

## A FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF SONG LYRIC 'MIRRORS' BY JUSTIN TIMBERLAKE

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**Abstract:** The purposes of this study are to know the kinds of figurative language and the general meaning used in selected lyrics of Justin Timberlake song. This research is designed to identify some figurative language by understanding the general meaning when they are used in the song lyric. The technique of descriptive analysis is used to analyze data of the figurative language used in the lyric of the 'Mirror'. Based on research findings, the writers found some figurative languages in the Justin Timberlake's selected song. It can be found that most of figurative languages which are used in lyrics of Justin Timberlake's selected songs are "symbol, metaphor, personification and simile" that have a great exaggeration used to emphasize a point, used for expression or comic effect.

**Keywords:** *figurative language, song lyrics, figurative meaning*

### A. INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Background

Mario Klarer (2004:2) stated that Poetry is one of the oldest genres in literature history. Its earliest examples go back to ancient Greek Literature. In spite of this long tradition, it is harder to define than any other genre. Poetry is closely related to the term "lyric", which derives etymologically from the Greek musical instrument "lyra" ("lyre" or "harp") and points to an origin in the sphere of music. In classical antiquity as well as in the Middle Ages, minstrels recited poetry, accompanied by the lyre or other musical

instrument. The term “poetry”, however, goes back to the Greek word “poico” (“to make to roduce”), indicating that the poet is the person who “makes” verse. Although etymology sheds light on some of the aspects of the lyric and the poetic, it can not offer a satisfactory explanation of the phenomenon as such.

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

According to Sapir (2007:7), language is as purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotion and desire by means of system of voluntarily produced symbol. Furthermore, as Hamby states that language is a system of sounds, words, and pattern used by human to thoughts and feeling.

Lyrics in westerns music not only used to denotative meaning to express message from singer but also connotative meaning. Connotative meaning happens because the singer wishes to make agreement, disagree, happy, unhappy, etc, for the listeners. Many kinds of literature give us so much information in which they use non literal meaning of words. For example, some lyric on the songs uses figurative language to make it more interesting and imaginative.

Figurative language is language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). It is associated with lyric of the song uses figurative language. There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, symbols, hyperbola, irony, etc. But in general, the figurative language is differentiated into four groups, they are: confirmation, comparison, opposition, and allusion. These figurative languages are famous in society, and also in the field of education starting from elementary school up to the university level.

In Justin Timberlake lyric a lot of lyric that describe his feelings, as in the song example *cry me a river*, that lyric reveal feelings when he was broke up with Britney Spears, now this is very interesting to be analyze because suitable with teen.

## 2. Objective

The objectives of this research are to find out the figurative language and the general meaning used in Justin Timberlake's song.

## 3. Theoretical Framework

### 3.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language – language using figures of speech, is language that can not be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). Figure of speech is any way of saying something other than ordinary way, and some rhetoricians have classified as many as 250 separate figures. For our purposes, however a figure of speech is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another and we need to be concerned with no more dozen (Laurence Perrine, p.61).

According to Kennedy (1983:481), figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language . Comparative figurative language consists of personification, metaphor, and simile. Contradictive figurative language consists of hyperbole litotes and paradox. Correlative figurative languages consist of metonymy, synecdoche, allusion and ellipsis. Meanwhile repetition figurative language consists of pleonasm, climax, anti climax, rhetoric and repetition.

Ruth Miller and Robert A (1982:66). Greenberg give definition, figurative language that is means of indirect statement that says one thing in term of another. The effectiveness of such usage can, vary widely. It can seems foolish if it is simply showy or not especially appropriate. However, as often as not the effect can be a liveliness of expression that manage to press very closely to the essence of an object or idea while also conveying a strong sense of the speaker's attitudes and feelings. For the poets, whose tendency is to see and think figuratively, the used of figurative language is virtually incapable.

Mc Arthur (1992:402) states that figurative language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. He also states that figure of speech are a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect.

Fort (2001:235) also explained that the figurative language uses “figurative of speech” a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. For example, “All the world’s a stage” Frost often referred to them simply as “figures”. Forst said, “Every poem I write is figurative in two senses. It will have figurative in it, of course: but it;s also a figure in itself a figure for something, and it’s made so that you can get more than one figure out of it”.

