

**ANALYZING IMAGERY IN THE LYRIC
EASY ON ME SONG BY ADELE (2021)**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree
in English Literature**



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS SCIENCE
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PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

**ANALYZING IMAGERY IN THE LYRIC
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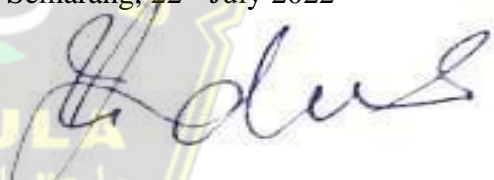
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A Sarjana Sastra Final Project on

**ANALYZING IMAGERY IN THE LYRIC
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Prepared and Presented by

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PAGE OF STATEMENT**STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY**

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.

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MOTTO

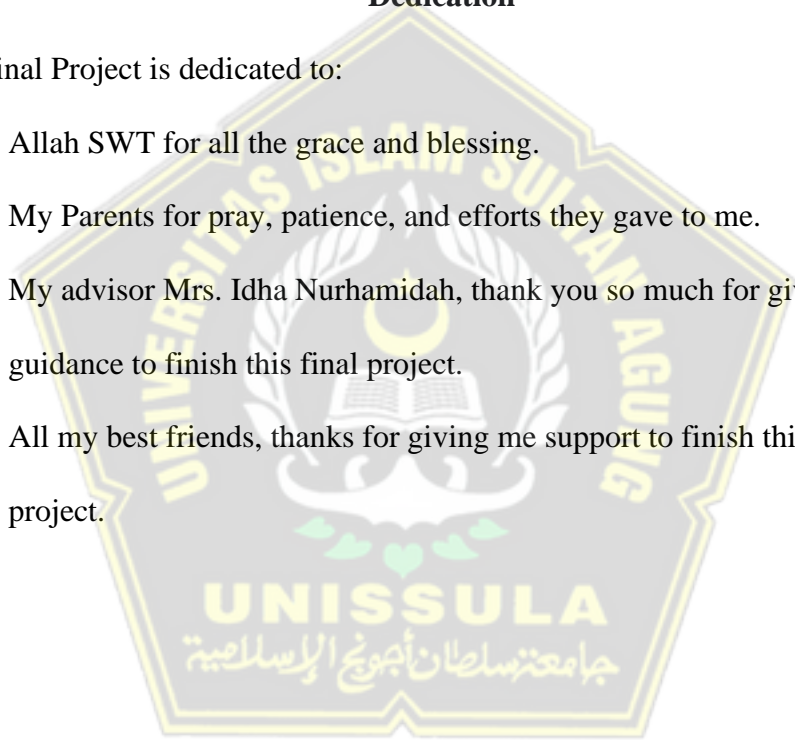
“Qué será, será. Whatever will be, will be”

Jay Livingston, 1956

Dedication

This Final Project is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT for all the grace and blessing.
2. My Parents for pray, patience, and efforts they gave to me.
3. My advisor Mrs. Idha Nurhamidah, thank you so much for giving me guidance to finish this final project.
4. All my best friends, thanks for giving me support to finish this final project.



ABSTRACT

Ulfa, QoriAulia. 30801700021. *Analyzing Imagery In The Lyrics Easy On Me Song By Adele (2021).* Final Project English Literature Study Program College of Language and Communications Science Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah S.S, M.Hum

This study analyzes the imagery which is implied in the song Easy On Me by Adele Adkins and Greg Kurstin. The main objective of this study is to find the imagery in the lyric of Easy on Me's song.

All of the data of this study analyzed by descriptive qualitative technique. The data were in the lyrics form. There were several steps in order to collect the data, as reading the lyrics, listening the song, identifying and classifying the data.

