

**A PORTRAYAL OF LONELINESS AS SEEN IN SIMPLE
PLAN'S *ASTRONAUT***

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for gaining the bachelor
degree in English literature



By:

Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

11150012

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA

2018

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researchers' opinion or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 28th May 2018

The Researcher,



Muhammad Aziz Prastvo

Student No. 11150012



PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : UIN.02/ DA /PP.00.9/ 1492/2018

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : A PORTROYAL OF LONELINEIS AS SEEN IN SIMPLE PLAN'S ASTRONOUT

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : MUHAMMAD AZIZ PRASTYO
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11150012
Telah diujikan pada : Kamis, 31 Mei 2018
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19720801 200604 2 002

Penguji I

Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19771115 200501 2 002

Penguji II

Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum
NIP. 19760405 200901 1 016

Yogyakarta, 31 Mei 2018
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
DEKAN

Prof. Dr. H. Alwan Khoiri, M.A.
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi
a.n. Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Muhammad Aziz Prastyo
NIM : 11150012
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : "A Portrayal Of Loneliness As Seen In Simple Plan's
Astronaut"

Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta,
Pembimbing

Dr. Witriani, M.Hum

NIP 19720801 200604 1 002

A PORTRAYAL OF LONELINESS AS SEEN IN SIMPLE

PLAN'S *ASTRONAUT*

Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

Abstract

Loneliness is a natural phenomenon of human life. It can be experienced at any stages of lifecycle. The theme loneliness itself is depicted in the song lyric *Astronaut* by Simple Plan. The writer uses qualitative research as the method and combines with the interpretative approach to give more explanation about the song lyric as the object of research. Close reading method significantly has an important role in this research, especially when the writer collects the data and analyzes the lyric. By finding each little aspect or intrinsic element using close reading, the writer uses *new criticism* theory to interpret the meaning of the lyric. The presence of literary theory, such as *New criticism* carries four (4) main concepts analysis of meaning like ambiguity, irony, paradox, and tension. Those elements are compulsory to discover the purpose and the meaning of the lyric. Regardless this analysis may give a closer look how the loneliness is portrayed within 39 lines of lyrics and 7 stanzas. The outcome of this study is the writer finds the thematic unity understanding of loneliness in much ambiguity and in irony mostly. The theme of loneliness is often found in ambiguity and situational irony. This study may help the future research or people that interested in either the object or the theme.

Key words: *Astronaut, Lyric, New criticism.*

A PORTRAYAL OF LONELINESS AS SEEN IN SIMPLE

PLAN'S *ASTRONAUT*

Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

Abstrak.

Kesepian adalah fenomena alam kehidupan manusia. Ini bisa dialami pada setiap tahap siklus hidup. Tema Kesendirian itu sendiri dilukiskan dalam lirik lagu *Astronaut* oleh Simple Plan. Penulis menggunakan penelitian kualitatif sebagai metode dan menggabungkannya dengan pendekatan intepretatif untuk memberikan penjelasan lebih banyak tentang objek penelitian, *Astronaut* dan tema utama Kesepian. Metode *close reading* atau membaca teliti dekat terutama memiliki peran penting dalam penelitian ini terutama saat penulis mengumpulkan data dan menganalisa lirik. Dengan menemukan setiap aspek kecil atau elemen intrinsik menggunakan metode *close reading*, penulis menggunakan teori *New Critics* untuk menafsirkan makna lirik. Kehadiran teori sastra seperti *New Critics* yang membawa empat (4) konsep utama analisis makna seperti Ambiguitas, Ironi, Paradoks, dan Penekanan adalah wajib untuk mengetahui tujuan dan makna dari lirik. Jadi, analisis ini dapat memberi gambaran lebih dekat bagaimana tema loneliness diuraikan didalam lirik sepanjang 39 baris dan 7 bait. Hasil akhir dari penelitian ini adalah penulis menemukan adanya pemahaman kesatuan tema loneliness didalam karya lirik lagu *Astronaut*. Tema loneliness ini banyak ditemukan dalam ambiguitas, dan ironi. Penelitian ini nantinya akan membantu peneliti di masa depan atau orang-orang yang tertarik entah itu didalam objek lirik lagu atau temanya

