



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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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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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.

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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 Bruschia 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’ 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.

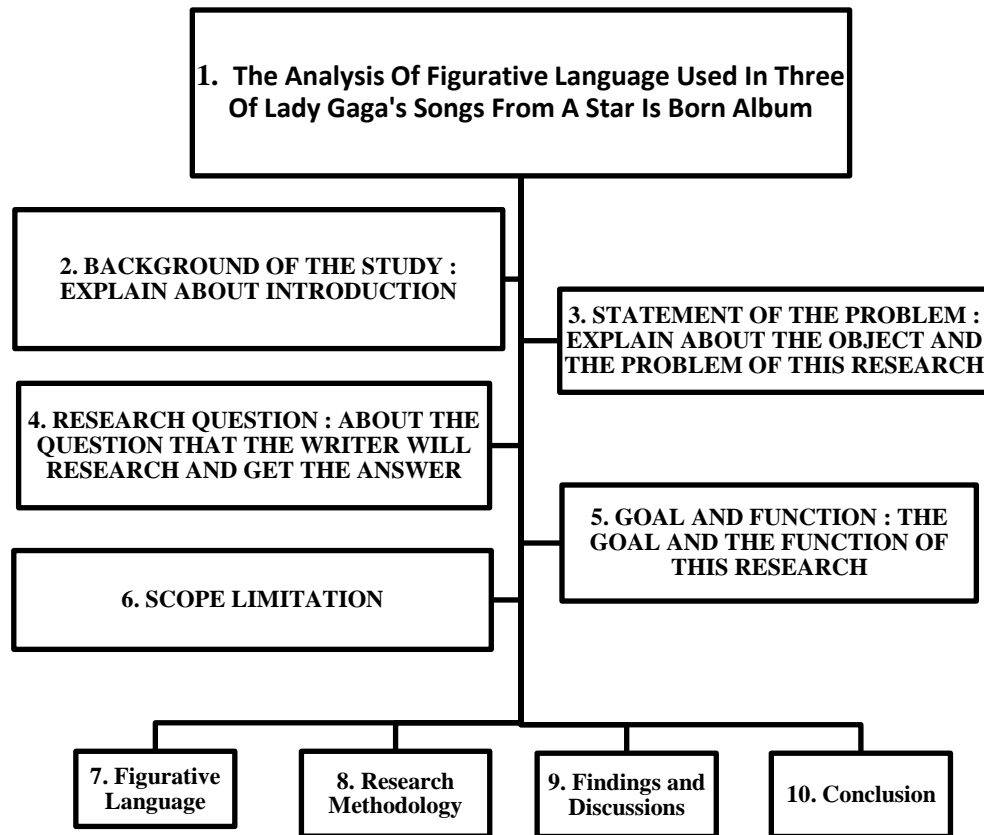


Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

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.

Siswantoro (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 is 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 concluded that personification is a method of assigning human characteristics to any non-human object or entity. Personification is often used to clarify or richen the description of something or to emphasize a certain characteristics 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 figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with itA figure of speech which equates a thing with another things to replace it, (Tjahjono, 1988: 203). Acording to Pradopo (2000: 77), this figurative language is the use of an attribute of an object or use something closely connected with him 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: *prae pro toto* (part for whole) and *totum pro parte* (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's 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. Paranomasia

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 liewith 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’ 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.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This study focus on analyzing the types of figurative language in the lyric of selected song by Lady Gaga in A Star Is Born album, they are: Is That Alright, Remember Us This Way, I'll Never Love Again. A Star Is Born Album by Lady Gaga created this album was made to accompany the film A Star As Born. Besides finding the types of figurative language, this study also figure out the meaning of figurative language conveyed in the song lyric and the reason why the author used figurative language.

Is That Alright is one of song in A Star Is Born Album. This song is tell about the feelings of women who love their man very much, until she said that whatever her man said was like poem and whatever he did was very interesting for her. She also hoped that the man who accompanied her until the end of his life and just to look him at the end of her time, she hoped the man was there to help her whenever she needed, even if she dreamed of their love story which is like a fairy tale for her.