The result of this study is Adele is trying to find a solution or hope for a problem she and her husband have encountered which is their married life. Adele has been holding on the issue for long about her ex-husband. Adele is afraid because her ex-husband is giving her the silent treatment or her ex-husband has not tried to find a solution together. So it can be interpreted as Adele asking her child to relieve in the future. She tries to explain her marriage because the marriage is still young so Adele doesn't know what to do at this point. Adele is giving up on her marriage because her ex-husband didn't try or make any effort to save their marriage. The reason Adele and her ex-husband failed is because it was only Adele who tried to save their marriage. Meanwhile, her ex-husband did nothing to help Adele.

Keywords : Imagery, Failed Marriage, Hope

INTISARI

Ulfa, QoriAulia. 30801700021. *Analyzing Imagery In The Lyrics Easy On Me Song By Adele (2021).* Final Project English Literature Study Program College of Language and Communications Science Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah S.S, M.Hum

Studi ini menganalisis citraan yang terkandung dalam lagu Easy On Me karya Adele Adkins dan Greg Kurstin. Tujuan utama dari studi ini adalah untuk menemukan citraan dalam lirik lagu Easy on Me.

Seluruh data studi ini dianalisis dengan teknik deskriptif kualitatif. Datanya berupa lirik. Ada beberapa langkah untuk mengumpulkan data, seperti membaca lirik, mendengarkan lagu, mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan data.

Hasil dari studi ini adalah Adele berusaha mencari solusi atau harapan atas masalah yang dihadapinya dan suaminya dalam kehidupan berumah tangga. Adele telah menahan masalah ini selama dia tahu caranya sejak menikahi mantan suaminya. Adele takut karena mantan suaminya memberinya perlakuan diam atau mantan suaminya tidak berusaha mencari solusi bersama. Jadi bisa diartikan Adele meminta anaknya untuk meringankannya di kemudian hari, ketika dia akan mencoba menjelaskan pernikahannya karena pernikahannya masih muda sehingga Adele tidak tahu harus berbuat apa saat ini. Adele menyerah pada pernikahannya karena mantan suaminya tidak berusaha untuk menyelamatkan pernikahan mereka. Oleh karena itu, alasan Adele dan mantan suaminya gagal adalah karena hanya Adele yang berusaha menyelamatkan pernikahan mereka. Sementara itu, mantan suaminya tidak melakukan apa pun untuk membantu Adele.

Kata Kunci : Pencitraan, Pernikahan Gagal, Harapan

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Semarang, August 1st 2022

Qori Aulia Ulfa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

A song is a quick piece of music, typically with phrases. It combines melody and vocals, even though a few composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without phrases, that mimic the first-class of a making a song voice. The phrases of a tune are known as lyrics. Lyrics can encompass a sequence of verses, the longer sections of the tune that inform the story, and a refrain, a quick word repeated at the end of each verse. Songs will have an easy shape of one or verses or an extra complicated one with more than one verse and refrains. In addition to that, songs typically have a meter or beat. Whether you sing or communicate the lyrics, you could sense a sample or pulse within the manner the phrases circulate the tune forward.

The word 'song' has been around for a length of time. As any such record suggests, songs are used for plenty of purposes: to inform stories, specific emotions, or bring perception in faith. For other purposes, songs can be used to provide commands or assist to make difficult and repetitive works become a bit less tiresome. The song is "a composition using rhythm and often rhyme to create a lyrical effect." (Merriam-Webster Thesaurus 1).

When admiring the work of literature, we must always look at its interpretation. The reason is that in every literary work, there is something that can be said clearly or univocally. Although each of us has different points of view,

there must be a lot of clues in the explanation of the literary work. In this paper, the clues found by the writer are called Imagery. In songs, imagery plays a key role in helping listeners to understand better the content of the song. Imagery is a “language that produces pictures in the minds of people reading or listening” (Oxford Dictionary 1).

A song that the writer chooses is *Easy on Me* by Adele. The reason the writer chooses the song is that the writer wants to know what *Easy on Me* means to the writer. In this song, Adele expresses her sight and ideas of *Easy on Me* with meaningful imagery.

B. Problem Formulation

This study discusses the following problem formulations:

1. What kinds of imagery are found in the lyric of *Easy on Me*'s song?

C. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of this study is to identify the use of imagery in the song. The analysis in this study is about the use of Visual Imagery, Kinesthetic Imagery, Organic Imagery, and Symbolism in the song.