According to Groy's Keraft, figurative language or style is way of shoowing mind through a special language that shows the soul and the characteristic of the writer.

McDougal states, figuratve language is language that communicates ideas beyond the literal meanings of the words. Writer do not have a special language all their own. They take everyday words and combine them in new ways to create vivid word pictures for their readers. Figurative language is not meant to be interpreted in a literal sense. In the poem “silver”, for example, Welter de la Mere says:

Slowly, silently, now the moon

Walks the night in her silver moon:

He doest not mean that the moon walks silver shoes. He means that the gracefulmovement of the moon resembles the movement on a woman walking in silver shoes.

Figurative language is used in all kinds of writing, as well as in spoken language. It is cludes several specific ways of putting words together. These are known as figures of speech. The most common figures of speech are simile, metaphor, personificaion, and hyperbole (McDaugal, 2002:678).

Based on some above definition that Language style or figurative language is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (Language user). A good language style has to certain three elements, three are: sincerity, respectful, and attractive.

As for Christopher Russel Reaske (1996:22) figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. Some example are metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in traditional, literal ways of

describing persons of object. Using figurative language is making imaginative description in fresh ways.

### 3.2 Kinds of figurative language

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

There are many types of figurative language:

#### 1) Metaphor

Metaphor is a phrase used in an imaginative to describe something in order to say that between the two things are the same qualities and it is function to the description more powerful without using sign posting.

A metaphor compares two unlike things. "My baby sister's a doll," you might say, compares your sister's size and sweetness to that of the perfection of a doll. At another time you might say, "My brother is a rat." This compares your brother to the nastiest little creature you can think of. In both cases you would be making a **metaphor** - a form of comparison that directly compares two unlike things. A metaphor wastes no time in getting to the point (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper, 1981:143).

#### 2) Simile

James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper, 1981:143) stated that Simile is comparison which formally develop a similarity between two things using as, seems, like, than, or other equivalent construction. Actually both simile and metaphor are comparing things that are essentially difference. But the usage of those equivalent constructions may become the only dissimilarity between simile and metaphor or we

can conclude that in the simile the comparison is made explicitly but in the metaphor is just implicitly.

A simile is a direct comparison between things which aren't particularly similar in their essence. A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is being made; the most frequently used connectives are "like" and "as" but "than" is also used.

Example:

*Her skin is as white as snow* = she has a white skin

*She is like a fish out of water* = she is uneasy in an unfamiliar situation

3) Symbol.

Christopher Russell Reaske (1996:25) gave the statement that a symbol may be private (it is meaning known only to one person) original (it is meaning defined by its context in a particular word), or traditional (it is meaning defined by your common culture and heritage), and symbols may be all of those definitions. Sometimes image, metaphor and symbol are difficult to distinguish because they shade into each other. However, image means only what it is: metaphor means something other than what it is; and symbol means only what it is something more, too.

Example:

*"All the world's a stage*

*And all the men and women merely players;*

*They have their entrances:*

*And one man in his time plays many parts,"*

The example was taken from William Shakespeare's famous monologue in *as you like it*. "A stage" symbolizes the world and "players" is a symbol for human being.

4) Personification.

Laurence Perrine (1985:64) stated that personification consists in giving the attributes of human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is really a subtype of

metaphore, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being.

Christopher Russel Reaske (1966:25) stated that personification is the process of assigning human characteristics to nonhuman objects, abstractions or ideas. Attributing personal form to such nonhuman object and ideas is a standart rhetorical device in poetry.

Example:

*The moon smiles at us*

*The trees are waving to the tigers*

#### 5) Apostrophe

Apostrophe is closely related to personification, which consists in addressing someone absent or dead or something nonhuman as if that person or thng were present and alive and could reply to what is being said (Laurence Perrine, 1985:65).

Arthur Finely Scott (1972:28) gave definition apostrophe as a rhetorical in which the orator turned away from the rest of the audience to address one person. It i also exclamatory address to some person or thing, absent or present, usually breaking the thread of speech.

Example:

*“Sweet Thsmes! Run softly till I end my song”*

#### 6) Repetition.

Repetition is the technique using a sound, a word, a phrase, or a sence over again for emphasis. Notice the repetition in the opening lines of “silver”, by Salter de la Mare.

