



BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

**THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN THREE OF LADY GAGA'S
SONGS FROM A STAR IS BORN ALBUM**

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

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FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

Final Project Titles : The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Three of Lady Gaga's Songs from A Star Is Born Album

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The Final Project Proposal has been approved.

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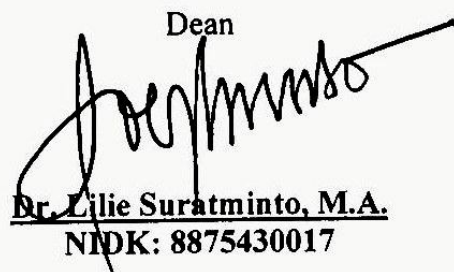
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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true that i did not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code academic writing.

Tangerang, July 2nd, 2019



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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to present the figurative language used in songs by Lady Gaga's from A Star is Born Album, in the album there are 19 songs but the writer only analyzes three of them because the three songs are the most popular compared to the others and there are used many figurative languages. The three songs The writer analyses are "Is That Alright?", Remember Us This Way and I'll Never Love Again". The thesis described type of figurative language and meaning from Lady Gaga's songs. From the analysis, there were six types of figurative languages: they were paradox, simile, hyperbole, rhetoric, metaphor, and symbol. The most frequently used is hyperbole because so many words that exaggerated the meanings, as we know hyperbole is an expression to make something looks bigger or greater than it really is, According to Kennedy, X. J. (1983:687) stated that the word hyperbole is derived from Greek language, that are „hyper“ which means „over“ and „ballien“ means to „throw“. To support the analysis, some type of figurative language and other related references were used. There were also some related theories about figurative language used to support the analysis. The writer used theory from Kennedy, Peter, Hayati & Hadiwardoyo, Tjahjono and Masruri. This research highly expected to give contribution to the reader or the next researcher to know about type figurative language, meaning of figurative language, and to identify figurative language easier.