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of the study and research question, the objectives of the study is:

1. Find the imagery in the lyric of *Easy on Me*'s song

E. Significance of the Study

The expectation of this study is to enhance and embrace many advantages of knowledge and education for the readers through learning this study. Through this study, students are expected to practice it as a referential source in their proposal writing or final project for the upcoming study by using imagery related to this theme. Particularly, for the students of the College of Language and Communication Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang who complete the literature study.

F. Organization of the Study

This study consists of three chapters. Chapter one consists of introduction in which the study gives description of the background of the study and the reason of chosen the topic, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Meanwhile chapter two consist of the review of *Easy on Me* lyric of the song and related theory. Chapter three contains research method, which deals with types of the data, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORY

A. Adele's "Easy on Me" Lyric of the Song

Adele released her latest single along with the music video on Friday, 15th October 2021. After seven hours of release, the music video for the song *Easy on Me* became number eighteen trending on YouTube. *Easy on Me* will be the single from the album entitled "30". Quoted from the BBC, *Easy on Me* explained Adele's decision to end her marriage in 2019 with her now ex-husband Simon Konecki. Referring to the previous three albums, *Easy on Me* refers to a certain age in Adele's life. Adele said the album was recorded to help her nine year old son understand their divorce the following year.

The Lyrics

[Verse 1]

*There ain't no gold in this river
That I've been washin' my hands in forever*

I know there is hope in these waters

But I can't bring myself to swim

When I am drowning in this silence

Baby, let me in

[Chorus]

Go easy on me, baby

I was still a child

Didn't get the chance to

Feel the world around me

I had no time to choose what I chose to do

So go easy on me

[Verse 2]

There ain't no room for things to change

When we are both so deeply stuck in our ways

You can't deny how hard I have tried

I changed who I was to put you both first

But now I give up

[Chorus]

Go easy on me, baby

I was still a child

Didn't get the chance to

Feel the world around me

Had no time to choose what I chose to do

So go easy on me

[Bridge]

I had good intentions

And the highest hopes



But I know right now

It probably doesn't even show

[Chorus]

Go easy on me, baby

I was still a child

I didn't get the chance to

Feel the world around me

I had no time to choose what I chose to do

So go easy on me (Kurstin & Adkins, lines 1-33)

B. Related Theory

In a literary text, is an author's use of vivid and descriptive language to add depth to the author's work. It appeals to the human senses to deepen the reader's understanding of the work. In another meaning, according to Mary Oliver, imagery means "generally, the representation of one thing by another thing." (Mary Oliver 92).

According to literarydevices.net, "Imagery is a literary device that refers to the use of figurative language to evoke a sensory experience or create a picture with words for a reader." (Admin 1)

As stated by Rosmaidar and Wijayanti, there are seven different types of imagery that writer's use, that are Visual imagery, Auditory imagery, Olfactory imagery, Gustatory imagery, Tactile imagery, Organic imagery, and Kinesthetic

imagery. First, Visual imagery. This type is a kind of imagery that appears mostly in the poems because almost words represented in the poems are basically visible. Without visual imagery, a poem may be hard to produce. Second, Auditory imagery. This type is uses the words that represent sounds. Third, Olfactory imagery. This type is uses the words that represents the smells like, a fragrant, unpleasant smell, and other related aroma. Fourth, Gustatory imagery. This type is uses the words that represent taste and others related to the flavour. Fifth, Tactile imagery. This type has the relationship with the temperature or our touch sense. Sixth, Organic imagery. This type are the words that relate to the inner feelings such as hunger, thirst, boredom, or weary. Seventh, the last is Kinesthetic imagery. This type is the words that represent something static as a moving thing or it is truly the description of something moving. (Rosmaidar and Wijayanti 105).