Kata kunci: *Astronot, Lirik, Kritik Baru.*

Motto

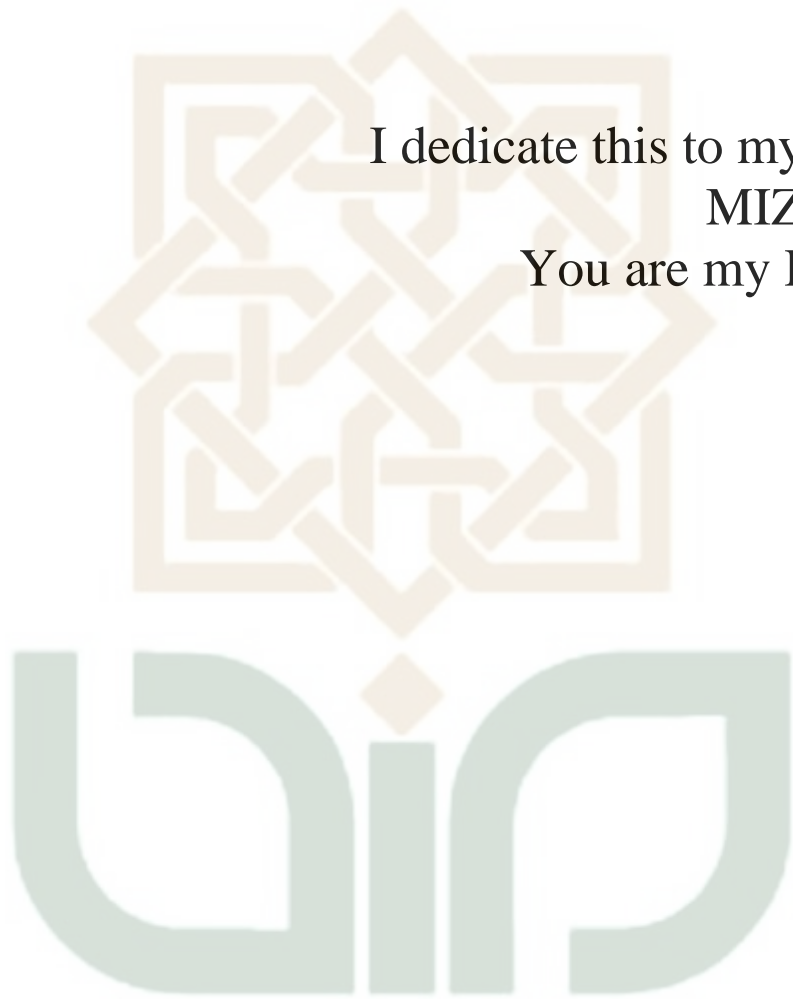
“The best of people is the one who is most helpful to the people.”

The Prophet [Muhammad SAW] : Sahih al-jami’ No.328



Dedication

I dedicate this to my mother
MIZAYATI
You are my Heroine.



Acknowledgement

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

All praise to Almighty God Allah SWT who has created our universe, ours Eden called the Earth, and finally creates my life and soul so that I can finish this final thesis project. Also, Peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the last true messenger from God who has guided us from the path of dark side to the light side, from ignorance era until we received enlightenment. During the time from processing until finishing this thesis work, I would like to express my greatest gratitude and appreciation for everyone who become the part of my legacy in this graduation paper:

1. The Dean of Adab and Cultural Sciences Faculty of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Prof. Dr. H. Khoiri, M.A
2. Head of English Departments of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S, M. Hum and Also as my academic advisor. Thank you for your supports and advices, Sir
3. Dr Witriani, M.Hum, as my advisor. Thank you for your guidance so that I can finish my thesis. I also thank for your patience and spirit in leading me. I cannot give anything to you except my thankful appreciation.
4. All of the lecturers of the English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta: Thank you for all knowledge and advice that have been shared during my study in this campus. It is really helpful to me.

5. My beloved parents, *Alm Bapak* Muhammad Soleh Su'aidi & *Ibu* Mizayati: My greatest thanks are to you. Thank you for everything. Hopefully, we can be always together in the world and in the hereafter. I also thank to my old brother (Ardi) and sister (Septi)
6. All of my friends in English Department from Chapter 2011, especially SASING A Class thank you very much for our togetherness and crazy moment. Thanks to my teacher, Haida, Lina, And Lulu thanks for the cares.
7. My comrade in arms. Najmi, Paimin, and Nur Kholik. Thanks for your helps, cares, shares, motivations, and all of your kindness to me. I will not forget everything we've done. Our struggle is still on.
8. To all of my friends in English Department from chapter 2011 that I cannot mention one by one.
9. My mentor and inspiration, Mr. Yoyon and Mrs Tuty who introduce me to my real world, career and future, without them perhaps I will be forever in ignorance.