Keyword : Figurative Language, Lady Gaga, Song

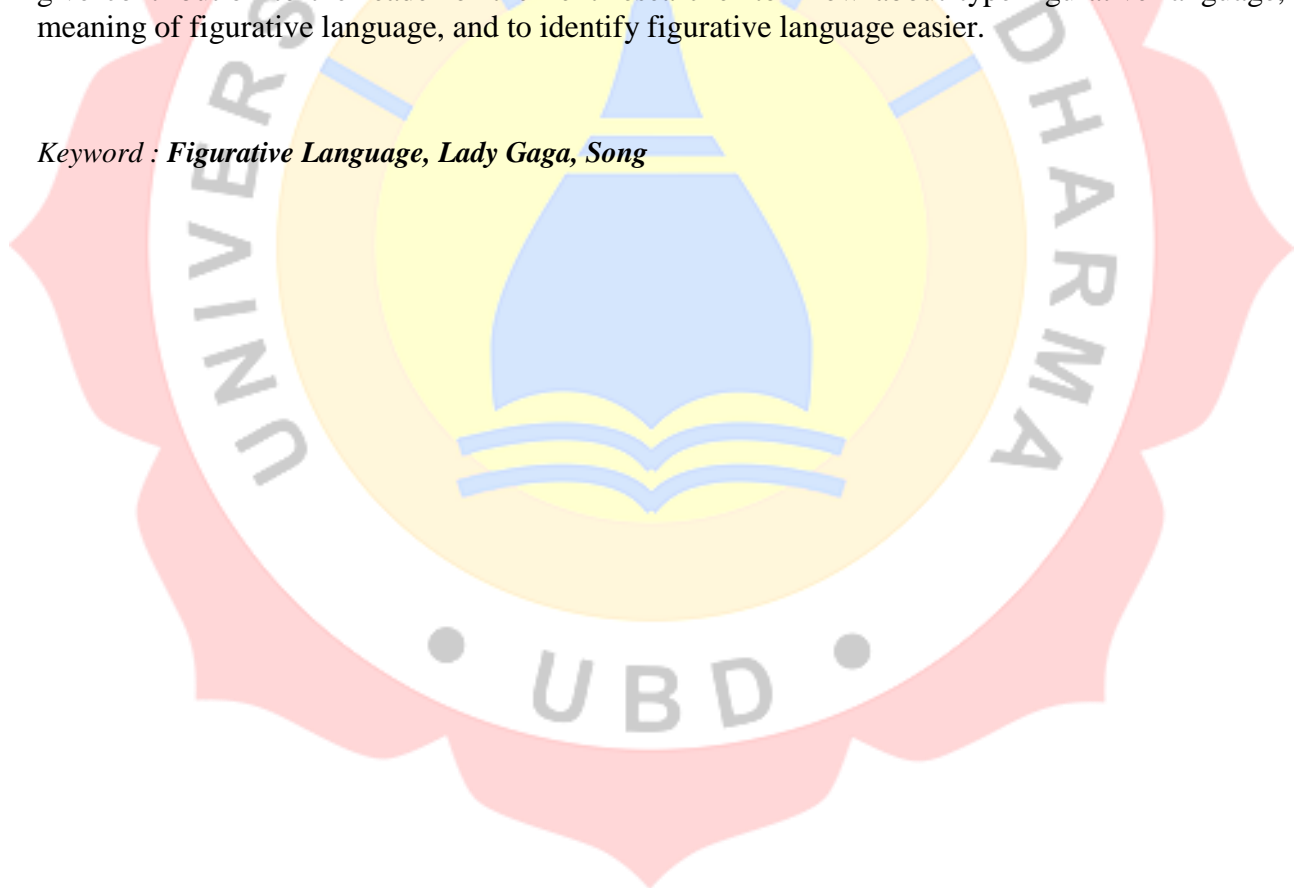
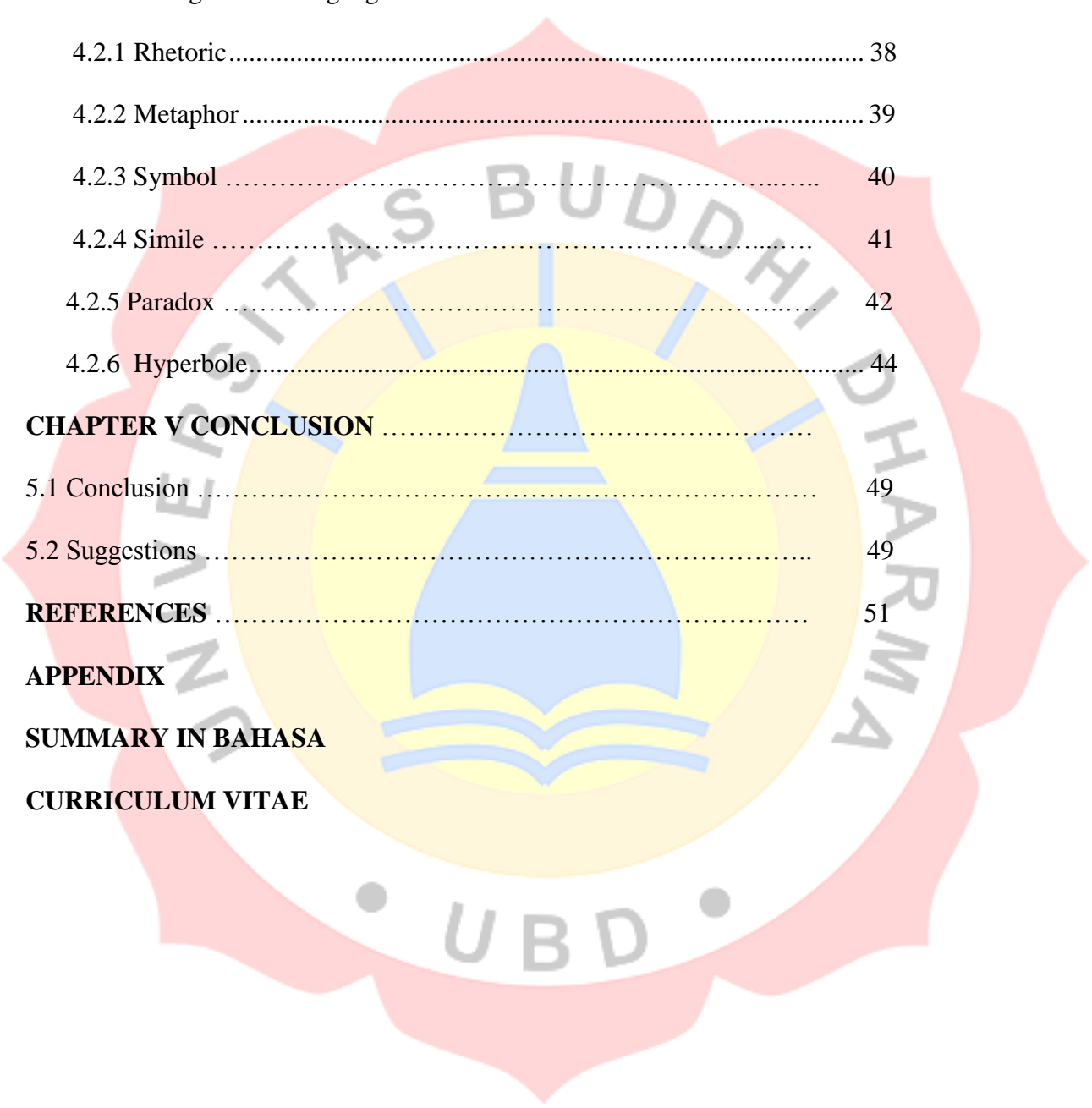


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Figurative language uses figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive, and impactful. Figures of speech such as metaphors, similes, and allusions go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give readers new insights. On the other hand, alliterations, imageries, or onomatopoeias are figurative devices that appeal to the senses of the readers.

A figurative language is as a way to pour the author idea of creative ideas that could evoke the imagination, develop their thoughts, feelings and raises its own sensation for reader and listener. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:i) This lively introduction to figurative language explains a broad range of concepts, including metaphor, metonymy, simile, and blending, and develops new tools for analyzing them. It coherently grounds the linguistic understanding of these concepts in basic cognitive mechanisms such as categorization, frames, mental spaces, and viewpoint; and it fits them into a consistent framework which is applied to cross-linguistic data and also to figurative structures in gesture and the visual arts. Comprehensive and practical, the book includes analyses of figurative uses of both word meanings and linguistic constructions.