Based on masterclass.com, “Here are the seven types of imagery in poetry:

1. Visual Imagery

In this form of poetic image, the poet appeals to the reader's vision by explaining what the poetry speaker or narrator sees. You can include color, brightness, shape, size and pattern. To provide the reader with a visual image, poets often use metaphors, similes, or anthropomorphisms in their explanations.

2. Auditory Imagery

This form of poetic image appeals to the reader's sense of hearing or sound. This may include music and other soothing sounds, jarring sounds,

or silence. Poets not only explain the sound, but also use sound devices such as onomatopoeia and words that imitate the sound, so reading the poem aloud recreates the auditory experience.

3. Gustatory Imagery

In this form of poetic image, the poet appeals to the reader's taste by explaining what the poetry speaker or narrator is having fun with. It can be sweet, sour, salty, fragrant, or pungent. This is especially effective when the poet can explain the taste that the reader has previously experienced and recall it from the memory of the senses.

4. Tactile Imagery

In this poetic image, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of touch by explaining something that the poetry speaker feels to his body. This includes body temperature, texture and other sensations.

5. Olfactory Imagery

In this form of poetic image, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of smell by explaining something that the poetry speaker inhales. It may contain a pleasant or unpleasant odor.

6. Kinesthetic Imagery

In this form of poetic image, the poet appeals to the reader's sense of movement. This may include accelerating in the car, slow ambles, or a

sudden jerk sensation when stopped, and may be related to the speaker/narrator movement of the poem or its surrounding objects.

7. Organic Imagery

In this form of poetic image, the poet conveys inner sensations such as fatigue, hunger, and thirst, as well as inner feelings such as fear, love, and despair. (masterclass.com 1)

In Robert Browning's (1812-1889) poetry "Meeting at Night," Arp & Perrine writes that the sharpness and vividness of an image usually depend on the particular use of the poet's effective details. For example, the word hummingbird conveys a clearer image than a bird, and the Ruby-throated hummingbird is even clearer and more specific. However, in order to express something vividly, the poet does not have to explain it completely. One or two particularly sharp and representative details often help stimulate the reader's imagination. Browning is reminiscent of the entire 'Meeting at Night' scene with 'tap a pane for a quick, sharp scratch and a bright blue gush of a match.' (Arp & Perrine 25-26)

As we all know, an author of literary work needs an intrinsic element called Imagery in order to make the work become beautiful. In addition, to convey Imagery, an author can employ figures of speech into the work. There are many types of figures of speech, and they are divided into four major types figures of speech.

As stated by Ratyhlicious, figure of speech is classified into four big groups and each group contains smaller categories.

1. Comparison

As the name suggest, comparison figure of speech evokes a sense of comparison to give certain impressions or influences for the reader or audience. The main characteristic of comparison figure of speech is there are things to be compared directly and indirectly. Figure of speech which is included in this category includes personification, metaphor, symbolism, allegory, simile, metonymy, euphemism, and synecdoche.

2. Contention

Contention figure of speech is used to explain the real meaning of things using contradictive terms. The figure of speech is to create stringer sense of contention to readers or audience. This figure of speech is classified into some other figure of speech such as oxymoron, paradox, antithesis, litotes, hyperbola, and anachronism.

3. Affirmation

Affirmation figure of speech is applied to explain something in a lucid way to enhance reader or audience's comprehension. This figure of speech is also classified into some categories such as pleonasm, repetition, tautology, rhetorical, palelism, climax, and anticlimax.

4. Satire

As the name suggest, satire figure of speech is used to deliver satire of something to the reader and audience. Satire figure of speech is also classified into irony, sarcasm, cynicism of figure of speech, and satirical. (Ratyhlicious 1)

The definition of symbolism is a style of language that compares one thing with another symbol, in the form of symbols, figures, animals, or objects. Symbolism aims to convey ideas, criticisms, or opinions against someone. Symbolism also serves to make the language conveyed more subtle, interesting, and unique to speak and write. According to Arp & Perrine, “a symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is.” (Arp & Perrine 37).