Example:

*Slowly, silently now the moon*

*Walks the night in her silver shoon:*

*This way, and that, she peers, and sees*

*Silver fruit upon silver trees*

The poet repeat the word silver throughout the poem to reinforce the idea that the moon revers the entire scene. He also uses two special kind of repetition-alliteration and rhyme (McDaugal, 2002:683).

#### 7) Onomatopoeia.

Onomatopoeia is the use of words to imitate sounds. Words such as bang, pop, crunch, meow, snap, babble, squeal, or thump are example of onomatopoeia. Writers use onomatopoeia to give their intended meaning double emphaasis. Readers get meaning from what the printed word satnd for and from the sound of the word . in the poem “Crossing,” PhilipBooth uses onopmatopoeia when he describe the “bell clang” at a railroad crossing. May Swenson uses onomatopoeia in her poem “Centaur” when she writes that the is little girl “swished through the dust again” (McDaugal, 2002:680).

#### 8) Paradox.

Paradox is a result when a poet presents a pair of ideas, words, images, or attitudes which are, or appear to be, self-contradictory (Chistoper Russel Reaske, 1996:23).

Paradox occurs in statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection makes some sense (<sup>1</sup> X.J Kennedy, 2009:595). In poetry, paradox are fuctioned as invariably startle the reader, it may be unexpected, and initially, inexplicable, and also it involves the reader in an effort at understanding. Finally if that effort is successful, it delight the reader with a personal sense of discovery.

Example:

*The child is father of the mann* (the nature of one’s earlier life affects later ideas and attitudes)

#### 9) Hyperbole.

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggerayion. Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extream or excessive (Christoper Russel Reaske, 1966:23).

As for Steven Croft and Hellen Cross, hyperbole is a figure of speech that is in international exaggeration for emphasis or humorous effect (Steven Croft and Hellen Cross, 2000:179). When someone says, “if the river is dry, I’m able to fill it with tears” or says, “i will eat you if you don’t go right away” he is adding emphasis to what he really mean.

Example:

*She rushed out of the room in floods of tears* = crying a lot

*Let’s have diner, I’ starving* = very hungry

*When she was in Paris, she spend a ton of money* = a lot of money

#### 10) Understatement.

Laurence Perrince (1985:102) stated that understatement, or saying less than one means, may exist in what one says or merely in how one says it. If, for instance, upon sitting down to a loaded dinner plate, you say, “*this looks like an ice snack*”, you are actually stating less than the truth; but if you say, with Arthemus Ward, that a man who hold his hand for half an hour in a lighted fire will experience “a sensation of excessive and disagreeable warmth”, you are stating what is literary true but with a good deal less force than the situation warrants.

Another example:

Someone who got the highest sscore in a test was being asked about his score and he answered, “*it was O.K*”

#### 11) Irony.

Irony is result from the kontras between the actual meaning of a word or statement and the suggestion of another meaning. The intended implications are often actually a mockery of what is literally being stated (Chistofer Russel Reaske, 1966:24).

According to Edgar V. Roberts and Robert Zweig, irony is a mode of ambiguous or indirect expression; it is natural to human beings who are aware of possibilities and complexities in life.

Example:

At a difficult moment, an act of kindness makes things worse, and someone says, “*well that’s a lot better, isn’t it?*”

Someone says to his friend, “*you are very slim*” whereas the fact is that his friend is very fat.

## 12) Alliteration.

Alliteration is the repetition of consonant sound at the beginnings of the words. This type of repetition is found in prose, poetry, drama and in every speech. The phrases “*pen pal*,” “*silver spoon*,” and “*last laugh*” all contain alliteration. Notice how alliteration help to give the following lines a musical quality.

Example:

And still a winter’s night, they say, when the wind is in the trees,  
 When the moon is a ghostly galleon tossed upon cloudy seas,  
 When the road is a ribbon of moonlight over the purple moor,  
 A highwayman comes riding-riding-riding-  
 A highwayman comes riding, up to the old inn door  
 (McDaugal, 2002:674).

ALFRED NOYES

“The Highwayman”

## 13) Idiom.

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning can not be explained in term of the habitual meanings of the words that make up the piece of language. Thus *fly off the handle* which means *lose one temper* can not be understood in term of the meaning of *fly*, *off* or *handle* (Loreto Todd, 1987:86).