Yogyakarta, 23 August 2018

The Researcher,

Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

Student No.11150012

Table of Contents

Title.....	i
Final Project Statement.....	ii
Approval	iii
Nota Dinas.....	iv
Abstract.....	v
Abstrak.....	vi
Motto	vii
Dedication	viii
Acknowledgement.....	ix
Table of Contents.....	xi
Chapter I Introduction	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Research Question	8
1.3 Objective of Study	8
1.4 Significance of Study	8
1.5 Literature Review.....	9
1.6 Theoretical Approach	10
1.7 Method of Research	15
1.7.1 Type of Research	15
1.7.2 Data Sources	15

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique	16
1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique	16
1.8 Paper Organization.....	17
Chapter II Analysis.....	18
2.1 Song Lyric.....	18
2.2 Analysis of Astronaut song lyric.....	20
2.3 Ambiguity.	21
2.2.2.1 First Stanza.....	21
2.2.2.2 Second Stanza	26
a. Denotation and Connotation	27
2.2.2.3 Third Stanza	31
a. Denotation and Connotation	32
2.2.2.4 Fouth Stanza.....	34
a. Denotation and Connotation.....	34
2.2.2.5 Fifth Stanza	36
a. Denotation and Connotation	37
2.2.2.6 Sixth Stanza	39
a. Denotation and Connotation	39
2.2.2.7 Seventh Stanza	39
a. Denotation and Connotation.....	40
2.3 Paradox	41

2.4 Irony.....	43
2.5 Tension	46
Chapter III Conclusion and Suggestion.....	50
Reference	52
Appendix.....	55
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	58



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is very important in humans' life as they need it to interact in their daily life. According to Wardhaugh (1977:3), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Humans use language as one of the ways to convey ideas and thoughts into oral and written form. They, as the speakers, also use language to deliver a message directly to the listeners. The message here is a form of interaction and experience affecting to each other. Without language, humans' experience over everything will be internalized and personal. Therefore, the main function of language is as a communication tool.

Furthermore, language takes important role in humans' social life. As social beings, humans cannot live alone. They must live and complete to each other. They need to build a relationship. Any relationship is started with a communication with a good language. Most fundamentally, language is the association of speech sounds with thoughts, concepts, or images in the mind. The primary purpose of language is communication among persons (Encyclopedia Americana, 1991: 727). For that reason, language is essential in every life aspect, such as: technology, education, politics, art, etc. Language in art becomes tool or media to convey the author's ideas

and thoughts which will be set forth in an art work. One of various art works developed in the community is a song.

Song is a short musical composition which is sung by human voice. It has a certain lyric. According to Abrams (1985:108) in *A Glossary of Literary Term*” a lyric is any fairly short poem, uttered by a single speaker, who expresses a state of mind or a process of perception, thought, and feeling Song is beneficial in learning language. The lyric is one of the written grammatical units that contain sentence, phrases, and idiom. Hence, this can be analyzed from structure and literary work. By reading and listening to the lyric, people are able to learn sentence structure, enrich the vocabulary, practice pronunciation, etc.

As the most influential entertainments in society, song nowadays is beyond entertaining listeners to enjoy the music and to sing along. It is full of knowledge. Song is also mentioned as the language of emotions. Humans can share any kinds of feeling to others without even saying it directly. According to Matthews and Thompson (2005:4), the power of song is diverse and people respond it in different ways. It can make people feel happy or sad, nostalgic or energetic and some song are capable of overtaking the mind until it is oblivious to all else. Consequently, song becomes the main discussion in this research.

The writer chooses a song entitled *Astronaut* as the object of research. This is a song from a band named Simple Plan. Simple Plan is a Canadian rock band that is

famous for its popular songs like “*Welcome to My Life*”, “*Perfect*”, etc. Those songs are always on the top charts between 2004 until 2007. (<https://www.billboard.com/music/simple-plan>)

Simple Plan was formed in 1999. The members are lead guitarist Jeff Stinco, guitarist/backing vocalist Sébastien Lefebvre, lead vocalist Pierre Bouvier, bassist/backing vocalist David Desrosiers and drummer Chuck Comeau. They have never experienced personnel changes. Ever since their formation in 2000, Simple Plan have released the following albums – the first one in 2002 “*No Pads, No Helmets...Just Balls*”, the second in 2004 “*Still Not Getting Any*”, the third one in 2008 “*Simple Plan*” (a self-titled album), the fourth one in 2011 “*Get Your Heart On!*” and fifth album in 2016 “*Taking One For The Team*”. (<http://www.simpleplan.cz/en/index.php/band/bands-history/>)

In 2011, Simple Plan released their fourth album entitled “*Get Your Heart On!*”. This studio album by Simple Plan was released on June 21, 2011. It features with other artists, including Weezer’s Rivers Cuomo, Natasha Bedingfield, K’naan, Marie-Mai, Kelly-Cha and Alex Gaskarth of All Time Low. *Astronaut* is one of the songs that released in ‘*Get Your Heart On!*’. This song released as the third single. It was released in September 19, 2011 along with other 10 songs in the same album. (<https://genius.com/albums/Simple-plan/Get-your-heart-on>).

