scene or activity, such as "chasing fireflies," the two words complement each other effectively. "Chasing" implies the action of pursuing or trying to catch something, while "fireflies" refers to the luminescent insects often seen floating in the air during the evening. Together, "chasing fireflies" creates a vivid image of someone actively trying to capture or interact with

these glowing insects, often associated with childhood memories, summer evenings, or moments of whimsy.

- **Between the soaring high-rises (line 56)**

"Soaring" typically describes something that is rising or ascending to great heights, often with a sense of grandeur or magnificence. "High-rises" refers to tall buildings or skyscrapers, typically found in urban environments. When paired together, "soaring high-rises" creates a vivid image of tall buildings reaching high into the sky. This collocation is commonly used to describe modern urban landscapes characterized by skyscrapers or high-rise buildings, so 'soaring' and 'high-rises' is collocate each other.

## **1.6 SOCIAL MEANING**

- **Just what the hell was so funny? (line 29)**

The pragmatic function of "what the hell" is to express strong emotion or reaction, often in response to an unexpected or perplexing situation. It serves as a marker of emotional intensity, conveying a heightened state of surprise, frustration, or incredulity. The meaning of "what the hell" is influenced by social and cultural norms surrounding language use. While it may be considered informal or even mildly profane in some contexts, its acceptability and appropriateness can vary depending on factors such as audience, setting, and relationship between interlocutors. The use of "what the hell" can have pragmatic implications for interactional dynamics.

Depending on the tone, intonation, and context of its usage, it can signal various communicative intentions, such as seeking clarification, expressing frustration, or simply venting emotions.

- **No use in trying to find friends, cuz in the end nobody sticks around (line 24)**

In the given sentence, "cuz" functions as a colloquial word, serving as a shortened form of "because." Its usage reflects the informality often found in spoken language or casual written communication, such as texting or social media posts. By using "cuz" instead of the full word "because," the speaker adopts a more relaxed and conversational tone, aligning with the informal context of the sentence.

The inclusion of "cuz" in the sentence contributes to its colloquial style and helps convey a sense of familiarity or intimacy between the speaker and the audience. It also adds a rhythm and flow to the sentence, making it sound more natural and conversational. Overall, the use of "cuz" enhances the informal tone of the sentence, reinforcing its message about the difficulty of finding lasting friendships.

- **‘Til the school chime, ‘Til the train runs (line 98-99)**

The choice of words itself reflects everyday language commonly used in casual conversations. "School chime" and "train runs" are straightforward and easily understood terms that evoke common experiences in daily life. They represent familiar concepts that resonate with a wide audience, enhancing the relatability of the lyric. The words choice in the line also serves to evoke vivid



imagery and associations. "School chime" conjures images of school bells ringing to signal the start or end of classes, while "train runs" brings to mind the regular schedules and movements of trains in urban environments. These familiar images help ground the lyric in the everyday experiences of the audience, making it more relatable and impactful.

- **Lemme daydream (line 110)**

"Lemme" is a colloquial contraction of the phrase "let me." It is commonly used in informal speech and writing, particularly in casual conversations or when conveying a relaxed tone. "Lemme" is often employed to express a request, permission, or intention, similar to the phrase "let me." The use of "lemme" reflects a relaxed or laid-back style of communication and may be influenced by factors such as social environment, cultural background, or individual speech habits. It is typically not found in formal writing or situations where a more formal register is required. Instead, it is primarily used in informal spoken communication to convey requests, permissions, or intentions in a casual and familiar manner. In terms of dialect, "lemme" is characteristic of informal spoken English and is often associated with dialects prevalent in urban areas or communities where informal speech patterns are common. It is frequently used in casual conversations, particularly among friends, family members, or peers.

- **Between the soaring high-rises (line 56)**

In this line, the social meaning reflects societal values and norms related to urbanization and city life. It may symbolize the concentration of economic power and influence within urban centres, as well as the social stratification and inequality often associated with urban environments.

### 1.7 THEMATIC MEANING

- **Saw the “nothing wrong” in writing songs behind the lonely shade (line 62)**

The singer could use **"In the lonely shade, saw the 'nothing wrong' in writing songs."** Instead of the original line.