In Walt Whitman's (1819–1892) poem ‘A Noiseless Patient Spider’, Arp & Perrine writes that in the second stanza, the speaker clearly interprets the symbolic meaning of what he observes. Therefore, it is the same as that constant pursuit spider. However, the purpose of the soul is to find spiritual or intellectual certainty in the vast universe in which it lives. The symbolic meaning is richer than just comparison. The ultimate purpose of a spider is limited to its instinctive impulses, but the human soul seeks much more in a much more complex ‘environment’. In addition to that, the result of the symbolic efforts of the soul is that the spider tries to rotate the

web, as the paradoxical words ("enclosed, detached", "ductile anchor") suggest, much more open than an attempt.(Arp & Perrine 38-39).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer will present the list of the investigation procedure. The research method is the formulation used in collecting and analyzing the case in order to answer the problem formulation which becomes the object of the study. The research method in this study is separated into three points: type of the research, data organizing, and analyzing the data.

A. Types of Research

In this study, the writer will use the qualitative research type because the data are presented descriptively. Qualitative research is helpful for the writer to produce an understanding to the readers about the study's object.

B. Data Organizing

One of the targets of this study is to be a reference for both proposal writing and the final project. Therefore, the writer arranged the organized data in the best way according to a reliable research method.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

In collecting the data some procedures were used as follows:

B.1.1 Listening to the Song

The song entitled *Easy on Me* (2021) is being listened to several times and the lyric was read intensely. Its purpose is to earn the song's content totally and to gain a fundamental understanding of the related topic.

B.1.2 Identifying the Data

The upcoming procedure in collecting the data is identifying the data related to the topic.

B.1.3 Classifying the Data

Classifying the data is the process based on some questions cumulatively. It was a process in the data which based on the questions being lifted cumulatively. The data must be categorized in order to gain the writer's answer to the problem. Two problems were appeared to be solved in this study. The writer categorized the data regarding the problem formulation.

B.1.4 Reducing the Data

Reducing the data is the last procedure of the data collecting method. The data which has no relation to the objective of the study is being dismissed.

B.2 Types of the Data

The data form was lyric. The data of this study were separated into two points, they were:

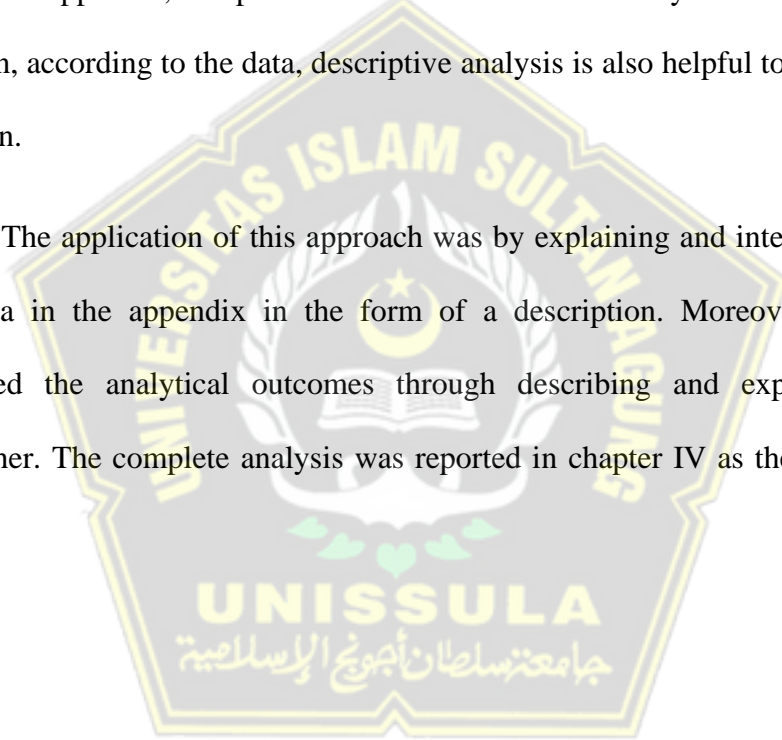
1. The primary data source was gained from the *Easy on Me* (2021) song.