Figurative language is a language to describe the comparison, equation, and imagery. Figurative language is crucial to get the poetic meaning of poem. There are figurative language make poem more interesting, more beautiful, more life, and make clear of imagine. There are various kinds of figurative language, but although they are diverse they have something (characteristic) common, namely figurative language that connects things by

plugging in something else. The types of figurative language are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, metonymy, etc. Pradopo (2000:61).

Basically, figurative language is part of semantics. Figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way and it is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. Some authors used figurative language to produce images in readers minds and to express ideas in fresh, vivid, and imaginative ways. There are many types of figurative language such as: metaphor, simile, personification, symbols, hyperbola, irony, understatement, etc.

Besides in novels and poems, figurative language can also found in a songs. Song is one example of literature. According to Meyer (1997:1), literature is a term used to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Song is one example of literature. Song is the act or art of singing. Sing as piece of music with words that are sung has function to express the thoughts and feeling. Song has two elements such as lyrics and music.

The song or music is defined as work that is intact even though composed of elements of melody, poetry or lyrics, and arrangements including notation. According to Bruscia in Grocke and Wigram (2007:158) song is (music) communication and song (lyric) discussion as similar, and both are presented here purposes of clarifying the subtle differences”.

The meaning is that the whole song or music is an integral part of the work. According to Leech (2014:8) state that meaning as a linguistic phenomenon in it own right,

not as something „outside language“. This means we investigate what it is „know a language“ semantically, e.g. to know what is involved in recognizing relations of meaning between sentences, and in recognizing which sentences are meaningful and which are not.

Stacy (2011:17) notes that the lyrics of song are equally important establishing meaning and communicating feeling because lyrics are written from the character’s point of view and so offer an intimate window into character. It means that the lyric as a contain purposes of feeling from songwriter to lyric written. In the lyric it can be knows the purpose of the singer to sing the song. Sometimes unwittingly, a beautiful tone music and sung by popular singer favored by listeners, both among children, teenagers, to adults even without them ignore the real meaning contained in the song.

The previous researchers, Hong Floria (2009), “The analysis of figurative language in Bruno Mars’s liquor store blues and talking to the moon”, the student of Buddhi School of Foreign Language. This research finding the types of figurative language also figure out the meaning of figurative language conveyed in the song lyric.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyze figurative language in song because everyone likes to listen to a song, so the writer want to identify the figurative language in song. However, sometimes people listen to a song without understanding the meaning of the song. Therefore, in this study the data will be taken from songs, in particular, Lady Gaga’s songs. The writer chooses Lady Gaga’s songs because the songs are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. Therefore, the researcher interested to elaborate the figurative language in Lady Gaga’s song lyric.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the description of the background stated in the previous sub-chapter, the writer would like to present the formulation of the study as follows:

1. What are the meaning of figurative language used in “Is that alright?, I’ll never love again, and remember us this way by Lady Gaga’s?
2. What are the kinds of the figurative language used in “Is that alright?, I’ll never love again, and remember us this way” by Lady Gaga’s?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In relation to the formulation of the problems state above, the purposes of the study are:

1. To identify the figurative language used in song lyric by Lady Gaga’s
2. To analyze and describe the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in song lyrics by Lady Gaga’s

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is expected for the listener to understand a song lyric that is use figurative language. The writer hopes the research can give significance to the reader especially those who will enjoy, understand, and appreciate Lady Gaga’s song. The writer also hopes the reader know that figurative language in Lady Gaga’s song, so when the reader listen “Is that alright?, I’ll never love again, and remember us this way” by Lady Gaga’s, they know what the meaning of any lyric in that songs. Finally the study provides the important thing for the semantic class. It can help the student in semantic class for analyzing the kind of figurative language and the concept of figurative language is frequently use in semantic. For future researcher, the research findings are expected can be used as

references in conducting further studies about figurative language used in different song by different singer.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses on analyze the kinds of figurative language such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbola and other. The researcher focuses on analyze the meaning of each figurative language in Lady Gaga's song. For the limitation, the researcher limits to investigate the word, sentences and phrase used in the lyric of Lady Gaga's song. In additional the researcher will not analyze the writer of song background but every lyric in Lady Gaga's song, which contained figurative and how the way figurative language are used in the lyrics.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

In this point the writer would like to explain how the writer did this research. The writer use theory from Kennedy, Peter, Hayati & Hadiwardoyo, Tjahjono and Masruri. For this framework the writers want to explain clearly from the introduction until conclusion for this research. From statement of the problem, the writers want to explain about the object of this research and any more about the problem for this. The writer also can explain about theory the writer using.

After that the writers find the research question and how to get the answer for this question, next is the goal and the function of this research, how many goals and function that the writers find, and next is scope limitation. The writer will explain the analysis use graphic.