Remember Us This Way is a song which tells listener about the story of a woman who is happy to find a man who brings light to his life. The woman did not want to separate from the man because every time they talk about good bye, the woman seemed choked up and could not speak for a moment. They knew that maybe this relationship wouldn't work but they still tried, and the woman did not want to only be a memory, so she said to her man to remember her.

I'll Never Love Again is a song which tells listener about A Star Is Born film, this song was made by Lady Gaga's husband to tell her that he love her so much and never love again to another, but later the song was sung by Lady Gaga in the film because her husband died, so that the meaning is more sad where because it tells that she will not be able to fall in love again and

will not want to feel another touch and kiss again, she won't mention someone else's name, and she still does not believe that her husband has died, the saddest part that she has not said goodbye, she also will not give the best to others, because she really loves her husband.

4.1 Meaning of Figurative Language

There are six types of figurative language used in three songs by Lady Gaga's. The meaning of six figurative language that is used in *Is That Alright*, *Remember Us This Way* and *I'll Never Love Again* are below:

1. Paradox

Paradox is statement which seems to contain two opposite facts but is or may be true (Oxford, 1991:298).

2. Hyperbole

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.

3. Simile

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).

4. Metaphor

Metaphor is the figurative speech, which compares one thing to another directly (Peter, 2002:12).

5. Rhetoric

The answer of the question in rhetoric figurative language does not needed to be answered as it is already known by the author, Masruri (2011).

6. 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).

4.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

The kinds of figurative language used in Three of Lady Gaga's songs "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 kinds 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.

4.2.1 Rhetoric

Below are the pieces of Is That Alright song that is containing rhetoric. The lyrics were copied from internet. The rhetoric found is underlined. Rhetoric is a type of figurative language

that comes in a form of question that does not need to be answered because the answer is known by her-self.

Is That Alright?

I want you

To look right in my eyes

To tell me you love me

To be by my side

I want you

At the end of my life

I wanna see your face when I fall with grace

At the moment I die

Is that alright?

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.

4.2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figurative language which compares two things that are not alike, but the metaphor does not use the words "like" or "as".

Is That Alright?

Life is so simple

A little boy, a little girl

Laughing and loving

Tryin' to figure out the world

It felt like summer

When I kissed you in the rain

And I know your story

But tell me again

As we know compares two things “Life is so simple A little boy, a little girl Laughing and loving Tryin' to figure out the world”, this lyric tells that life is simple, as little kids laugh and love trying to find out about the world, but in reality life isn't that easy.

Is That Alright?

I hope you're still with me when I'm not quite myself

And I pray that you'll lift me when you know I need help

It's a warm celebration of all of our years

I dream of our story of our fairy-tale

In the section of the song underlined, it uses metaphor because it compares that celebration to a warmer than the previous celebration, here also compares that dreaming of their story is like a fairy tale.

4.2.3 Symbol

Symbol is another type of figurative language, symbol is a literary method of extending meaning through the use of commonly accepted symbols or something that stand for another thing.

Remember Us This Way

That Arizona sky burning in your eyes

You look at me and, babe, I wanna catch on fire

It's buried in my soul like California gold

You found the light in me that I couldn't find

In the section of the song underlined, it uses symbol because this lyric tell that the sky in Arizona is very bright and glare so it can make the eyes like burning, and when they stare at each other, it's like wanting to burn because it's so stunning.

4.2.4 Simile

Simile is kind of figurative language that is compere something with “like” and “as”.

Is That Alright?

It felt like summer

When I kissed you in the rain

And I know your story

But tell me again

Nothing you say wouldn't interest me

All of your words are like poems to me

I would be honored if you would take me as I am

“Like” and “as” in this lyric emphasizes the occurrence of simile. “It felt like summer” this lyric tells when she kissed her boyfriend while it raining, it was supposed to be cold but it felt very warm like summer. “All of your words are like poems to me” this lyric tells about she likes everything that her boyfriend said because it was very interesting to her, and everything that her boyfriend said is like poem even though it's just talk. “I would be honored if you would take me

as I am” this lyric tells that she will be honored if her boyfriend would he is very honored if her boyfriend accept her is really like herself not like someone else.

Remember Us This Way

That Arizona sky burning in your eyes

You look at me and, babe, I wanna catch on fire

It's buried in my soul like California gold

You found the light in me that I couldn't find

In this lyric emphasizes the occurrence of simile, “It's buried in my soul like California gold”, this lyric tells that this woman felt worse and it was feels like buried, but her boyfriend came and gave more light into her life.

4.2.5 Paradox

Paradox is kind of figurative language, paradox meaning is statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible element, but on closer inspection may be true.

Is That Alright?

Family dinners and family trees

Teachin' the kids to say, "Thank you, " and, "Please"

Knowin' if we stay together that things will be right.

Still on the song is that alright the researchers found the paradox in the other lyrics section.” Knowin' if we stay together that things will be right”, this lyric tells us that maybe if they were together everything would be better, they could be family and teach their children about how to say thank you and please.

Remember Us This Way

Lovers in the night

Poets trying to write

We don't know how to rhyme

But, damn, we try

But all I really know

You're where I wanna go

The part of me that's you will never die

On the song remember us this way. “We don't know how to rhyme but damn we try” these lyrics tell about they don't know how to adapt but they still try. The word “rhyme” if interpreted it may be about adaptation. Adapt to each other, but the point is trying to try. Try to adapt.

I'll Never Love Again

Wish I could, I could've said goodbye

I would've said what I wanted to

Maybe even cried for you

If I knew it would be the last time

I would've broke my heart in two

Tryin' to save a part of you

When we first met

I never thought that I would fall

I never thought that I'd find myself

Lying in your arms

And I want to pretend that it's not true

Oh baby, that you're gone

In this lyric emphasizes the occurrence of paradox. “Wish I could, I could've said goodbye, I would've said what I wanted to”, this lyric tells about the woman hopes that she can say goodbye and say everything she wanted, but it's too late because in reality her husband has died . The next underlined is tell about she want to pretend if her husband has died, in fact her husband already died.

4.2.6 Hyperbole

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.

Is That Alright?

To look right in my eyes

To tell me you love me

To be by my side

I want you

At the end of my life

I wanna see your face when I fall with grace

At the moment I die

Is that alright?

The lyric above shows hyperbole, she wanted her husband to be by her-self on the day of his death and he wanted to see her husband's face, that sounded impossible because it could be her husband who died first.

Remember Us This Way

So when I'm all choked up

But I can't find the words

Every time we say goodbye

Baby, it hurts

When the sun goes down

And the band won't play

I'll always remember us this way

The lyric above shows hyperbole, every good bye will always be painful, she exaggerating what happens if they say goodbye, like being unable to say anything more, and she will always remember her husband until the band will not play anymore, while it is impossible, the conclusion is this woman will always remember her husband.

Remember Us This Way

When you look at me

And the whole world fades

I'll always remember us this way

The next lyric from remember us this way song is also shows hyperbole, that is impossible just because her husband saw her and the whole world would fades. The conclusion is same this woman will always remember her husband.

I'll Never Love Again

Wish I could, I could've said goodbye

I would've said what I wanted to

Maybe even cried for you

If I knew it would be the last time

I would've broke my heart in two

Tryin' to save a part of you

The lyric above shows hyperbole, she exaggerating what she would do, but she maybe would not do because it is impossible that she would truly break her heart into two parts and save some for her husband.

Don't wanna feel another touch

Don't wanna start another fire

Don't wanna know another kiss

No other name falling off my lips

Don't wanna give my heart away

To another stranger

Or let another day begin

Won't even let the sunlight in

No, I'll never love again

The lyric above show hyperbole, she exaggerating because it is impossible if we will not feel the touch again and it is very impossible that we will never mention someone else's name, and is it possible that won't let the sunlight in.

And I want to pretend that it's not true
 Oh baby, that you're gone
'Cause my world keeps turning, and turning, and turning
And I'm not moving on

The lyric above show hyperbole, she exaggerating because life will continue and it is impossible to just turn around there.

I don't wanna know this feeling
 Unless it's you and me
 I don't wanna waste a moment, ooh
And I don't wanna give somebody else the better part of me
I would rather wait for you, ooh

The lyric above show hyperbole, she exaggerating because the fact that her husband already died so she cannot wait for him again.

Table 4.2 Kinds of Figurative Language

No.	Data Source	Figurative Found
1.	Is That Alright	paradox, simile, hyperbole, rhetoric, metaphor
2.	Remember Us This Way	symbol, simile, hyperbole, paradox
3.	I'll Never Love Again	Paradox, hyperbole

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

From this research, the writer can find out that there are some types of figurative language in three songs of Lady Gaga: Is That Alright, Remember Us This Way, I'll Never Love Again. The researcher aims to identify the types of figurative language in Bruno Mars' song. In this research, the researcher means to explore the types of figurative language based on the expert. The researcher found that the most frequently used figurative language is hyperbole. Hyperbole was found because all three of these songs were the soundtrack of a film that tells about romance and then one of them is died, so many words that exaggerated their meaning. 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. The other types of figurative language following hyperbole are metaphor, simile, symbol, paradox and rhetoric.

5.2 Suggestions

This research is very useful for music listeners to understand the true meaning of the three songs and so that readers and listeners know to identify any type of figurative language used in the three song of Lady Gaga and understanding of the types of figurative language. For English department students, the writer hoped they know about the definition and explanation about each figurative language, about figurative languages in the song lyrics and Identify figurative languages easier. For future researchers, the writer hoped that this research can help for analyzed figurative language in the other point of view.

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APPENDIX

Is That Alright?

Life is so simple

A little boy, a little girl

Laughing and loving

Tryin' to figure out the world

It felt like summer

When I kissed you in the rain

And I know your story

But tell me again

Nothing you say wouldn't interest me

All of your words are like poems to me

I would be honored if you would take me as I am

I want you

To look right in my eyes

To tell me you love me

To be by my side

I want you

At the end of my life

I wanna see your face when I fall with grace

At the moment I die

Is that alright?

Is that alright?

I hope you're still with me

When I'm not quite myself

And I pray that you'll lift me

When you know I need help

It's a warm celebration

Of all of our years

I dream of our story

Of our fairy-tale

Family dinners and family trees

Teachin' the kids to say, "Thank you, " and, "Please"

Knowin' if we stay together that things will be right

I want you

To look right in my eyes

To tell me you love me
To be by my side
I want you
At the end of my life
Wanna see your face when I fall with grace
At the moment I die
Is that alright?
Is that alright?

Remember Us This Way

That Arizona sky burning in your eyes
You look at me and, babe, I wanna catch on fire
It's buried in my soul like California gold
You found the light in me that I couldn't find

So when I'm all choked up
But I can't find the words
Every time we say goodbye
Baby, it hurts
When the sun goes down
And the band won't play
I'll always remember us this way

Lovers in the night
Poets trying to write
We don't know how to rhyme
But, damn, we try
But all I really know
You're where I wanna go
The part of me that's you will never die

So when I'm all choked up
But I can't find the words
Every time we say goodbye
Baby, it hurts
When the sun goes down
And the band won't play
I'll always remember us this way

Oh, yeah
I don't wanna be just a memory, baby, yeah

When I'm all choked up
But I can't find the words
Every time we say goodbye
Baby, it hurts
When the sun goes down
And the band won't play
I'll always remember us this way, oh, yeah

When you look at me
And the whole world fades
I'll always remember us this way

I'll Never Love Again

Wish I could, I could've said goodbye
I would've said what I wanted to
Maybe even cried for you
If I knew it would be the last time
I would've broke my heart in two
Tryin' to save a part of you

Don't wanna feel another touch
Don't wanna start another fire
Don't wanna know another kiss
No other name falling off my lips
Don't wanna give my heart away
To another stranger
Or let another day begin
Won't even let the sunlight in
No, I'll never love again
I'll never love again, oh, oh, oh, oh