2. Secondary data involved in the supporting data is gained through e-journals and sites related to the study.

C. Analyzing the Data

In order to inform the data clearly, this paper is using a specific analytical approach. The analytical approach used in this study is descriptive analysis. By using this approach, the problem formulation of this study is solved clearly. In addition, according to the data, descriptive analysis is also helpful to answer every question.

The application of this approach was by explaining and interpreting all of the data in the appendix in the form of a description. Moreover, this study informed the analytical outcomes through describing and explaining work altogether. The complete analysis was reported in chapter IV as the result of the study.



CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

A. Refers to the Background History of the song

Previously, Adele had released three albums, namely "19", "21" and "25" and all three albums were huge successes. Two of Adele's most famous songs are "Someone Like You" and "Hello", where she talks about separation and regret. After the succession of her previous albums, Adele comes back with a new album entitled "30" with the hit song "Easy on Me". The reason behind the album's name is from Adele's age when she married her now ex-husband, Simon Konecki. In addition to that, at 33 years old, the British singer says she has learned a lot about how to run a household and about herself.

In the music video of Easy On Me produced by director Xavier Dolan, it can be seen that the transition in the music video goes from black and white to full color. It is clear that the music video is about a woman who has changed her entire world, realizing that she doesn't have to feel guilty about putting herself first.

Adele's new album "30" is a letter to her son, Angelo who is now nine years old. Adele said that her fourth album was an explanation to her son about her divorce. "I just felt like explaining to him (her son), through this tape, when he was in his twenties or thirties, who I was and why I voluntarily chose to destroy his entire life in pursuit of my own happiness," Adele told British Vogue, Quoted from CNA.

Adele also said that her son must be very unhappy because of the divorce, “Sometimes it makes him very unhappy. And it's a real wound for me that I don't know if I can heal,” said Adele. Adele also shared her sadness during the recording, “It's sensitive for me, this record, (shows) how much I love him,” Adele said.

On Tuesday, 5th October 2021, Adele uploaded a short video clip for her upcoming single entitled "*Easy On Me*". The title of the album is also related to the life story she has gone through, "When I was 30, my whole life fell apart and I didn't realize it," Adele said. Quoted from the BBC, through the song she wrote, Adele wanted her son to treat his partner well, "I wanted to put it in the album to show Angelo what I expect from him to treat his partner. Like, whether it's a woman or a man or whatever.”

Adele later explained that the rumors circulating about her marriage were wrong, "The news that the press has about my relationship, my marriage, is actually completely wrong," she said. "We got married when I was 30, and then I left," she continued. However, Adele did not reveal how long until they separated, "It didn't take too long," she said. It is only known that Adele filed for divorce in 2019, "I don't want to end up like a lot of people I know. I'm not miserable, but I would be miserable if I didn't put myself first. But, nothing bad happened or anything like that," she explained. Simon Konecki now lives across the street from his ex-wife and the couple share custody of Angelo.

Adele told US magazine that her reason for leaving was to pursue happiness, "If I can explain the reason why I left, which is to pursue my own happiness, even though it makes Angelo really unhappy. If I can find that happiness and he sees me in that happiness, then maybe I can forgive myself for that" she said.

B. Refers to the Imagery of the song

The imagery that will be used by the writer is Visual Imagery, Kinesthetic Imagery, Organic Imagery, and Symbolism.

According to Arp & Perrine, "A symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is" (Arp & Perrine 37).

According to Poetry Foundation, "Imagery is Elements of a poem that invoke any of the five senses to create a set of mental images. Specifically, using vivid or figurative language to represent ideas, objects, or actions." (Poetry Foundation, 1)

In Arp & Perrine, Imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience. The word image perhaps often suggests a mental picture, something seen in the mind's eye and visual imagery is the kind of imagery that occurs most frequently in poetry. But an image may also represent a sound (auditory imagery); a smell (olfactory imagery); a taste (gustatory imagery); touch, such as hardness, softness wetness, or heat and cold (tactile imagery); an internal sensations, such as hunger,

thirst, fatigue, or nausea (organic imagery); or movement or tension in the muscles or joints (kinesthetic imagery). If we wished to be scientific, we could extend this list further, for psychologists no longer confined themselves to five or even six senses, but for purposes of discussing poetry, the preceding classification should ordinarily be sufficient. (Arp & Perrine 24-25).