This construction shifts the emphasis slightly by placing the prepositional phrase "in the lonely shade" at the beginning of the sentence. This rearrangement places more focus on the setting in which the speaker made their realization. Additionally, by positioning "saw" immediately after the introductory phrase, it highlights the speaker's perception or realization as the primary action. The rest of the line remains unchanged, maintaining the thematic meaning of the original sentence.

- **Stop the pity party, listen, you don't get to be dismayed (line 70)**

The singer Placing stress and punctuation on the word "listen" highlights its importance within the line. It serves as a command, signaling to the listener that they need to focus their attention on what the singer is about to say.

- **These the best of years of life because you chose to make a trade (line 72)**

"The best years of life are these, because you chose to make a trade."

In this construction, the subject "These" is replaced with "The best years of life," which serves as the subject of the sentence. The verb "are" is inserted to establish the connection between the subject and the complement "these," clarifying that the best years of life refer to the present moment. Additionally, the phrase "because you chose to make a trade" remains unchanged, functioning as a dependent clause that provides context for why the present years are considered the best. This construction maintains the thematic meaning of the original line while presenting it in a slightly different grammatical structure.

## B. DISCUSSION

### 1. THE MEANING AND CONTEXT BENEATH THE SONG

From the findings we can understand that :

#### a. Conceptual meaning

Based on the finding, the conceptual meaning of 'end of a life' song lyrics revolve around the theme of loneliness, self-acceptance, pursuits of dream, works, life and death, and environment of urban area within the dazzling society. by The act of distinguishing a certain meaning (using conceptual meaning) from all other potential meanings inside a language provides us with the precise information that is required. One last objective is to ensure that the intended meaning of a phrase is defined within its specific syntactic and phonological context.

Based on the theoretical review, Conceptual meaning also known logical, cognitive, or denotative meaning, it is important in communication because it provides clarity and precision in conveying information.

From the conceptual meaning we can find that the singer used to do things together with someone else, we can tell from the use word "**we**" to explain that the singer is not alone in the past based on the lyrics of the song, for example it can be seen in lines 1, 8, 17, 32, 64, 100 etc.

The word "you" in lines 4, 25, 26 it is specifically directed for the singer's acquaintance, friend, or lover. Also, from the conceptual meaning we can know that the singer and her friend or her company are used to make a

song together from the line 62 and 64 “**Saw the “nothing wrong” in writing songs behind the lonely shade**” and “**When the ladder fell and shattered every bar that we had played**”. it stated that the they are making or writing song, and the word “bar” makes it clear that they play musics together.

**Summary of conceptual meaning in every line :**

From line 1-9, Denotatively, the lyric describes a period of intense experiences during nights spent in a city. The singer expresses a feeling of being lost and unable to return to a past connection amidst the bustling and confusing environment symbolized by the "labyrinth of lights." Despite the chaotic nature of the city and the experiences within it, there is a sense of significance and intensity, indicated by the "madness in the meaning." The singer emphasizes the loudness of their actions and emotions, suggesting a desperate attempt to feel something amidst the madness of urban life. The assertion that "this city never died" implies a sense of tenacity or endurance despite the passage of time and the changing circumstances.

In summary, the lyric on **line 1-9** conveys a nostalgic reflection on a period of vibrant yet chaotic experiences in a city at night. The singer feels unable to return to a past connection, lost amidst the overwhelming and lively atmosphere represented by the "labyrinth of lights." Despite the confusion and intensity of their experiences, there is a recognition of the significance within the madness. The constant noise and activity of the city contrast with

the emotional numbness felt by the singer, who seeks solace and meaning amidst the chaos.

From **line 10-18**, Denotatively, the lyric expresses a sense of gratitude and regret. The speaker speaks of flying without any tangible evidence or assurance, indicating a leap of faith or risk-taking. She states that she has missed opportunities to express gratitude towards someone for saving their life, suggesting a profound impact or debt owed to this person. The feeling of hopelessness and pain is emphasized, perhaps due to past experiences or missed chances. Despite feeling lost and directionless ("running roadless"), there is a sense of defiance as they sing loudly, seeking to overcome the numbness and despair they feel in the city. The repeated assertion that "this city never died" implies a persistent and enduring quality despite the challenges faced within it.