Astronaut is one of the most touching songs in 'Get Your Heart On!' album. It describes intense feelings of loneliness. The song is divided into 39 lines and seven stanzas. It tells about a lonely man craving to connect with other people who feel the same way. He also wishes to find people who share the same life vision that he does. The diverse experience of loneliness is interesting to analyze.

Loneliness is an unpleasant psychological experience which occurs in human being's life. Loneliness can be a situation when a person feels isolated and friendless although he or she is in the midst of crowd (Baron and Byrne 1987: 512). It can be caused by some reasons. People also can feel lonely because there is no desire for social interaction. They may also be unsatisfied with the relationship that is currently available. It can lead to sadness. When people are sad, physically, they will express the sad feelings with negative behaviors.

“Loneliness is a situation experienced by the individual as one where there is an unpleasant or inadmissible lack of (quality of) certain relationships. This includes situations in which the number of existing relationships is smaller than is considered desirable or admissible, as well as situations where the intimacy one wishes for has not been realized. Thus loneliness is seen to involve the manner in which the person perceives, experiences and evaluates his or her isolation and lack of communication with other people (as cited in de Jong Gierveld, 1995:25)”

Astronaut is remarkable because the author describes loneliness in a unique way. This song uses a lot of figurative language such as simile and metaphor. It can

be seen from the title: *Astronaut*. Astronaut means “a person who has been trained for travelling in space” (Cambridge Advanced Learners’ Dictionary). However, the word “astronaut” is used to describe feelings of loneliness because they are alienated by the environment and the people around them and it causes as if the astronauts are into space alone. The writer also finds in the lyric which shows a unique way to relate the main theme in line seven and eight.

(Line 7) Can anybody tell me why I'm lonely like a satellite?

(Line 8) 'Cause tonight I'm feeling like an astronaut

The writer finds this song lyric uses simile. The focal words in these lines are *satellite* and *astronaut*. According to *Cambridge Advance Learner Dictionary*, *satellite* is a machine that is sent into space and that moves around the earth, moon, sun, or a planet. *Astronaut* means “a person who has been trained for travelling in space” (CALD, 2008). However, *satellite* and *astronaut* here are not meant as they are. Those words are similes to describe the speaker’s loneliness.

Another case, the writer finds a unique way of the song lyricist in describing condition of the speaker in metaphor that related to the main theme “loneliness”. The word and phrase are found in the second stanza line eight and fourth stanza line twenty one and twenty three, in the word *tonight*, *zero gravity*, and *mission*

(Line 21) Now I lie awake and scream in a zero gravity

(Line 23) Let's abort this mission now

According to Bevinn (2011:2), loneliness is the nature phenomenon of human life since feeling loneliness is central to the human experience which can be happened at some time across the life-span.

“Loneliness is defined as a negative unpleasant experience that results from a dissatisfaction with either the quantity or the quality of social relationships. So, effectively, that means if somebody has a large social network with lots of friends they can still feel lonely if they feel the quality of those relationships isn't as they would like—they don't feel as close to those friends. Conversely, someone can have a very small network with one or two friends but feel very close to them and then never feel lonely. Social isolation can be defined as a lack of or a paucity of social contact. We can measure that. It's an objective measure, we can measure that by counting the number of contacts somebody has within a specific time frame (as cited in National Assembly of Wales, 2017: 9)”

The sense of loneliness is symbolized as “astronaut”. Basically, it is a feeling like walking on the Earth alone though being surrounded by people but still feel alienated. It feels like no one related or no one sees the world in the same way. This is a sense that there is no one around you who understands you and that you have no meaningful connection as you wish. Isolation can be a factor, but it is not the only one. Sometimes we want to be alone. But we have no choice to spend time with people who understand us, that's when loneliness feels. When we are overwritten by events that we do not expect, we usually feel like being sorry person in the world,

feeling alone, feeling no one cares, feeling lonely. Even though, we should not need to because Allah is always there. It is as seen in the following Qur'an verse:

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ يَعْلَمُ مَا يَلِجُ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا وَمَا يَنْزِلُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ وَمَا يَعْرُجُ فِيهَا وَهُوَ مَعَكُمْ أَيْنَ مَا كُنْتُمْ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٤﴾

It is He who created the heavens and earth in six days and then established Himself above the Throne. He knows what penetrates into the earth and what emerges from it and what descends from the heaven and what ascends therein; and He is with you wherever you are. And Allah, of what you do, is Seeing. (Yusuf Ali, 1987).