A. Symbol

- a. *There ain't no gold in this river* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 1)

The word gold and river can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The word gold does not have the same meaning as gold that used as payment or jewelry. The word gold in this line refers to a solution or a hope that Adele needs to find in order to save her marriage life. In addition to that, the word river in this line does not have the same meaning as the river filled with fresh water and plenty of fish. The word river in this line refers to Adele's marriage life. Therefore, the imagery meaning that can be known from this line is that Adele tries to find the solution or hope of the problem that she and her husband has stumbled upon within their marriage life.

- b. *I know there is hope in these waters* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 3)

The word waters in these lyrics can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic element. The word waters does not have the literal meaning as in water that we usually found around us. However, the word waters has the same meaning

as the word river in the first line of the first stanza. Therefore, the meaning of this line is that Adele knows that there is hope in her marriage life's problem.

c. *Baby, let me in* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 6)

The word baby can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that Adele asks her now ex-husband to let her into her now ex-husband's mind. In other meaning, this line can have a meaning that Adele wants her ex-husband to open his heart to let Adele in and work together to fix the problem.

d. *Go easy on me, baby* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 7)

The word baby can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. Different from the previous lyric, the word baby in this line refers to the only son of Adele named Angelo. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that Adele is asking her only son to go easy on her in the future when her son asks about her divorce from his dad. In other words, Adele asks Angelo to not get angry with Adele on the decision (divorce) that she chose.

e. *I was still a child* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 8)

The child in this stanza can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic element. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is the word child refers to Adele's marriage is still young. The conclusion that can be drawn from this line is that through this line, Adele wants to explain her marriage life that relatively young. At the moment, Adele feels hopeless and does not what to do.

Therefore it can be interpreted as Adele's asking her kid (refers to Angelo) to go easy on her in the future when she tries to explain about her marriage as the marriage is still young so Adele, at the moment, does not know what to do. She did not have the chance to explore her marriage life which led to a disaster.

f. *Didn't get the chance to* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 9)

The word chance can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that Adele did not have the chance to experience and explore more of her marriage life which therefore lead to a disaster.

g. *I had no time to choose what I chose to do* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 11)

The word to do can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that Adele did not have time to choose her next step to save her marriage. Adele did not have the time to choose which way to go or what kind of option she has to choose. Instead, Adele chose to end her marriage life.

h. *So go easy on me* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 12)

The word go easy can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that addressed to her son named Angelo. Through this line, Adele wants her son to not get angry with Adele as Adele chose to divorce his father.

i. *You can't deny how hard I have tried* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 15)

The word you can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that addressed for Adele's now ex-husband. Through this line, Adele wants her now ex-husband to know how hard Adele has tried to find answers and the things Adele has done to save their marriage.

j. *I changed who I was to put you both first* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 16)

The word both can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that Adele tries so hard to set aside her feelings to put both her now ex-husband and their kid, Angelo, first.

k. *That probably doesn't even show* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 27)

The word show can be analyzed with Symbol theory in intrinsic elements. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that the hope or answer or solution that Adele expected will never come because of the lack of effort from her now ex-husband.

As this line 24 until 27 related to the previous line 13 until 17, the writer interpreted this stanza that Adele did not want to have problems in her marriage life. She had a goal to save her marriage life and hope that she could find the solution. However, seeing how her ex-husband did not even do as she did for their marriage life, she knew that the hope she was waiting for will not show.

B. Kinesthetic Imagery

- l. *That I've been washin' my hands in forever* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 2)

The word washin' and forever can be analyzed with Kinesthetic Imagery. The phrase washin' my hands in forever in this line, literally, does not mean washing our hands in flowing water. Instead, the phrase means that Adele has been dwelling in the problem for as long as she knows since she married her now ex-husband.