#### 14) Allusion.

An allusion is a reference to another work of literature or to a familiar person, place, or event outside of literature. The title of John Gunther's book *Death Be Not Proud* is an allusion to the following lines by the English poet John Donne:

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so (McDaugal, 2002:674).

GorysKeraf mention about 60 kinds of figurative language divided into 4 main categories. There are: comparison, contrast, relationship, and repetition. The detail division can be drawn below:

- a. Comparison: consisting of; simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, pleonasm, tautology, periphrasis, anticative (prolepsis), and correction (epanorthosis).
- b. Contrast: consisting of; hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, solipsist, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, paradox, climax, apostrophe, anastrophe (inverse), apophrisis (pretension), hysteron proteron, hypallage, Sinicism, and sarcasm.
- c. Relationship: consisting of; metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, and polysyndeton.
- d. Repetition: consisting of; alliteration, assonance, antanacsis, chiasmus, epizeukis, tautotes, anaphora, epistrophe, simplek, mesodiploisis, epanalipsis, and anadiploisis (Keraf. Gorys, 2009:69).

### 3.3 Definition of song

Stephen Rampur (2015:36) stated that a song is a single (and often standalone) work of music intended to be sung by the human voice with distinct and fixed pitches and patterns using sound and silence and a variety of forms that often include the repetition of sections. Written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created, are called lyrics. If a pre-existing poem is set to composed music in classical music it is an art song. Songs that are sung on repeated pitches without distinct contours and patterns that rise and fall are called chants. Songs in

a simple style that are learned informally are often referred to as folk songs. Songs that are composed for professional singers are called popular songs. These songs, which have broad appeal, are often composed by professional songwriters, composers and lyricists. Art songs are composed by trained classical composers for concert performances. Songs are performed live and recorded. Songs may also appear in plays, musical theatre, stage shows of any form, and within operas.

### **1) Types of Song**

Sorting out the types of songs according to definite factors is really difficult, as they can be classified into many different and random categories. Not only is a song a very, very important element in music, but is also one of the most prominent elements in our lives. You will come across several different categories of song that have a unique mood and touch. As a result of their uniqueness, they cannot be differentiated on the basis of any specific factors. The main reason songs cannot be marked only in one class is because of the differences existing in the type of music, lyrics, and its purpose. For instance, a rap song can also be a Christian song, and a ballad can even have a metal feel to it. According to Stephen Rampur in his book of type of song, there are 10 types of song, there are Stephen Rampur (2015:37)

#### **a. Classics**

The name suggests, classical songs are those in which traditional music plays a main role. These songs were first composed by artists like Johann Sebastian Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, to name a few.

#### **b. Pop**

Pop songs are those which have contemporary lyrics and an upbeat rhythm, basically meant for the youth culture. Some of the most popular artists of this genre are Michael Jackson, Madonna, Britney Spears, Backstreet Boys, Justin Timberlake, and Cher. The composition of pop songs concentrates more on music technology and recording than on live performances. Rhythm and effects are two important elements in pop songs.

#### **c. Rock**

Rock songs are the most popular among teenagers and youngsters. They consist of clear pieces of lead guitar, bass guitar, drums, and keyboards as some of the main instruments. When the instruments are played in sync, they sound energetic along with the vocals.

#### **d. Metal**

Metal songs are a bit more hard-sounding than rock songs. These songs have high pitches and screaming vocals, heavy guitar leads, and solid drum work. In a majority of metal songs, power chords and riffs are used. They may consist of random lyrics, as the primary focus is on the music.

#### **e. Country**

Country songs are suitable for easy listening. They mainly consist of clean lyrics with music pieces using classical guitars and other traditional instruments. Occasionally, solos of instruments like the banjo, mandolin, fiddle, and harmonica can also be heard in these songs.

#### **f. Hip - Hop**

In hip-hop or rap songs, the singer recites lyrics in an off-beat manner but with the continuity of the rhythm. These songs primarily include solid rhythmic beats and synth, with a focus on the way the lyrics are sung. Hip-hop songs have become popular not only in the USA, but all over the world.

#### **g. Ballads**

Ballads are songs which include a narration of a story in a musical way. These are basically slow songs, but may contain heavy components as well. Generally, ballads have an emotional touch to them, owing to the lyrical content. This is why they are a great hit during live shows. Ballads can be composed by artists from any genre of music. Power ballads are those which combine heavy music with emotional lyrics.