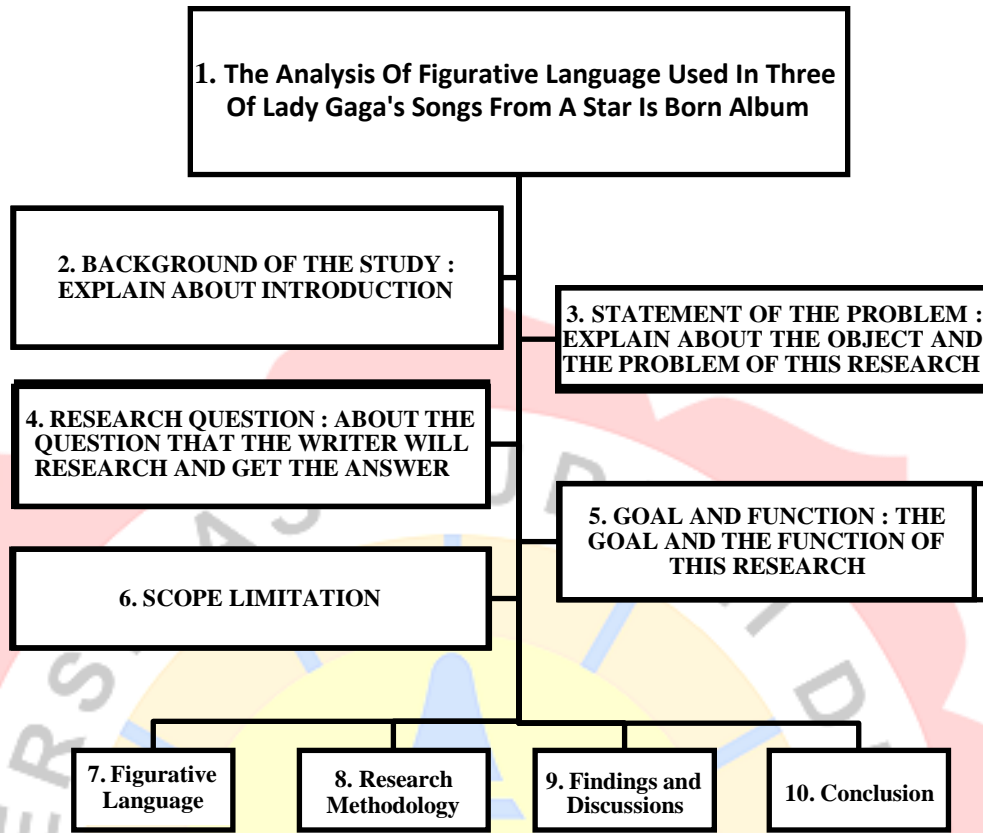


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Semantics

Semantics, also called semiotics, semiology, or semasiology, the philosophical and scientific study of meaning in natural and artificial languages. Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of the words, sentence structure, and symbols. It deals with the reading comprehension of the readers, in how they understand others and their interpretations. In addition, semantics constructs a relation between adjoining words and clarifies the sense of a sentence, whether the meanings of words are literal or figurative. There are two types of Semantics:

1. When a word suggests a set of associations, or is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words, while readers can relate to such associations. Simply, it represents figurative meaning. Usually poets use this type of meaning in their poetry.

2. Denotative Semantic

It suggests the literal, explicit, or dictionary meanings of the words, without using associated meanings. It also uses symbols in writing that suggest expressions of writers, such as an exclamation mark, quotation mark, apostrophe, colon, or quotation mark.

The formal study of semantics intersects with many other fields of inquiry, including lexicology, syntax, pragmatics, etymology and others. Independently, semantics is also a well-defined field in its own right, often with synthetic properties. In the philosophy of language, semantics and reference are closely connected. Further related fields include philology, communication, and semiotics. The formal study of semantics can therefore be manifold and complex. Semantics contrasts with syntax, the study of the combinatorics of units of a language (without reference to

their meaning), and pragmatics, the study of the relationships between the symbols of a language, their meaning, and the users of the language. (Wikipedia)

Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization. Leech (1989:IX).

Based on the definition above, it can be conclude that semantics is the study about meaning or real meaning. The meaning of the things was come from so many thoughts and many theories. All of the theory have same conclusion that every works absolutely has the meaning. Sometimes semantic uses associative meaning in the text or manuscript to make the meaning of the sentences in the text or in the lyric more beauty.

2.2 Figurative Language

In expressing or describing something, an author conveys a way that is different. An author in conveying feelings and thoughts also uses language in different way too. It makes expression of varied thoughts and feelings. Variations in the use of the word, the wording or language, are called figurative language.

Tjahjono (1988: 201), defines that figurative language is a matter of choosing and using words in accordance with the contents of which would be submitted. Figurative language also comes to how to compose sentences effectively and aesthetically, and it can give a concrete description in mind of the reader. On the other hand, Tarigan (1986: 32), explains that everyone will want to issue thoughts and opinions with others as clearly as possible. Sometimes only use words are unclear to explain something; therefore the equation uses comparison, allusion, and other words.

Figurative language is language that uses figures of speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word. Figure of speech may be said occur whenever a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words (X.J. Kennedy, 1979:187).