- m. *But I can't bring myself to swim* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 4)

The word swim in these lyrics can be analyzed with Kinesthetic Imagery. The word swim in this line does not have literal meaning as in swimming in the pool or other water source. However, the word swim in this line refers to Adele's fear in finding hope even though Adele is convinced that if she dives deeper, then she can find the hope.

In addition, these lyrics can be interpreted as Adele's fear in finding hope or solution even though she is convinced that if she digs in a little further and deeper (swim) she will find the solution. She is afraid because she is given silent treatment by her ex-husband or her ex-husband has not attempted to find the solution together (relate to next lyrics).

- n. *When I am drowning in this silence* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 5)

The word drowning in these lyrics can be analyzed with Kinesthetic Imagery. The word drowning in this line does not have the same literal meaning

as drowning in the sea. However, the word drowning in this line refers to Adele in stagnant condition. This condition is caused by the silent treatment given by her now ex-husband. Therefore, the imagery meaning of this line is that Adele's ex-husband did not try to work together with Adele to fix their problem.

C. Organic Imagery

o. *Feel the world around me* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 10)

The word feel can be analyzed with Organic Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is still in line with the previous line. The phrase *feel the world* refers to Adele's self-exploration of her married life.

p. *But now I give up* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 17)

The word give up can be analyzed with Organic Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that Adele shows that she gives up. Adele gives up her marriage because her now ex-husband did not try or give some efforts to save their marriage.

Therefore, the writer interpreted line 13 until 17 as Adele's frustration because Adele could not find the solution to the problem and nothing can be done to her married life. Further interpretation is that the reason why Adele and her ex-husband failed is that it was only Adele who tried to save their marriage. Meanwhile, her ex-husband did not do anything to help Adele. Therefore, Adele gave up her marriage.

- q. *I had good intentions* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 24)

The word intentions can be analyzed with Organic Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that can be drawn from this line is that Adele has a good intention to fix her marriage.

- r. *And the highest hopes* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 25)

The word hopes can be analyzed with Organic Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that truthfully Adele has a high hope or expectation for both her and her now ex-husband to find the solution.

- s. *But I know right now* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 26)

The word know can be analyzed with Organic Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writer found in this line is that still in line with the previous line. If the previous line shows that Adele has a high expectation, in this line Adele shows that she realizes that both she and her now ex-husband cannot fix their marriage which goes even worse.

D. Visual Imagery

- t. *There ain't no room for things to change* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 13)

The word room in these lyrics can be analyzed with Visual Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that the word room means a chance. Therefore, the conclusion that can be drawn from this line is that there are no more chances for either Adele or her now ex-husband to fix their marriage.

- u. *When we are both so deeply stuck in our ways* (Kurstin & Adkins, line 14)

The word stuck can be analyzed with Visual Imagery. The imagery meaning that the writers found in this line is that both Adele and her now ex-husband are stuck deeper in the wrong ways and they found no way out.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Adele created the song Easy On Me with the aim of telling her young child about her parents' divorce with implied language so that it explains why a lot of imagery is used in this song.

In the Easy On Me song, the song lyrics used by Adele cannot be interpreted literally, therefore the writer uses literary theory, in this case the writer uses Imagery.

The result of this study is Adele is trying to find a solution or hope for a problem she and her husband have encountered which is their married life. Adele has been holding on the issue for long about her ex-husband. Adele is afraid because her ex-husband is giving her the silent treatment or her ex-husband has not tried to find a solution together. So it can be interpreted as Adele asking her child to relieve in the future. She tries to explain her marriage because the marriage is still young so Adele doesn't know what to do at this point. Adele is giving up on her marriage because her ex-husband didn't try or make any effort to save their marriage. The reason Adele and her ex-husband failed is because it was only Adele who tried to save their marriage. Meanwhile, her ex-husband did nothing to help Adele.

The suggestion that the writer can give to the next researcher is that the lyrics of this song can not only be studied based on literary theory but may also be

investigated using a psychological approach about the impact that occurs on Adele.



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