#### **h. Dance**

Dance songs are those which are fast and have a thumping rhythmic pattern. Lyrics are not given much importance in these songs. Nowadays, dance songs accompany synth, drum machines, and electronic music. These are played in dance parties and discotheques. Love songs are slow songs whose lyrics concentrate on the

feelings of love and relationships. These songs are largely played in marriages. There are sad love songs whose lyrics relate to breakups, too. These songs are mostly composed by pop and rock artists.

### **i. Love**

Love songs are slow songs whose lyrics concentrate on the feelings of love and relationships. These songs are largely played in marriages. There are sad love songs whose lyrics relate to breakups, too. These songs are mostly composed by pop and rock artists.

### **j. Gospel**

Gospel songs contain lyrics taken from Bible verses or are just written out of Christian belief. Usually, the lyrics are made out of a personal experience with God. These songs are sung in churches all around the globe. Gospel songs may be from any music genre such as country, rock, rap, or metal.

Actually in his first album primarily an R&B album, but it is also contains influence of pop. Funk, soul music etc, but his second album Justin want a “complex” album means that the album more board as far as the stle his wanted to mix in to his own type of thing. His second album, future sex/lovesounds is a fusion of rap, gospel, soul, opera, etc.

Justin Timberlake genre music not only concern on one type of song, he made his song a lot of style.

## **2) Definition of Lyric**

“Lyric” derives via latin *lyricus* from the Greek, the adjectival form of lyre. It first appeared in English in the mid – 16th century in reference to the earl of Surrey’s translation of Petrarch and to his own sonnets.

The lyric mode exist in literature when the autor induces the reader to know, from within, the virtual experience of a more or less particularized consciuousness. When this aim constitutes yhe predominant organizing principal of a poem, we say that the poem is a lyric (Anne Williams, 1984:5).

Lyrical referred originally to lyric poetry, that is, to poetry written to be sung to a lyre. However, the term “lyric” now designates a short poem which emphasizes the expression of individual’s feelings and emotions rather than external event or attitudes (Christopher Russell Reaske, Christopher Russell Reaske, 1966:22).

Jonathan F.S Post. (1999:xi) stated that Lyric poetry frequently invites intimate engagement, an opportunity to “converse” across time and across cultures, as well as within a particular culture. The observation is so common that it has almost disappeared from sight, especially in the criticism of poetry in the early field (and the discourse of literary studies more generally).

Hellen Vendler defines lyric as the genre in which “the soul” speaks—in contrast to a more “socially specified self”—tells an important, if not the whole, truth about lyric: that it invites immediate identification with the speaker.

Lyrics are a set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyric is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a “libretto” and their writer, as a “librettist”. The meaning of lyric can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression (Alfred Mann, 2000:30).

The differences between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes untenable. This is perhaps recognized in the way popular songs have lyrics.

#### **4. Methodology**

In analyzing *figurative language in Justin Timberlake song lyrics*, the writers focus on figurative language; using qualitative research methodology. The data for this analysis are taken from several books, and internet as well as the lyrics. And to increase resources about the thesis the writer goes over listening to the music from Justin Timberlake.

## **B. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This is part is a process analyzing from the data taken. The writers take the data from the song lyric ‘Mirror’ by Justin Timberlake. The process is divided into three parts. First the lyric of ‘Mirrors’ by Justin Timberlake’s selected song, second the type of figurative Language, and the third is the Meaning of figurative language.

### 1. The Figurative Language

The writers have provided some kind of figurative language in the lyric of ‘Mirrors’.

**Table of Figurative Language Analysis on ‘Mirror’**

No	Lyric	Types of figurative language	Meaning
1.	<b>Its like you’re my mirror, my mirror staring back at me</b>	<b>This lyric show <i>symbol</i></b> , because Justin is referring to someone as his mirror, and the mirror (or the person) is staring back at him.  <i>Symbol</i> is a thing (could be an object, person, situation, or action) which is stand for something else more abstract	As we know that when you look into a mirror you see your reflection staring back at you – you are seeing yourself.
2.	Tomorrow’s a mystery	The lyric is an example of a <i>metaphor</i> .  A metaphor compares two unlike things. It suggests that the two unrelated things are the same.	We do not know what is going to happen the next day, so by not knowing what is going to happen it can be called mystery. Although, “tomorrow” represents time while a mystery is something that is difficult to understand and explained.