Zainuddin (1992: 51), explains that figurative language is the use of variety of language that represents or describe something by choosing and arranging of the words in the sentence to obtain a certain effect. The existence of this figurative language causes rhyme becomes attractive attention that causes the freshness of life. This figurative language makes an analogy or likening something to something else so that image becomes clear, more interesting, and more life.

Siswanto (2002: 24), states that figurative language is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect. All the styles of language are already known by many people. And in fact, figurative language is also used in education to teach language. Starting from elementary school through high school, and university levels.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that, every person uses language that shows the style of his or her own language. Figurative language is language which employs various figures of speech. It is the way that reveals thoughts through a specific language and it shows inner feelings of the writer or language user. Figurative language has interesting power when put in lyrics of song or speak orally because it is study many kind of figurative meaning. The composer can express their feeling by using figurative language in his lyric.

The followings are presented the explanation and a few example of each of figurative language :

1. Allusion

A literary device used to reference another object outside of the work of literature. Allusion is the process of refers to another thing and the particular figure and event as named the poem called allusion.

For Example: Are you the Virgil, the fountainhead that pours so full a stream of speech?

From the explanation above the main allusion is to the poet Virgil, who serves as the guide to the underworld. Dante introduces Virgil in the above excerpt from the epic poem. Readers have to understand the character and importance of Virgil to understand the true meaning of this alliance; without this piece of figurative understanding the reader would miss out on many key aspects of the poem.

The researcher can conclude that allusion is a brief reference to a person, place, or event which will be known by the reader. It allows the writer a compression of idea.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is exaggeration for a specific literary effect and overstatement. On the other hand, hyperbole is an expression to make something looks bigger or greater than it really is. According to Kennedy, X. J. (1983:687) stated that the word hyperbole is derived from Greek language, that are „hyper“ which means „over“ and „ballien“ means to „throw“. So, from the meaning it can be said that

hyperbole or over statement is a statement containing exaggeration to emphasize a point.

For example: If he doesn't call by tonight, I will absolutely die.

It means the hyperbole helps to make point that she will die if her boyfriend not call her, but actually she may not die just because her boyfriend not call her.

In short, hyperbole is the use of extreme exaggeration or extravagant statement, meant to create a strong impression, as well as to evoke or indicate strong feelings.

3. Irony

Irony has a meaning that extends beyond its use merely as a figure of speech. Irony almost arises from a contrast or discrepancy between what happens and what has been expected to happen. A figure of speech when an expression used is the opposite of the thought in the speaker's mind, thus conveying a meaning that contradicts the literal definition, (Frost Friend Online: 2010). Irony derived from the word *eironia*, it means deception. Galperin (1977:146) stated "Irony is a stylistic device also based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings—dictionary and contextual, but the two meanings stand in opposition to each other."

For Example: "Oh, that's beautiful", when what they mean (probably conveyed by their tone) is they find that quite ugly.

From the explanation of the experts above I make conclude that irony is one of the ways that use of people to give a critic but they use refine language. A statement can be said irony when we say something but it is opposite with the real meaning.

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002:12). They may express A is B, differs from the simile only in that comparison is implied rather than explicit. It is to be read in the same way a simile, but it is often more difficult to recognize since the comparison may be reduce to phrase or a single word. When the poet uses metaphor, he transfers the qualities and associations of one subject to another in order to make more vivid in our mind. Dennis (1996:63) started, metaphor is a name or descriptive term is transferred to some objects different from, but analogous to, that to which is properly applicable.

For example: "Success is a sense of achievement; it is not an illegitimate child." The example means his saying reinforces the belief that everyone wants to take credit for success, but no one wants to take responsibility for their failings.

Based on this discussion, metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things that are not alike, but the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as."

5. Simile

A figure of speech of a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. It uses word or phrase such as: like, as, than, seems or as if.

Kennedy (1979:490) affirms that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than or verb such as resembles. Generally, simile is defined as a type of figurative language that used to explain the resemblance of two objects (in shape, color and characteristic).

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two different things in an interesting way. The object of a simile is to spark an interesting connection in a reader's or listener's mind. A simile is one of the most common forms of figurative language. Examples of similes can be found just about anywhere from poems to song lyrics and even in everyday conversations. Similes and metaphors are often confused with one another. The main difference between a simile and metaphor is that a simile uses the words "like" or "as" to draw a comparison and a metaphor simply states the comparison without using "like" or "as". An example of a simile is: She is as innocent as an angel. An example of a metaphor is: She is an angel. Do you see the difference? The simile makes a direct comparison, the metaphor's comparison is implied but not stated. Similes are used in literature to make writing more vivid and powerful. In everyday speech, they can be used to convey meaning quickly and effectively, as many commonly used expressions or idioms are similes. For example, when someone says "He is as busy as a bee," it means he is working hard, as bees are known to be extremely busy. If someone says "I am as snug as a bug in a rug" they mean that they feel very comfortable and cozy or are tucked up tight in bed. (yourdictionary.com).

For example: Your face is like a sun that shines in the morning.

The meaning of the example is that her face is beautiful and bright like the sun in the morning this expression can be called explicit comparison because it express those words with the same purpose. The example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike thing.

Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that simile makes a direct comparison uses the words "like" or "as" words with the same purpose. The example above used the key word like and as to compare between two unlike thing.