Regarding that, the writer explores the meaning of loneliness in *Astronauts* using new criticism theory because it can explore the meaning specifically. The writer can interpret the lyric without looking at the purpose or background of the author. So, the writer focuses on the internal element.

In this research, the writer analyzes the intrinsic elements of *Astronauts* to reveal the meaning and portrayal of loneliness in this song. Later on, the diverse portrayals of loneliness are uncovered.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, this research has a problem statement as follow:

How is loneliness portrayed in the Simple Plan's *Astronaut* song?

1.3. Objective of Study

According to the research question above, the objectives of this research are to analyze the intrinsic elements of the poetry in the *Astronaut* song, in order to know the diverse portrayals of loneliness.

1.4. Significances of Study

According to the objectives of study, the writers divides the significances of study into several, they are:

1. Theoretically, this research can be a helpful reference in order to understand the content of *Astronaut* song and how the application of New Criticism theory in literature research. This research is expected to bring new reference for applying the new criticism and can be used by students, especially for English Department students, lectures, literary, or anyone who loves literature especially the song and the poem.
2. Practically, the result of this research is expected for academicians for some intensions. First for students, this research is hopefully can encourage them to

know more about the song and challenge them to analyze song. Second for lectures, this research can also be used as an additional source for those who are interested in song analyze. Third for literature, it can entice them to analyze the similar songs or even different song. Fourth for common people, this research hopeful can attract them and engage to read and contemplate the song's meaning instead of listening to the song.

1.5. Literature Reviews

Related to this research, the writer has searched for other papers in digital library of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, the library of other university, journal and other media but has not found other researches use subject a Simple Plan's song *Astronaut*. So, this research is the first object in the literary research in the subject aspect.

In the theory aspect, the writer finds three critical works which applies New Criticism by Cleanth Brooks. The first work is an Undergraduate Thesis written by Gunawan from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta, entitled "War As Represented In Michael Heart's *We Will Not Go Down*". This paper discovers how war in Palestine is portrayed.

The second work is an 2018 Undergraduate Thesis written by Syidiq Syaiful Ardli from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta, entitled "Reading

The Antichrist in At The Left Hand Ov God By The Behemoth”” This paper discovers how Antichrist is portrayed.

The third work is a 2012 Undergraduate Thesis Written by Jehan, from Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta, entitled “Youth As Represented in The Song Lyric Of We Are Young By 3OH!3” This paper discovers how youth is portrayed and represented intrinsically.

This research uses different object. The writer discovers how the diverse loneliness is portrayed in *Astronaut* song.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

This research focuses on intrinsic element of loneliness portrayed in Simple Plan’s *Astronaut*. The main theory which is used for conducting the research is the New Criticism theory. New criticism theory was pioneered by John Crow Ransom. “this term , made culler by the publication of John Crowe Ransom’s *The New Criticism* in 1945, came to be applied to a theory and practice that remained prominent in American literary criticism until late in the 1960s (Abrams, 2009: 216).

According to Tyson, The New Criticism argues that “sometime, a literary text does not live up to the author intention” (2006:136). By this term, The New Criticism theory is not based on author’s biography, and history. According to Brooks, the important elements of poetry in an analyzing process are irony and paradox as two

emphasized elements and even he said that the language of poetry is the language of paradox, while the paradox itself sometimes can be included in irony, and then the connotative meaning or what is called by him as “the function of particular words and phrases within the poem (Brooks, 1960: 67 and 219), the imagery, although he does not agree completely with the account that the imagery of a good poem must be functional, rhyme as Brooks (1960: 117) noticed between word “dream” and “seem” in his analysis of Wordsworth’s poem, and ambiguity as Brooks said in his analysis of the same poem that in terms of this ambiguity that many of the finest effects of the poem are achieved (Brooks, 1960: 115).

Reading method in new critic is involved with the aspect of the reading poem. In new critic there is close reading which becomes the significance of new criticism study. Close reading is a kind of analysis that pays attention to the aspect of the text. Even the smallest aspect like phoneme level must become one of the main focuses. After applying the reading method, the writer finds the four concepts of new criticism which are Ambiguity, Paradox, Irony or Tension. They are main concept of new criticism to emphasize the ground concept of new criticism.

1. Ambiguity

In Ambiguity, Leech describes ambiguity the same as in linguistics where it has generally been used in a narrow sense which may represent more than one cognitive meaning in a same piece of language (Leech, 1969:205). Abrams also states

in ordinary usage that “ambiguity” is applied to a fault in the style that is, the use of a vague or equivocal expression when what is wanted precision (2009:12).