No	Lyric	Types of figurative language	Meaning
3.	<b>The vacancy that sat in my heart</b>	This lyric consist of personification. Personification is one of the most familiar kinds of comparison is personafication that is not human as if had human abilities and human reaction.	Justin Timberlake used verb mainly to describe things that animate object do, but it is being used to describe the vacancy that was in heart before the person that the song is about came into the picture.
4.	And now it's clear as this promise.	This lyric is an example of a simile. Simile is a form of comparison in which one thing is compared to another unlike thing by using specific word of <i>comparison like, as, resemble</i> . Poets try to find unusual metaphors and similes.	When Justin Timberlake singing, "it's clear as this promise", he's comparin different things to one another. He is saying that the promise it just as clear as it is when you see your reflection in a mirror.
5.	Girl you are my reflection	This lyric show metaphor	Here in this lyric justin compares himself with the girl that him like.

### C. CONCLUSION

From analyzing figurative language it is not only found the lyric that consists of figurative language but also the meaning of that song lyric. And then the writers know what the speaker tries to express or say. In analyzing the song and will summarize the whole text of the song lyric and get the meaning of that song. 'Mirrors' means about reflection from someone that you love. The figurative languages found in the Justin Timberlake's selected song are "symbol, metaphor, personification and simile"



**Song of Mirror by Justin Timberlake****"Mirrors"**

Aren't you somethin' to admire?  
'Cause your shine is somethin' like a mirror  
And I can't help but notice  
You reflect in this heart of mine  
If you ever feel alone and  
The glare makes me hard to find  
Just know that I'm always parallel on the other side

'Cause with your hand in my hand and a pocket full of soul  
I can tell you there's no place we couldn't go  
Just put your hand on the glass  
I'll be tryin' to pull you through  
You just gotta be strong

'Cause I don't wanna lose you now  
I'm lookin' right at the other half of me  
The vacancy that sat in my heart  
Is a space that now you hold  
Show me how to fight for now  
And I'll tell you, baby, it was easy  
Comin' back here to you once I figured it out  
You were right here all along

It's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me  
I couldn't get any bigger  
With anyone else beside of me  
And now it's clear as this promise  
That we're making two reflections into one  
'Cause it's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me, staring back at me

Aren't you somethin', an original  
'Cause it doesn't seem merely assembled  
And I can't help but stare, 'cause  
I see truth somewhere in your eyes  
I can't ever change without you  
You reflect me, I love that about you  
And if I could, I would look at us all the time

'Cause with your hand in my hand and a pocket full of soul  
I can tell you there's no place we couldn't go

Just put your hand on the glass  
I'll be tryin' to pull you through  
You just gotta be strong

'Cause I don't wanna lose you now  
I'm lookin' right at the other half of me  
The vacancy that sat in my heart  
Is a space that now you hold  
Show me how to fight for now  
And I'll tell you, baby, it was easy  
Comin' back into you once I figured it out  
You were right here all along

It's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me  
I couldn't get any bigger  
With anyone else beside of me  
And now it's clear as this promise  
That we're making two reflections into one  
'Cause it's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me, staring back at me

Yesterday is history  
Tomorrow's a mystery  
I can see you lookin' back at me  
Keep your eyes on me  
Baby, keep your eyes on me

'Cause I don't wanna lose you now  
I'm lookin' right at the other half of me  
The vacancy that sat in my heart  
Is a space that now you hold  
Show me how to fight for now (please show me, baby)  
I'll tell you, baby, it was easy  
Comin' back into you once I figured it out  
You were right here all along

It's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me  
I couldn't get any bigger  
With anyone else beside of me  
And now it's clear as this promise  
That we're making two reflections into one  
'Cause it's like you're my mirror  
My mirror staring back at me, staring back at me

You are, you are the love of my life [x10]

Now you're the inspiration of this precious song  
And I just wanna see your face light up since you put me on  
So now I say goodbye to the old me, it's already gone  
And I can't wait wait wait wait wait to get you home  
Just to let you know, you are

You are, you are the love of my life [x8]

Girl you're my reflection, all I see is you  
My reflection, in everything I do  
You're my reflection and all I see is you  
My reflection, in everything I do

You are, you are the love of my life [x16]

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