6. Personification

Personification is a literary device that gives humanlike characteristics to non-human entities. Personification is a type of figurative language. In the arts, personification means representing a non-human thing as if it were human. Personification is much used in visual arts. Personification gives human traits and qualities, such as emotions, desires, sensations, gestures and speech, often by way of a metaphor. Examples in writing are "the leaves waved in the wind", "the ocean heaved a sigh" or "the Sun smiled at us". In easy language personification is just giving an example of a living being for a non-living thing. "The wind shouted". Obviously the wind cannot really shout, only people can. This is what is called personification. (simple.wikipedia.org)

Kennedy (1983:487) stated that personification is the attribution of a personal nature or character to inanimate or abstract nations, especially as a rhetorical figure. A type of metaphor in which it distinct human qualities, e.g., honesty, emotion, volition, etc., are attributed to an animal, object or idea. It is a figure of speech in

which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth or nature) is made human (Kennedy, 1979:495). Personification gives human characteristics to inanimate objects, animals, or ideas. This can really affect the way the reader imagines things. This is used in children's books, poetry, and fictional literature.

For example: "The windows trembled with fear". (writingexplained.org). This example uses personification to provide mood and imagery for the movement and sound the windows make. The windows cannot literally tremble, as a human can. Therefore, the phrase is figurative and the windows are personified.

Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that personification is a method of assigning human characteristics to any non-human object or entity. Personification is often used to clarify or enrich the description of something or to emphasize a certain characteristic of a non-human creature or object.

7. Metonymy

Metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. According to Perrine (1978:57), metonymy is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is a figure of speech in which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it. A figure of speech which equates a thing with another thing to replace it, (Tjahjono, 1988: 203). According to Pradopo (2000: 77), this figurative language is the use of an attribute of an object or use something closely connected with it to replace the object. Metonymy is a figure of speech in which something is called by a new name that is related in meaning to the original thing or concept.

For Example: The pen is mightier than the sword.

The meaning of the example is describe not only sword, weapon, knife that can hurting of someone else, but pen can hurt other as sharp as sword. The both sentences is closely related for the thing actually meant.

Metonymy is a figure of speech which is characterized by the substitution of a term naming an object closely associated with the word in mind for the word itself. So the researcher can conclude that metonymy is the use of a name of one thing to stand for the name of a closely related idea.

8. Oxymoron

Murthy (2003:507) affirms an oxymoron is a figure of speech which is used to express two contradictory qualities of the same thing. Oxymoron is when two words are put together that contradicts each other (opposite).

Oxymoron is kind of figures of speech in the form expression which has contrast meaning. It is supported by Dennis (1996:66) who stated, Oxymoron is the joining together of apparent contradiction. So, oxymoron almost similar to antithesis, but antithesis shows contrast idea as strongly.

For example:

Takes a big man to play a little guitar.

Big man's afraid of a little mouse?

The meaning of the first sentence is sound impossible because a big man has big fingers and cannot play a little guitar. The second statement describes the big

man that has a big body afraid only because a little mouse. The meaning of the sentence is different with the reality.

The researcher concluded that Oxymoron is a figurative word that contains words that appear to have meanings that conflict with one another. Oxymoron is usually said to be a contradiction in terms. Like other language rhetoric tools, Oxymoron is used for a variety of purposes. Usually Oxymoron is used to create a little drama for the reader, sometimes used to make the reader stop and think for a moment, whether it's to laugh or ask questions.

9. Symbol

A figure of speech which describes something with other objects as symbols, because there are similarities between both of them, situation, and actions, (Hayati & Adiwardoyo, 1990: 4). According to Diyanni (2004:569) symbol is any object or action that represents something beyond its literal self. An apple pie, for example, can represent an American Lifestyle. Natural symbols like light and darkness, fire and water can stand for contradictory things. The meaning of any symbol whether an object, an action, or a gesture, is controlled by its context. A symbol can be defined simply as any object or action that means more than itself.

For example: Rebels raised a white flag to negotiate.

The example above means that during war, the color white symbolizes making peace with the enemy. Symbols do shift their meanings depending on the context they are used in. "A chain," for example, may stand for "union" as well as

“imprisonment”. Thus, symbolic meaning of an object or an action is understood by when, where, and how it is used. It also depends on who reads the work.

10. Synecdoche

Figurative language that states an important part of a things (matter) to things or the thing itself (Pradopo, 2000: 78). This figure of speech is divided in two kinds: *pras pro toto* (part for whole) and *totem pras pro parpte* (whole for part). Synecdoche is the use of part a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa (Kennedy, 1979: 479). Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which part is something that is used for describe the whole things.

For Example: All eyes on me.

The meaning of the first example is all peoples looking at her.

Synecdoche is the usage of a part to represent the whole. That is, rather than an object or title that’s merely associated with the larger concept

11. Paradox

It is figure of speech which the use of words opposed between one to another, with the intention of smoothing the meaning, (Tjahjono, 1988: 213). Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true (Oxford, 1991:298). Paradox occurs in a statement that at first strikes us as self-contradictory but that on reflection make some sense (Kennedy, 1979: 497).

For Example: Save money by spending it.