From **line 19-39**, conceptually the lyric reflects on the root causes of past experiences and relationships. The singer admits uncertainty about the origins of her actions and emotions, expressing a sense of introspection and self-awareness. They recall a pattern of taking risks and facing disappointment, characterized by jumping into situations only to encounter failure, yet persisting without complaint. The singer reflects on the transient nature of friendships and the feeling of being alone amidst a crowded environment. They recount a moment of unexpected love amidst chaos and recklessness, questioning the humor in their own actions and aspirations. Despite past failures and hardships, they find reassurance in singing amidst

the urban landscape, blending their discontent with a sense of purpose. The singer struggles with the blurred lines between reality and imagination, acknowledging missed opportunities and the pain of unfulfilled potential. Ultimately, they let go of the past, accepting the inevitability of change and the person they have become.

In summary, the lyric explores introspective reflections on past experiences and relationships. The singer ponders the reasons behind their actions and emotions, admitting uncertainty about their origins. They recall a history of taking risks and facing disappointment, yet persisting without complaint. Despite feelings of loneliness and failure, there are moments of unexpected love and comfort found in singing amidst chaos. Ultimately, she has come to terms with the past and let go, accepting the changes and growth that have occurred.

In summary, the lyric portrays a mixture of gratitude, regret, and resilience. The singer acknowledges the absence of tangible proof or certainty in their actions, indicating a willingness to take risks despite uncertainty. She's regretting missed opportunities to express gratitude towards someone for a significant act of kindness or support. Despite feelings of hopelessness and pain, they continue to sing loudly, seeking to break through the emotional numbness and despair they experience in the city. Throughout it all, there is a recognition of the city's enduring nature, despite the difficulties encountered within its confines.

From **line 40-44**, The conceptual meaning of the lyric conveys a sense of disorientation and disappointment. "Fade in, fade out" refers to the recurring nature of experiences by suggesting an indefinite or temporal aspect. The singer describes the situation they're in as a "crazy dream" that has no sense of direction and meaning, floating aimlessly in the dark. she conveys a sense of emptiness or unfulfillment, suggesting that their past is no longer significant in any way. They can't shake the overpowering sense of melancholy or despair, even while they try to find comfort or serenity ("breathe in") ("it won't stop the rain from pouring").

In conclusion, the song expresses the singer's sense of disappointment and aimlessness in life. They feel empty and disoriented because they believe their experiences are ephemeral and aimless. They look around for peace, but they can never shake the sense of hopelessness and melancholy that surrounds them.

Lastly from line 55-115, The line "A twisted alter-fiction where I missed my chance, did not ascend and disappearing into the mist of "never happened"" conceptually means the singer saw the other version of her future in her mind when she lost her chance of doing something and regret it, believing that that version will never befriend her.

The text explores the concept of leaving something behind, a feeling, or a person in a situation. It uses various metaphors to illustrate these concepts, such as "I let it go," "Fade in," "Breathe in," "but it won't stop the rain from pouring," "But was there ever a soul inside?", "Chasing fireflies,"



"Left a trail behind," "Silent singer, overworked and underpaid," "Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you're laid," "Yet a thought persists," and "Saw the "nothing wrong" in writing songs behind the lonely shade."

The concept of leaving something behind signifies that the singer has left something important or worthwhile for her. The phrase "but was there ever a soul inside?" suggests that the singer has left a visible mark or evidence that is interpreted as unproductive or meaningless in their lives. The phrase "Silent singer, overworked and underpaid" suggests that the singer used to be a silent singer, working too hard without getting paid properly.

The concept of "Yet a thought persists," "an optimist who ought to be afraid," and "Saw the "nothing wrong" in writing songs behind the lonely shade" all contribute to the overall theme of leaving something behind.

The text explores various concepts related to loneliness, shared emotions, and the concept of a "shadow" in a song. It highlights the singer's feelings of loneliness and the impact of shared emotions on the world. The speaker also discusses the concept of a "ladder" and the impact of sound on the world. The speaker questions the importance of sound in the world and whether it is important for the singer to continue playing music. The speaker also discusses the concept of a "fade" and the meaning of "stay" in a song.

The singer also discusses the concept of "missing" and the meaning of "watching" heroes fade into the rear-view mirror of the villain. The speaker concludes by urging herself to stop the pity party and not to be dismayed.

The speaker also emphasizes the importance of feeling blessed and grateful for the accomplishments made. The text also touches on the concept of "made" and the importance of recognizing one's achievements. The text highlights the importance of understanding and appreciating the world around us and the importance of expressing emotions and gratitude.