When we first met
I never thought that I would fall
I never thought that I'd find myself
Lying in your arms
And I want to pretend that it's not true
Oh baby, that you're gone
'Cause my world keeps turning, and turning, and turning
And I'm not moving on

Don't wanna feel another touch
Don't wanna start another fire
Don't wanna know another kiss
No other name falling off my lips
Don't wanna give my heart away
To another stranger
Or let another day begin
Won't even let the sunlight in
No, I'll never love

I don't wanna know this feeling
Unless it's you and me
I don't wanna waste a moment, ooh
And I don't wanna give somebody else the better part of me
I would rather wait for you, ooh

Don't wanna feel another touch
Don't wanna start another fire

SUMMARY

Penelitian ini berujuan untuk meneliti majas atau di dalam bahasa Inggris di sebut sebagai figurative language yang terdapat di dalam lagu Lady Gaga dari *album A Star is Born*, penulis memilih 3 judul lagu dari album tersebut yaitu, "*Is That Alright?, Remember Us This Way dan I'll Never Love again*, album tersebut dan seluruh lagu di dalamnya adalah soundtrack dari film A Star is Born.

Lady Gaga memiliki nama asli Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta. Lady Gaga cukup terkenal di dunia. Beliau di kenal dengan gaya panggung nya yang "nyetrik", tetapi semua pandangan dan penampilan Gaga berubah ketika Ia membintangi film A Star is Born dan berperan sebagai Ally. Di film tersebut Gaga berperan sebagai penyanyi baru yang terkenal, gaya panggung nya juga berubah menjadi lebih natural dan lagu "*Shallow*" yang merupakan salah satu lagu dari album tersebut sangat laris sehingga memenangkan beberapa penghargaan.

Dalam karya penelitian ini saya memilih tiga lagu yang sangat saya senangi dan juga karena lagu ini belum ada yang menganalisa, karena apabila lagu tersebut sudah dianalisa oleh peneliti lain, penulis akan dianggap plagiat.

Lagu pertama adalah *is that alright?* Dilihat dari judul nya sudah mengandung majas rhetoric karena penulis lagu membuat pertanyaan yang sebenarnya sudah diketahui oleh si penulis, lagu ini bercerita tentang seorang wanita yang sangat mencintai kekasihnya, sehingga dia berkata *nothing you say wouldn't interest me, all of your words are like poems to me*. Diliirik tersebut terkandung majas simile karena ada unsur perbandingan.

Lagu kedua adalah *remember us this way* bercerita tentang seorang wanita yang sangat bahagia karena kekasihnya membawa cahaya kedalam hidupnya karena hidup dia sebelumnya

seperti terkubur *it's buried in my soul like California gold you found the light in me that I couldn't find*. Wanita ini ingin selalu bisa bersama kekasihnya dan akan selalu mengingat kekasihny tersebut.

Lagu ketiga dan terakhir adalah *I'll never love again* lagu ini adalah lagu yang paling sedih karena awalnya lagu tersebut dibuat oleh sang kekasih untuk mengungkapkan rasa cintanya kepada wanita tersebut, akan tetapi pria tersebut meninggal sehingga lagunya memiliki makna yang lebih sedih dan dapat membuat pendengar menangis, karena lirik lagu *don't wanna feel another touch* jika sang pria yang menyanyikan sebelum meninggal maknanya adalah pria tersebut tidak ingin merasakan sentuhan lain dari wanita lain. Tetapi ketika dinyanyikan oleh Gaga dan ditujukan untuk kekasihnya yang telah meninggal maka maknanya adalah dia tidak ingin disentuh orang lain dan merasakan cinta lagi.


Demikian sudah hasil karya ini dibuat, semoga bermanfaat bagi semua yang membacanya. Sekian dan terima kasih

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"Is That Alright?, Remember Us This Way and I'll Never Love
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Mahasiswa
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Tanggal	Catatan	Paraf
1/3-19	Revisi Judul	✓
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4-19	Revisi Bab II	✓
5-19	Revisi Bab II & III	✓
5-19	Revisi Bab II & III	✓
5-19	Revisi Bab II & III	✓
5-19	Penterahan Bab IV dan V	✓
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