The meaning of the statement is very contradictory but it can be different from the actual meaning, maybe he saved his money by spending it on investment

12. Antithesis

It is a figure of speech which is conceived the charge of the opposition, the differences between the ideas expressed to each other and packed in one single sentence, (Siswantoro, 2002: 36-37). Antithesis result when pair or more of strongly contrasting term are presented together.

For Example: Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.

The meaning is you need to give your ear to listen but a little bit voice. Talk less but listening more. Based on the definition above, the researcher can conclude that antithesis is figure speech which is compares two things which are opposite.

13. Repetition

A figure of speech which repeats the words that have been referred to the words that coincide with the purpose of providing pressure or amplify the meaning, (Hayati and Hadiwardoyo, 1990: 5). Repetition used to make the reader or listener, know what the author statement.

According to Keraf (1991:127), repetition is looping sounds, syllables, words or parts of sentence that are considered important to emphasize in an appropriate context.

Example: If you think you can do it, you can do it.

From explanation above the researcher conclude that repetition is repetition contained in a sentence to clarify its meaning.

14. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figurative language that comes in form of question. According to Masruri (2011), the answer of the question in rhetoric figurative language does not need to be answered as it is already known by.

Example: I wanna see your face when I fall with grace at the moment I die,
is that alright?

“Is that alright?” comes is a form of question and she exactly know what the answer. When we love someone we definitely want to be with him until the end of time, but that may not happen if the lover dies first. In conclusion, it is rhetoric occurs in this lyric.

15. Allegory

An Allegory is literally statement presenting its meaning in veiled way (Reaske 1996:23). Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figures, and events. It can be employed in prose and poetry to tell a story, with a purpose of teaching or explaining an idea or a principle. The objective of its use is to teach some kind of a moral lesson. Although an allegory uses symbols, it is different from symbolism. An allegory is a complete narrative that involves characters and events that stand for an abstract idea or event. A symbol, on the other hand, is an object that stands for another object, giving it a particular meaning. Unlike allegory, symbolism does not tell a story. For example, Plato, in his *Allegory of Cave*, tells a story of how some people are ignorant, while at the same time other people “see

the light.” Plato’s allegory stands for an idea and does not tell an actual story. Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface one.

For Example: The beauty has her own to love her lover

From the explanation above means “the beauty” is a girl who has beautiful face “the beast” is a man who has ugly face like an animal. The beautiful girl who love her boyfriend that has an ugly face.

To identifying any of the other figurative language is sometimes difficult, identifying allegory is a true challenge for the literary novice. In order for all allegory work, the reader needs to be aware of the prior “story” that is allegorized. It is important for the reader to understand the allegory, authors have several devices at their disposal which make their purpose more apparent.

16. Parallelism

Parallelism is principle advocating that ideas of equal importance or significance should be treated at equal length within a poem. Parallelism requires equal treatment for equally importance aspects of the matter under consideration (Kennedy:1983)

For Example: If you want I will come. It is means that the expression of someone which is explicit or clear to other one, from the sentences above the word “I” depend on the word “you”. Like repetition, Parallelism is using the recurrence expression or the expression using the word, phrase, which is parallel.

17. Euphemism

A Euphemism is a polite inoffensive expression words or phrases replaced for one considered offensive or hurtful that contrarily might be considered bitter, blunt or unpleasant to hear (Sri Rahayu:2016). In short, the term euphemism refers to courteous, unintended expressions which is the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression that replace words and phrases considered harsh and disrespectful or which suggest something unpleasant. When the aim is not to offend or hurt someone with honest intentions. Possibly there is no other word in English for which there are more euphemisms than for the verb "to die." When someone dies, we say he *passed away, passed on or simply passed*. Or he is in a better place now, gone on to his heavenly reward or as the doctor may have said just as the patient breathed his last breath. "*She expired.*"

18. Idiom

Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary defines an idiom as "phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit". (1997, p.734) Collins Co-build Learner's Dictionary defines an idiom as "an idiom is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if you took the meaning of each word individually". (1996, p. 547) New simplified English Dictionary gives an idiom such a definition as "a group of words which have a special meaning when used together". (1966, p.524) Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines an idiom as "a phrase which means something different from their meanings of the separate words from which it is formed". (1988, p.711) Webster's New World Dictionary of the American language (2nd college edition, 1972) gives this definition "an accepted phrase, construction, or expression contrary to the patterns of the language" having a meaning

different from the language or having different from the literal". According to all those descriptions, "idiom" is a phrase or a group of words approved by people and has unique form. Its meaning is different from the literal. People use idioms to make their language richer and more colorful and to convey subtle shades of meaning or intention. Idioms are often used to replace a literal word or expression, and many times the idiom better describes the full nuance of meaning. Idioms and idiomatic expressions can be more precise than the literal words, often using fewer words but saying more. For example, the expression "it runs in the family" is shorter and more succinct than saying that a physical or personality trait is fairly common throughout one's extended family and over a number of generations. (Zeng Xin, 2004, p.129). For example: A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. It means what you have now is more valuable than what you might have later.