The precision of Abrams means the method of using ambiguity in explaining the multiple meaning of works. There are two ways of explaining within the work, denotation and connotation meaning. Denotation means a word in its primary signification or based on the reference using Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary (CALD). This can be used to determine the meaning of each word and phrase. The use of CALD will be major in further analysis, because the writer tries to become as general as possible to determine the exact meaning using the same reference as everyone does, that is dictionary. Most explanation of denotation is based on dictionary references, but the writer only cites some parts in the analysis using CALD. While connotation means a feeling or idea that is suggested by a particular word, although it is not a part of the word's meaning or something suggested by an object or situation (Cambridge, 2008).

2. Paradox

The paradox based on Leech is a contradiction, it is an absurd statement caused by false self-evidence (Leech, 1969: 132). Later, he describes that paradox as some equation of antonyms as the boldest and simplest form of paradox (p.142). For example, My Grandmother is a male, that lie is true, or War is peace and, Freedom is slavery, Ignorance is strength (George Orwell, 1984. Li). This paradox is needed to

conjoin two terms or more to make a phrase, line or sentence which has paradox meaning. These two terms have a contradiction meaning as stated by Leech as an equation of antonyms.

Hence, paradox can be found if there is such contradiction happens in the line or phrase of the lyric. This contradiction fits with Abrams Paradox's, as he says that paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that makes sense (2009: 239).

3. Irony

While irony based Geoffrey Leech is a two-level response noted in litotes as a whole characteristics of linguistic irony (Leech, 1967;171). Also Added in the same pages, by mentioning H. W. Fowler in *Modern English Usage*, Leech describes irony as a mode of expression which postulates double audience, one of which is in the knowledge and awareness of the speaker's intention, while the others are naive enough to take the utterance at its face value.

On some pages, Leech also illustrates about the object of the mask as the idea of explaining the role of irony in Poetry. The notion of a disguise is particularly pertinent, as it brings out [a] the element of concealment of irony, and [b] the fact that what concealed is meant to be found out for (p.171). Furthermore, Leech state the 'mask' of approval that may be called the Overt or Direct meaning, and the disapproval behind the mask as the Covert or Oblique meaning (Leech,

1969:171). For irony itself, it has multiple kinds similar with ambiguity. Here, irony can be known as irony in general term, situational irony and irony metaphor.

Situational irony is the result of action done by character in the story that falls out the readers' expectation (Pattieno, 2012: 7). It involves a discrepancy between what is expected to happen and what actually happens. Situational irony occurs when the exact opposite of what is meant to happen, happens. It is also called situational irony when unexpected scenes occur which are different from what the readers expect. Thus, it becomes situational irony when some events in the story are interpreted differently from what they expected previously.

4. Tension

Tension is used as the final method of connecting the main theme of each verse in lyric or poem. According to Abrams when he cited Allen Tate as one of new critics proposed tension as a term to be made by "looping the prefixes off the logical term extension and intention" (Abrams, 2009: 363).

In this research, the writer focuses on the analysis of the intrinsic elements such as ambiguity, irony, and paradox which are contained in song lyric. The writer describes the intrinsic elements which are found in the song lyric, and the intrinsic elements which will be interpreted are in the text. The texts consist of letters, syllables, word and phrases which are contained in each stanza of the song lyric. After knowing the intrinsic elements, the analysis continues into interpretation of

them. From interpretations will be concluded to know the portrait of loneliness in the song lyric of *Astronaut* by Simple Plan.

The description of the elements of the poetry as mentioned above can be formulated into four elements; they are, ambiguity, paradox, irony and tension.. So, based on description above, the writer can determine the generalization of intrinsic elements to analyze the phenomenon of loneliness intrinsically portrayed in song lyric by Simple Plan *Astronaut*, those are: paradox, ambiguity, irony and tension.

1.7. Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research as the writer needs the complex information to analyze the data. By using qualitative research, this paper also part of the library research because this research conducts. It means that this research uses books and other writings to get some materials to support the subject matter of research. The subject which becomes the source of analysis is *Astronaut* song by Simple plan.