The text explores the concept of choosing to make a trade, a process of buying and selling goods or services between people or countries. The singer considers these years the best of her life because she willingly traded something. The lines "Recollect the days you hoped and prayed for this" and "Pretend it's the end of a made up story" suggest that the singer is wishing for something to happen, but ironically finds romance in her self-hate.

The line "We've got no chance" implies that the singer feels defeated in a maze-like place filled with lights. The line "But let's hold hands through the night haze" suggests that the singer is asking someone to keep holding hands while going through misty nights together.

The lines "We'll run so fast" and "We know it's time" suggest that the singer is in the right state of mind. "Lemme daydream" and "I'll keep waiting" suggest that the singer is waiting for someone to come back to where she is right now.

The lines "Drowning so long" and "I got older, Now the crowd's gone, Is it over" suggest that the singer is getting older as time goes by, and she is

wondering if all things have ended. Overall, the text highlights the importance of choosing to make a trade, recollecting hopes, and embracing the past.

Based on the examples above it is clear that conceptual meaning helps to form the foundation of language understanding and allows people to communicate effectively by ensuring that listeners or readers can grasp the intended message based on the literal meaning of words and phrases.

b. The context of Mori Calliope – End of a life song lyric

By using the conceptual meaning as a foundation or a pillar to identify the meaning of six other types of meanings. From the finding we can know that this song is talking about a dream, loneliness, how to overcome the problems, and self-reflection of the singer. By using the words that has correlation with her persona as a grim reaper that revolves around mortality, life and death, she's still sticking with her own uniqueness that making this song become very interesting. The singer also talking about pursuing a dream and its obstacles that can be found in line 21-22 which says **“Used to jump and then fall Rugged and cliched”** and from line 30 **“Bark up the wrong tree, stumble, used to falling great heights”**. For example, the word “stumble” as stated in connotative meaning (page 49) represents an error or misstep. In a sense, it emphasizes the experience of encountering obstacles or setbacks along the path of the singer.

Based on reflective meaning, we can also know that there's so many thing that being implied indirectly on the lyrics and by using reflective

meaning we could understand that the lyric contain a meaning beyond their primary or literal definitions. For example, the phrase "find my way back to you" reflects a sense of longing, perhaps indicating a desire to reconnect with someone emotionally or physically.

By using the reflective meaning and social meaning we can grasp that the setting or background of place where the singer live was an urban area with many high-rise buildings and sparkling city lights, which goes straight with the endless activity marked by the words **"til school chime, til the trains run"** and **"labyritnh of lights"** which described the activities during the day and night, then the singer called the city where he lived with the statement **"this city never died"**. After examined further by adjusting Mori's work as a vtuber with an agency from Japan we can conclude that she may have settled in one of the cities in Japan where cities like Tokyo are very lively.

Social meaning can also give us a sight of how the singer use the language to approach the listener, for example By using colloquial like the word "cuz" (Social meaning page 67) instead of the full word "because," the speaker adopts a more relaxed and conversational tone, aligning with the informal context of the sentence. It provides a sense of emotional closeness and are more relatable with the listener.

From the table in the finding, the affective meaning has the most number in it, which means that the lyric discusses a lot about the singer's feelings, whether it's implicitly or explicitly stated in the lyric. From the

affective meaning we can take few points about what's the singer are feels about all events that happened in her life based on the lyric, and those points are :

- Feeling lost and sad because they can't reconnect with someone they care about.

This feeling stems from the line "I'll never find my way back to you, inside this labyrinth of lights." The singer expresses a deep sense of longing and sadness because they feel unable to reconnect with someone important to them. The metaphor of the "labyrinth of lights" symbolizes the overwhelming and confusing nature of the cityscape, making it difficult for the singer to find their way back to this person.

- Feeling very sad and hopeless, like a sharp sting of pain.

The singer describes their emotional state as "hopeless" and "stinging." These words convey intense feelings of sadness and despair. The use of "hopeless" suggests a sense of utter despair and helplessness, while "stinging" implies a sharp, piercing pain, adding to the emotional intensity of their feelings. The line "And though it's history, I can't forget the time that we spent" suggests that the singer holds onto fond memories from the past, despite them being in the past. This implies a sense of nostalgia and longing for happier times. The singer are longing for that feeling that she felt sad and hopeless because those days can't be

- Feeling like making friends isn't worth it because they always leave in the end.

This sentiment arises from the line "No use in trying to find friends, cuz in the end nobody sticks around." The singer expresses disillusionment with forming friendships because they feel that people always end up leaving. This reflects a sense of disappointment and perhaps a fear of abandonment.

- Thinking that past experiences were just a waste of time.

The line "Defined it 'wasted time of our lives'" suggests that the singer views their past experiences as futile or meaningless. This indicates a sense of regret or dissatisfaction with how they've spent their time, leading to feelings of disappointment or frustration.

- Finding humor in their own dreams, even if they're unrealistic.

The singer reflects on "laughing at our own dreams," suggesting that they find amusement or irony in their aspirations, even if they seem impractical or unlikely to come true. This implies a sense of self-awareness and acceptance of their own limitations or flaws.

- Feeling trapped and suffocated by work, but finding some relief when they're off duty.

The line "Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you're laid" conveys a sense of feeling suffocated or confined by work, likening the office environment to a coffin. However, the mention of being "off" suggests a

temporary escape from this suffocating environment, providing some relief or respite.

- Believing strongly that something is going to happen, but still unsure about it.

The line "Convinced that this could mean another end" reflects the singer's conviction that something significant is about to happen, although they remain uncertain about what exactly it might be. This suggests a sense of anticipation or expectation tinged with a degree of apprehension.

- Feeling hopeful but also a bit scared about the future.

The line "Yet a thought persists, an optimist who ought to be afraid" suggests a mix of hopefulness and fear regarding the future. This indicates a sense of optimism tempered by a cautious awareness of potential challenges or uncertainties ahead.

- Seeing nothing wrong with doing something they enjoy, even if it's alone.

The line "Saw the 'nothing wrong' in writing songs behind the lonely shade" suggests that the singer finds solace in creative pursuits, even if they're pursued alone. This implies a sense of self-acceptance and contentment with their own company.

- Finding joy in singing, even in the middle of a busy city.

The mention of singing "amidst a concrete jungle" suggests that the singer finds joy and fulfillment in music, even amidst the hustle and bustle of

urban life. This indicates a sense of resilience and ability to find beauty and solace in unexpected places.

- Feeling like they don't understand or like a part of themselves.

The line "Is the me that I can never befriend" suggests a struggle with self-acceptance and self-understanding. This indicates a sense of internal conflict or dissatisfaction with certain aspects of their identity or personality.

- Trying to act like they're the only ones who are sensible.

The mention of "We're the sane ones" suggests that the singer feels a sense of superiority or self-righteousness compared to others. This reflects a desire to assert their own sense of rationality or stability in contrast to perceived irrationality or instability in others.

## 1.2 Summary

The story revolves around a singer who reminisces about her past as a musician with her friend. They lived in a city with many high-rises building, and they used to spend carefree nights running through the city streets, lost in the madness and excitement of their shared experiences. However, as the singer pursues her dream, she realizes she must leave her friend and those memories behind to move forward and avoid becoming stagnant. This decision comes with a heavy emotional cost, as she longs for the feelings of connection and freedom she once shared with her friend.



Despite her resolve to move on, the singer struggles with feelings of regret and longing for the past. She questions the root of their friendship and the choices that led them down different paths. As she navigates the challenges of adulthood, she finds herself reminiscing about the reckless nights and the joy of singing amidst the concrete jungle which is mean a city.

Also from the lyric the singer offers glimpses into the singer's perception of her working situation before, suggesting a sense of dissatisfaction and disillusionment with conventional employment. Lines such as "Thinks an office is a coffin until off is where you're laid" and "Silent singer, overworked and underpaid" convey a feeling of confinement and exploitation within a traditional office environment. These phrases imply that the singer views her job as stifling and oppressive, equating it to a coffin where one's vitality is slowly drained away.

The description of being "overworked and underpaid" underscores the singer's feelings of being undervalued and exploited in her employment. This sentiment suggests a pervasive sense of injustice and frustration, where the singer is forced to endure long hours and low wages without adequate compensation or recognition for her efforts. Additionally, the use of the phrase "Silent singer" suggests a stifling of creativity or self-expression within the confines of the workplace, where the singer's voice and talents are suppressed or ignored.