19. Alliteration

Definition of alliteration is the repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables such as wild and woolly & *threatening throngs* (Merriam Webster:2019). In alliteration, consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words or syllables are repeated. The repeated sounds are usually the first, or initial, sounds—as in "seven sisters"—but repetition of sounds in non-initial stressed, or accented, syllables is also common: "appear and report." Alliteration is a common feature in poetry, but it is also found in songs and raps and speeches and other kinds of writing, as well as in frequently used phrases, such as "pretty as a picture" and "dead as a doornail." Alliteration can in its simplest form reinforce one or two consonant sounds, as in this line from William Shakespeare's "Sonnet XII": When I do count the clock that tells the time A more complex pattern of alliteration can be

created when consonants both at the beginning of words and at the beginning of stressed syllables within words are repeated, as in the following line from Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Stanzas Written in Dejection Near Naples".

20. Paronomasia

Paronomasia is a play on word (s) in which the repeated words are similar but not identical. (Drabble, 1998:735) Paronomasia is a rhetorical device that can be defined as a phrase intentionally used to exploit the confusion between words having similar sounds but different meanings. It is like a word play, and is also known as a "pun." (LiteraryDevices.net)

For example: *Therefore I lie with her, and she with me. And in our faults by lies we flattered be.*

(Drabble, 1998:735).

2.1 Previous Study

The review related to this study is "The analysis of figurative language in Bruno Mars's liquor store blues and talking to the moon" which has been researched by Hong Floria (2009), the student of Buddhi Dharma University (UBD). This research finding the types of figurative language also figure out the meaning of figurative language conveyed in the song lyric. According to him, the figurative languages used in Bruno Mars's songs are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, hyperbole, and rhetoric.

In this study, the writer presents an analysis of figurative language seen on the selected song lyric by Lady Gaga's A Star is Born album. This research has similarity with above researches. All of them study about figurative language in English songs. However it also has difference from the previous research, that is on the object of study.

2.3 Definition of Songs

A song is a musical composition intended to be sung by the human voice. This is often done at distinct and fixed pitches using patterns of sound and silence. Songs contain various forms, such as those including the repetition of sections. Through semantic widening, a broader sense of the word "song" may refer to instrumentals. 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 (Wikipedia)

Mora (1999) as stated in Sigurðardóttir (2012) stated that language learning and music are related because there is a connection between speech and music through sound and music is used to convey a message. Sigurðardóttir (2012) also added that figurative language plays an important role in creating the song lyrics as it becomes the big part of composing song lyrics.

Song usually consist of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. Song lyric is a short poem in a number of verses set to music to be sung. The songwriter or composers usually beautify the language they use by any figurative language, so that the listeners will be more attracted to listening the song. There are 9 types of song: classical, pop, rock, metal, hip-hop, ballads, dance, love, gospel (melodyfull.com).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher used library research to help the researcher analyze the figurative language used in Lady Gaga's songs "Is That Alright?, Remember Us This Way, and I'll Never Love Again. At the library researchers look for some examples of figurative language to increase knowledge about figurative language. The researcher also added some information from the internet to enrich the theory of this study.

This research focused on types of figurative language in the selected song lyric by Lady Gaga's A Star is Born album, in the album there are 19 songs: Black Eyes, La Vie en rose, Maybe It's Time, Out of Time, Alibi, Shallow" (radio edit), Music to My Eyes, Diggin' My Grave, Always Remember Us This Way, Look What I Found, Heal Me, Don't Know What Love Is, Is That Alright?, Why Did You Do That?, Hair Body Face, Before I Cry, Too Far Gone, I'll Never Love Again" (film version) (radio edit), I'll Never Love Again" (extended version) (radio edit)

but the writer only analyzes three of them because the three songs are the most popular compared to the others and there are used many figurative languages The songs are Is That Alright, Remember Us This Way, I'll Never Love Again.

3.2 Object of the Research

This research focused on types of figurative language in the selected song lyric by Lady Gaga's A Star is Born album. The songs are Is That Alright, Remember Us This Way, I'll Never Love Again.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

First, the researcher searched for the results of a thesis that had a similar title about analyzing figurative language from song lyric, the researcher looked for the thesis to get information about how to make a thesis for the figurative title that the researcher would do, by looking for a thesis belonging to the previous researcher. The researcher also bought several e-books to complement the theory to this research. After getting all the theory from the library and e-book, the writer started to figure out the types of figurative language in the lyric of the songs. The researchers search a popular song by Lady Gaga. The researcher selected Lady Gaga's song from A Star Is Born album. Next the researcher attempts to find the word, phrase, and sentences which contain figurative language and also grasping the meaning of each figurative language.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

To answer the research problem, after the data have been collected, the writer analyzed them systematically. The writer conducted the analysis through some steps first, after collect the data the writer identifies the data based on the kinds of figurative languages, which focus on literal and non-literal meaning of figurative languages to make it easier to classifying data. Second, the writer classifying each figurative language according to some of the points based on the kinds of figurative languages. Third, after classifying the figurative language the writer analyzes the data of figurative language that used in Lady Gaga songs in A Star Is Born album. The writer also reading and observing the figurative languages which found in three songs in Lady Gaga's. The writer lists the data which found in A Star Is Born album and the writer analyzes the literal and figurative meaning to make a clear definition.