1.7.2 Data Source

In this research, the data are divided into two data resources used for performing the analysis of the text itself. First, the object of the research itself is *Astronaut* song by Simple Plan. This song is divided into 39 lines and seven stanzas. The second source is used the supporting data for conducting the analysis. The

second data include books relating to the subjects and the books which relates to the theory. The writer also uses valid references from the internet and website which relate to the theory and subjects also become the source of data for doing the analysis.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

In the collecting data, the writer uses close reading method. The writer reads the lyrics many times to understand the main data and its relation to loneliness theme. Also, the writer uses references helping to explain the main data. All of those data are important because those can determine the meaning. The main data contain in each stanza of the song lyric. The use of new criticism theory and more information which have a relationship with the main problem of the analysis is also need as the supporting or secondary data. The information can be statement, an argument, and report which is contained in journal, books, magazine etc. Then, library research and web browsing is also the ways used by the writer to document the relevant data.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique conducted in this research focuses on using the new criticism theory. After the data has been collected from the data collection process, the data are analyzed together to create a connection for acquiring meanings from each aspects of the poetry. Qualitative methods are conducted where the elaboration of material is emphasized instead of its calculation.

This research is also conducted with objective criticism. According to M.H. Abrams, objective criticism is work of art in isolation where the literary work is considered as self-sufficient entity where it will be judged according to the criteria intrinsic to its own mode of being (26: 1953).

In conducting the research, the writer performs some steps. The first step is the in-depth analysis. In this step, the writer identifies every little aspect of the Simple Plan's *Astronaut* song through close reading. The second step is categorizing words or verse in the lyric with the concept of new criticism concepts like irony, tension, ambiguity, paradox. Then, the writer relates the words, phrases, and sentences in the lyrics to the theme. Later, the writer draws a conclusion of the research based on the thematic unity. Finally, the writer finds out how new criticism explains the meaning of the text.

1.8. Paper Organization

This research is divided into three chapters. The first chapter consists of background of study, research question, object of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is direct to the analysis of the lyric. The meanings of song lyric *Astronaut* explanations in this study are shown in the second chapter. The last chapter is the conclusion of the analysis.

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

3.1. Conclusion

Loneliness is a natural phenomenon of human life. It can be experienced at any stage of lifecycle. However, it has been associated with the later life. In *Astronaut* song lyric, it can be seen that the speaker is lonely because of being alienated. The speaker's loneliness is portrayed with some poetic devices in *Astronaut* song lyric. Those are imagery, paradox, irony, and ambiguity. The use of imagery, denotation, and connotation can be found in almost each stanza. Based on the paradox, ironies, and ambiguity, the intention of meaning can explain the portrayal of loneliness. The use of paradox can be found in the second and third stanza. The use of irony can be found in first, third, and fifth stanza and the use of ambiguity can be found in each stanza.

3.2. Suggestions

The writer realizes that the analysis in this research is still far from perfect. The shortcoming is caused by the limitation of time, source, and the knowledge of the writer himself which for example make the writer unable to discuss all of the aspects of the song. This research employs the New Criticism theory by Cleanth Brooks to

describe the portrayal of loneliness. The research is limited to the analysis of the intrinsic elements of the song like diction, rhyme, etc. The writer suggests the future researchers, if they want to analyze the lyrics of song; they can use another theory such as semiotic theory, dynamic structuralism theory. It is useful to give more variations in analyzing song lyric because it does not only use intrinsic elements but also extrinsic elements.



REFERENCES

- Abrams, M.H. 2008. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. USA: Wadsworth Publishing.
- Ali, Yusuf A. 1938. *The Holy Quran, Arabic Text, Arabic Pronunciation, English Text*. USA: The Islamic Bulletin.
- Anonymous. 1977. *Encyclopedia Americana (22nd Ed)*. New York: Grolier Incorporated.
- Arifin, Zaenal. 2004. *Cermat Berbahasa Indonesia Untuk Perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: Akademika Pressindo.
- Baron, R. A., & Byrne, D. 1987. *Social psychology (5thed.)*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon
- Bevinn, Sarah J. 2011. *Psychology of Loneliness*. New York: Nova Science Publishers. Inc.
- Brooks, Cleanth. 1960. *The Well Wrought Urn: Studies in the Structure of Poetry Second edition*. London: Dennis Dobson Ltd.
- Cambridge Advanced Learner`s Dictionary Third Edition. 2008. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
- Djohan. 2003. *Psikologi Musik*. Yogyakarta :BukuBaik.
- Horwitz, E. K., Horwitz, M. B., and cope, J. 1986. Foreign language classroom anxiety. *The Modern Language Journal*, 70(2), 125 - 132.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1969. *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. New York: Longman Group