Overall, the lyric portrays a bleak portrayal of the singer's working situation before, characterized by feelings of confinement, exploitation, and stifled creativity. These descriptions offer insight into the singer's motivations for seeking a different path and pursuing her dreams outside of traditional employment structures.

As time passes, the singer comes to terms with the changes in her life, accepting that some relationships and dreams fade away with time. She grapples with the bittersweet realization that while she may have lost her way, the memories and experiences she shared with her friend will always hold a special place in her heart. From the phrase "These the best of years of life because you chose to make a trade" suggests that the singer sees value in the choices she has made, even if they have involved sacrifices or trade-offs. This implies a sense of agency and empowerment, where the singer recognizes that she has actively chosen her path and is determined to make the most of it.

In the end, despite the pain of letting go, the singer finds solace in the knowledge that she is not alone. She acknowledges the romance and camaraderie in their shared struggles and looks towards the future with a sense of hope, knowing that she will continue to daydream and chase her dreams, even as the crowd fades away.

## **2. PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATION**

Using Mori Calliope's "End of a Life" song lyrics in a pedagogical context can offer valuable insights into various themes and literary uses, also

enriching students' understanding of poetry and music. Analyzing the lyrics can serve as a gateway to exploring complex emotions, existential themes, and the artistry of storytelling. By dissecting the metaphors, imagery, and narrative structure employed in the song, students can develop critical thinking skills and deepen their appreciation for the power of language in conveying profound ideas.

Integrating Mori Calliope's "End of a Life" song lyrics into English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instruction can be a creative and engaging way to enhance language learning. Here are several approaches:

- **Vocabulary Expansion:** The song lyrics contain rich vocabulary that can be beneficial for EFL learners. For example, the word 'ennui' in line 32 of the lyric above is rarely being used to describe feelings of being bored and not satisfied because nothing interesting is happening, people often use the word "bored/tired". Teachers also can create vocabulary exercises where students identify and define unfamiliar words or phrases from the lyrics. Additionally, students can explore synonyms and antonyms, categorize words based on their meaning, or create sentences using the new vocabulary in context.
- **Listening Comprehension:** Listening to music is an enjoyable way for EFL learners to practice their listening skills. Teachers can play the song for students and provide a transcript of the lyrics. After listening, students can answer comprehension questions related to the song's themes, main ideas, or specific details. This activity helps improve students' listening comprehension

while exposing them to authentic English language use in a cultural context, and Singing along this song can improve pronunciation skills and fluency. Mimicking the pronunciation of singers helps learners practice producing sounds and words accurately, leading to improved spoken English proficiency.

- **Writing Tasks:** The song lyrics offer rich material for various writing tasks. Students can write summaries or reflections on the song's themes, discussing their interpretations and personal reactions. Teachers can also assign creative writing tasks where students imagine themselves as characters from the song or write alternative endings to the narrative presented in the lyrics. Additionally, students can practice writing song analyses or critiques, discussing the song's structure, mood, and lyrical techniques.
- **Discussion and Debate:** The themes presented in "End of a Life" lend themselves to thought-provoking discussions and debates. Teachers can organize group discussions where students express their opinions on topics such as mental health, coping mechanisms, or the meaning of life as portrayed in the song. Encouraging students to share their perspectives and engage in respectful debate fosters critical thinking skills and promotes language fluency.
- **Learning Grammar :** From thematic meaning we can learn how to re-arrange a sentence into another grammatical construction, and the collocation between words just as stated in collocative meaning.

- Cultural Exploration: Exploring songs from different cultures exposes EFL learners to diverse perspectives and linguistic styles. Teachers can use "End of a Life" as a springboard for discussions about Japanese culture, music, and storytelling traditions. Comparing and contrasting the themes and lyrical techniques of Mori Calliope's song with songs from students' own cultures encourages intercultural awareness and appreciation.

Overall, integrating "End of a Life" song lyrics into EFL instruction offers a very broad approach to language learning, encompassing vocabulary expansion, listening comprehension, writing tasks, discussion, and cultural exploration. By engaging with authentic cultural texts like song lyrics, EFL learners not only improve their language skills but also gain valuable insights into the cultural and emotional dimensions of language use from the song.