- Matthews, Max Wade & Thompson, Wendy. 2005. *The Encyclopedia of Music*,
London: Anne's Publishing Ltd.
- National Assembly for Wales, 2017: *Health, Social Care and Sport Committee*
Inquiry into loneliness and isolation. Cardiff Bay
- Orwell, George. 1984. *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Secker & Warburg
- Parera, Jos Daniel. 2004. *Teori Semantik*. Erlangga. Jakarta
- Pettineo, J. F. 2012. *The Ironic Imagination: Redescription and Embedded Irony in*
Selected Works of Edgar Allan Poe and Herman Melville. Dissertation.
Dallas: ProQuest LLC
- Reaske, C. R. 1966. *How to Analyze Poetry*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Rozakis, Laurie. E. 1995. *How to Interpret Poetry*. New York: A Simon & Schuster
Macmillan Company.
- Sayuti, Suminto A. 2008. *Berkenalan Dengan Puisi*. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.
- Seeman, M. 1959. On The Meaning of Alienation. *American Sociological review*
- Tyson, Lois. 2006. *Critical theory today: a user-friendly guide*. New York:
Routledge.
- Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1977. *Introduction To General Linguistics*. United States of
America: McGraw-Hill Bill Company.
- Wheeler, K. L. 2014. Literary terms and definitions. accessed on May 11, 2018 at
17:30, Retrieved from: https://web.cn.edu/kwheeler/lit_terms_A.html

Andy. 2017. *How many satellites are orbiting the Earth in 2017?*. Pixalytics Ltd. accessed on May 2, 2018 at 21:44, Retrieved from: <https://www.pixalytics.com/>

FGV. *Get Your Heart On! Simple Plan*, Genius Media Group Inc. accessed on May 1, 2018 at 19:35, Retrieved from: <https://genius.com/albums/Simple-plan/Get-your-heart-on/>

Music, Billboard. *Simple Plan Chart History*, Billboard. accessed on May 4, 2018 at 19:22, <https://www.billboard.com/music/simple-plan>

Simple Plan. *Simple Plan Band History*. accessed on May 1, 2018 at 21:44, Retrieved from: <https://www.simpleplan.cz/en/index.php/band/bands-history/>

Appendix Astronaut – Simple Plan

Stanza	Lyric	Ambiguity		Paradox	Irony	Tension
		Denotation	Connotation			
First	Can anybody hear me?	X	X			
	Am I talking to myself?				X	
	My mind is running empty	X	X			
	In the search for someone else	X	X			
	Who doesn't look right through me	X	X			
	It's all just static in my head	X	X			
	Can anybody tell me why I'm lonely like a satellite?	X	X	X		X
Second	'Cause tonight I'm feeling like an astronaut	X	X			X
	Sending S.O.S from this tiny box	X	X			
	And I lost all signal when I lifted up	X	X			
	Now I'm stuck out here and the world forgot	X	X			X
	Can I please come down? (Come down)	X	X			

	'Cause I'm tired of drifting round and round (And round)	X	X			
	Can I please come down?	X	X			
Third	I'm deafened by the silence	X	X	X		X
	Is it something that I've done?					
	I know that there are millions	X	X		X	
	I can't be the only one who's so disconnected	X	X			X
	It's so different in my head	X	X			
	Can anybody tell me why I'm lonely like a satellite?	X	X			
Fourth	Now I lie awake and scream in a zero gravity	X	X			
	And it's starting to weigh down on me	X	X			
	Let's abort this mission now	X	X			
	Can I please come down?	X	X			
Fifth	So tonight I'm calling all astronauts	X	X		X	X
	All the lonely people that the world forgot	X	X			
	If you hear my voice come pick me	X	X			

	up					
	Are you out there?	X				
	'Cause you're all I've got!	X				
Sixth	'Cause tonight I'm feeling like an astronaut	X	X			X
	Sending S.O.S from this tiny box	X	X			
	To the lonely people that the world forgot	X	X			
	Are you out there?	X				
	Cause you're all I've got!	X				
Seventh	Can I please come down? (Please, please, please come down)	X	X			
	Cause I'm tired of drifting round and round	X	X			
	Can I please come down? (Please, please, please come down)	X	X			
	Can I please come down?	X	X			
	Can I please come down?	X	X			

CURRICULUM VITAE



Muhammad Aziz Prastyo

Address: Street of Imam Bonjol, Lr Ikhlas, Air
Paoh, Baturaja, Ogan Komering Ulu, Sumatera
Selatan

Cell Phone: +6285879254679

E-mail: prasetyo.syns09@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth: 9th of February 1993

Place of Birth: Baturaja

Citizenship: Indonesian

EDUCATION

1998-2002: State Elementary School 23 Baturaja, Ogan Komering Ulu,

2002-2004: State Elementary School 5 Krandegan, Banjarnegara, Central of Java

2004-2007: State Islamic Junior High School 1 Banjarnegara, Central of Java

2007-2010: State Islamic High school 2 Banjarnegara, Central of Java

2011-2018: State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta