A THESIS

**ANALYSIS OF POLYSEMY OF THE SONG LYRICS IN THE ALBUM OF
"FOLKLORE" BY TAYLOR SWIFT**

**Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Bachelor
Degree in English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram**

By:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OFMUHAMMADIYAH MATARAM

2021

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ANALYSIS OF POLYSEMY OF THE SONG LYRICS IN THE ALBUM OF
"FOLKLORE" BY TAYLOR SWIFT

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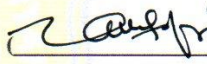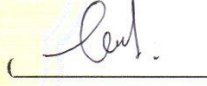**Hidayati, M.Hum**
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MOTTO

"When we improve the relationship with God, God will always everything for us"

DEDICATION

Thank God, all praise and gratitude I hatch to Allah SWT that always gives the grace and hidayah, and I can finish this thesis well and smoothly. Not forgetting me thankfully always gained the faith of the faith, health, and long life.

1. To both my beloved parents, thank you very much for the support, prayers, and affection and all the patience and sacrifice to take me to here. Thanks for being my encouragement. I love you.
2. To my beloved grandfather who always support and give advice, may Allah put thee grandfather in the best place
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5. To the great family of Abu Kasim
6. To the great family of Saguni
7. To friends of the slavery, specially Devi, Fadilah, Rista, and Ery who have become faithful and be a witness in this struggle. Thank you for filling my days for approximately 4 years we fight together and make beautiful memories that will not be forgotten. I've heard the saying "We are put together by education and separated by future". Now we are time to split and pioneer our respective careers, pursuing dreams for a bright future. All the laughter, sad, happy, gather together, then, I will definitely miss the moments. I am gonna miss you my girls.
8. To my friend Antes, thanks for the support and prayers so far and the willingness has been where I knew
9. To the people who are always "sequence of graduation?", graduation is a sacred moment. It is unfortunate iff this sacred moment we just prepare such instant noodles, the food is only brewed for 5 minutes. Just like if you want to enjoy special food, it should be cooked with good calculation, so it can

produce a delicious flavor. Therefore, no matter or old, which is taken into account is the right time or not. May this sensitive question are not questioned to the students again!

10. To my 9 dear peterpans, especially Sehun oppa. Thank you for being my mood booster when I stress and thanks for being one of my encouragement. Love you.

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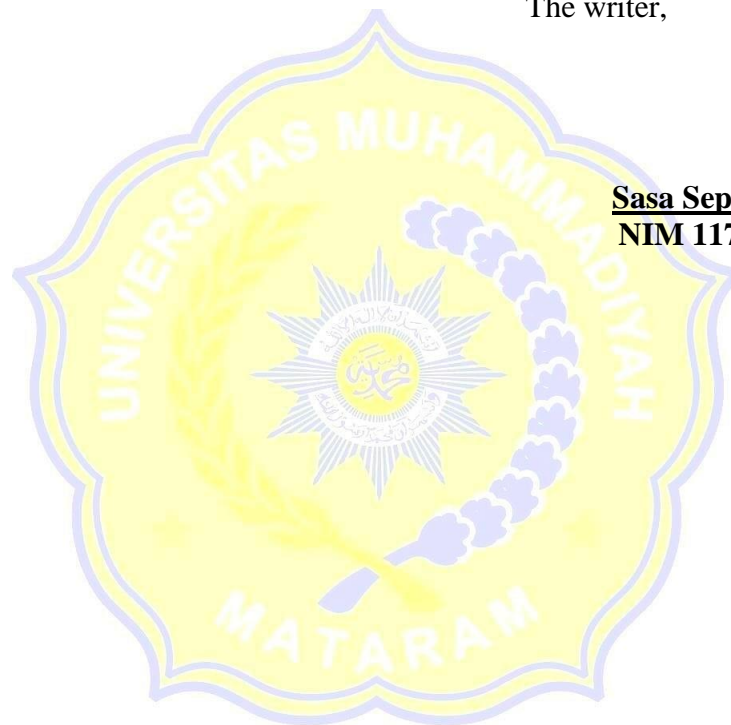
The author realizes that the completion of this thesis with the help of various parties. Therefore, the authors would like to express our deep gratitude.

1. Mr Dr. H. Arsyad Abd. Gani, M.Pd as UMMAT Rector

2. Mrs. Dr. Hj. Maemunah, S.Pd., M.H as Dean of FKIP UMMAT

3. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum as the Head of English Language Study Program

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The author realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the authors hope for constructive criticism and suggestions. Finally, the authors hope this thesis can provide benefits for the development of the world of education.

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ABSTRACT

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning based on in what context the word used. This study deal with the analysis of polysemy words found in song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift. The purpose of the study were to find out the types of polysemy used in the song lyrics of 'The 1" sung by Taylor Swift and to identify the dominant types of polysemy used in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift. The data in this research was taken from the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift. This study was a qualitative research. The technique of data collection was textual or visual analysis, with some steps was downloading, reading, figuring and underlining the song lyrics. The technique of analyzing the data used text analysis by data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion. From the data obtained, there were 12 polysemy words found. Those 12 words fall into three categories types of polysemy words in this research. Those are 1 polysemy words found in container/contained alternation category, 1 polysemy word found in plant/food alternation category and 10 polysemy words found in figure/ground reversal category. The most dominant types of polysemy used in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift is figure/ground reversal category.

Keywords: Semantics, Polysemy, Song Lyrics

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ABSTRAK

Polisemi adalah kata yang memiliki lebih dari satu arti berdasarkan konteks apa kata tersebut digunakan. Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan analisis kata polisemi yang terdapat pada lirik lagu "The 1" yang dinyanyikan oleh Taylor Swift. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis polisemi yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu 'The 1 "yang dinyanyikan oleh Taylor Swift dan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis polisemi yang dominan digunakan dalam lirik lagu" The 1 "yang dinyanyikan oleh Taylor Swift. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari lirik lagu "The 1" yang dinyanyikan oleh Taylor Swift. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan analisis tekstual atau visual, dengan tahapan mengunduh, membaca, mencari gambar, dan menggarisbawahi lirik lagu. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis teks dengan cara reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Dari data yang diperoleh, ditemukan 12 kata polisemi. Dua belas kata tersebut terbagi dalam tiga kategori jenis kata polisemi dalam penelitian ini. Yaitu 1 kata polisemi yang terdapat pada kategori container/contained, 1 kata polisemi terdapat pada kategori plant/food dan 10 kata polisemi terdapat pada kategori figure/ground. Jenis polisemi yang paling dominan digunakan dalam lirik lagu "The 1" yang dinyanyikan oleh Taylor Swift adalah kategori figure / ground reversal.

Kata Kunci : Semantik,polisemi, lirik lagu

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is system of sound symbols used by members of a community to work together, interact, and identify themselves (Sutarman, 2013: 2). Human in social life desperately need a language for interact. Besides, language is also a social identity that reflects the speaker's attitudes, behavior, mindset, and culture. With language, one can express their ideas in oral or written by using words to form a language. Based on the description, the word is the unit of language or utterances that can state the content thoughts and ideas to anyone. Other than that, the word can stand alone and has meaning.

Talking about meaning, of course leads to semantics. Semantics is one of the most wealthiest and fascinating parts of linguistics. Semantics word comes from the Greek language, *sema* that is noun, it's mean sign or symbol, or *semaino* that is verb, it's mean to mark or symbolize. By studying semantics, people can identify what the meaning implies in a word or sentences, in other words by studying semantics, it makes it easier for people to be better understand the meaning contained. In addition, semantics is a linguistics branch that studies the meaning of a language, code, or other representation types. According to Cruse (2004), semantics is the study of meaning that is used for understanding human

expression through language. Semantics is very closely related to applications in real life, including word sense and meaning. Meaning relation in semantics has many types actually, some of them are homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy and polysemy are often considered as almost same while the are not. According to Wagiman Adisustrisno (2013), homonymy is a term to refer to one form, which is the same in both written and spoken, with two or more unrelated meanings. For example: the word bank (of a river) and the word bank (of a financial institutions). Meanwhile polysemy, is a term to refer to a word which has a set of different meanings which are related by extension. For example: human back, the back of a chair. From the description, we can see the different between homonymy and polysemy.

Polysemy is a word contains more than one meaning or double meaning because of the multiplicity of meanings, the listener or reader hesitates to interpret the meaning of that word heard and read. The researcher is more interested in studying the word polysemy of several meaning relations above because the researcher feels there is its own uniqueness when a word has more than one meaning. According to Klein and Murphy (2002) polysemy is the existence of more than one meaning for a given word that is the capability of a word to convey the different information about objects and phenomena of extra-linguistic reality. Polysemy is pervasive in natural languages, and affects both content and function words. While deciding which senses is intended on a given occasion of use rarely seems to cause any difficulty for speakers of a language, polysemy has proved notoriously difficult to treat both theoretically and empirically.

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning based on in what context the word is used. In other words, the meaning of a word can be changed based on the context. According to Palmer (1986;100), polysemy is also the case that the same word may have a set of different meanings. For example, the word *run* in the verb phrase *run a half marathon* is clearly different from that in *run some water*, or *in run on gasoline*, *run on empty*, *run a shop*, *run late*, *run away from responsibilities*, *run in the family*, or *run for President*. This phenomenon is described as polysemy, and it keeps growing in natural languages.

The writer interested to analyzing the polysemy words and takes the research object, which is devoted to song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift because there are many polysemy words in song lyrics. This can be confusing and cause misunderstanding for the listener when they interpret the meaning of the words, thus, could lead to misinterpretation of the song lyrics itself. This research hoped that the audience would understand the meaning of the word polysemy and understand its meaning.

By learning polysemy, it can give language speakers opportunities to enrich the vocabulary of meaning for the words mastered, making it easier to express thoughts more precisely and also make it easy to understand discourse. Besides, polysemy can encourage speakers to be more creative in language so that it allows speakers to say something creatively and elegantly.Based on the description above, the researcher chooses song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Tylor Swift as the object of study and give the title "Analysis of Polysemy of The Song Lyrics In the Album of "Folklore" by Taylor Swift.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What types of polysemy used in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift?

2. What is the most dominant type of polysemy used in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift?

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, then the purposes of this research are:

1. To find out the types of polysemy in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift

2. To identify the dominant type of polysemy used in the song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift

1.4 Significance of the Study

The research is conducted to contribute some theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretically,

The researcher hopes that this study can provide information regarding polysemy and other information related to semantics and linguistics as well

2. Practically

This study is expected to give benefits to the following parties:

1. For students, this study can be used as the information source in learning Semantics, especially polysemy.

2. For the teacher or lecturer, this study can be used as an alternative material in teaching polysemy and semantics in general.

3. For other researchers or next researcher, this study can be occupied as additional data or information in investigating polysemy

1.5 Scope of Study

In this research, it is essential to restrict the problem of the study. This study's scope is semantics, and it focuses on polysemy and its types in song lyrics. This study focuses on analyzing one of the song in the album "Folklore" by Taylor Swift that is "The 1" using the theory of polysemy of Menfred Krifka (1998).

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In this research, there are some key terms as follow:

1. Semantics

According to Cruse (2004), semantics is the study of meaning that used for understanding human expression through language.

2. Polysemy

According to Klein and Murphy (2002) defined that polysemy is the existence of more than one meaning for a given word that is the capability of a word to convey the different information about objects and phenomena of extra-linguistic reality.

3. Song Lyrics

According to KBBI (1990; 528) song lyrics are works of poetry sung. The form of expression is manifested in sounds and words.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, thecwriter discusses the previous studies, definition of semantics, basic theories of polysemy,and "the 1" song.

2. 1 Previous Studies

Some researches are related to the writer's research, among others are :

The study conducted by Sonia Putri Indah (2018) "Polysemous in Fast and Furious 8 Movie Script. The study aimed at describing the meanings of polysemous words used in Fast and Furious 8 script and determine the dominant types of polysemous in the Fast and Furious 8 movie script. She used a qualitative method with the descriptive approach in this study. She used the theory of polysemy of Menfred Krifka (1998). The outcome of this analysis indicates that after classifying 84 words based on the seven types of polysemous, she found container/contained alternation 22 words and figure or ground reversal 29 words.The writer use the same method and theory but she used movie script as the object while the writer use the song lyrics as the object.

The study conducted by Satria Pasangio 2020, Journal, Volume 5 No 4, *Penggunaan Kata Berpolisemi Pada Surat Kabar Harian Mercusuar*. The aim of this study wasto describes the form of the word polysemy in the Daily Mercusuar Newspaper and know what meanings are contained in the Daily Mercusuar Newspaper. She used qualitative method. The results showed that the word polysemy in Daily Mercusuar Newspaper include; (1) the polysemic form of the word has two parts, namely the polysemic form basic words and derivative

polysemic forms, (2) the meaning of the word polysemic has two meanings namely the meaning of denotation and meaning of connotation. The writer use the same method but his study was used newspaper as the object while the writer use the song lyrics as the object. His study focused to describes the form of the word polysemy in the Daily Mercusuar Newspaper and what meanings are contained in the Daily Mercusar Newspaper. Meanwhile, the writer focuses on the types and the dominant types of polysemy used in the song lyrics.

2.2 Theoretical Bases of Semantics

2.2.1 Definition of Semantics

Semantics is one of the most wealthiest and fascinating parts of linguistics. Semantics is a linguistics branch that studies the meaning of a language, code, or other representation types. Semantics word comes from the Greek language, *sema* that is noun, it's mean sign or symbol, or *semaino* that is verb, it's mean to mark or symbolize. By studying semantics, people can identify what the meaning implies in a word or sentences, in other words by studying semantics, it makes it easier for people to be better understand the meaning contained. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. According to Cruse (2004), semantics is the study of meaning that used for understanding human expression through language. Semantics are very closely related to applications in real life, including word sense and meaning.

Saeed (2009:3) defined semantics as "The study of meaning of words and sentences" while according to Lyons (1977: 1) "Semantics is generally designed as the study of meaning". "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the

study of meaning, and because meaning is part of language, semantics is a linguistic," writes Palmer (1981:1).

From the definitions above, based on my opinion, semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines meaning. The meaning under study by semantics is context-free meaning.

2.2.2 Definition of Meaning

According to Djajasudarma (2012:7), the meaning is the link that is in between the elements of language itself (especially words). The meaning is the abstract concept of human experience, but not people's experiences per person. When the meaning of people experiences per person, every word will have various meanings because the one individual with others varies; it is impossible the same. According to Chaer (2010: 45) defines meaning is understanding or concept contained in that language unit. Based on the description of understanding the meaning above, it can be concluded that meaning is a relationship between the word as a marker with what is marked or element in a word that intends to make an impression specifically about the word order is different from other words.

2.2.3 Types of Meaning

In his book "A Study of Meaning," Leech (1993) divides meaning into seven categories, with conceptual meaning taking precedence.

According to Leech, there are seven different forms of meaning.

1) Conceptual or Denotative Meaning

The word "conceptual sense" is often used to refer to logical or cognitive meaning. It is the primary dictionary concept that refers to the essential

propositional sense. Language is incomplete without conceptual significance. Communication in a language is primarily based on conceptual meaning. All other forms of meaning are constructed on top of conceptual meaning.

For example:

Man = can be described as – human + male +adult.

The aim of conceptual meaning is to give a sentence or argument an effective semantic representation. A sentence is made up of symbols that are abstract. We may differentiate one meaning from the meaning of other sentences using conceptual meaning.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is an expression's communicative significance in addition to its strictly conceptual substance. It's something that goes beyond the literal sense of a word and implies its features in the real world. It is much more than the dictionary sense. Thus purely conceptual content of '*woman*' is + human + female + adult but the psychosocial connotations could be 'gregarious', 'having maternal instinct' or typical (rather than invariable) attributes of womanhood such as 'babbling',' experienced in cookery', 'skirt or dress wearing' etc. Due to the perspective adopted by a person, a community, or society as a whole, connotative meaning may encompass putative properties of a referent. Meanwhile, in the past, women were thought to be weak, prone to tears, irrigational, hormonal, inconsistent, or cowardly. As well as more optimistic characteristics such as gentleness, kindness, sensitivity, and hard work.

3) Social Meaning

The social meaning of a piece of language refers to the meaning it conveys regarding the social context in which it is used. The ability to interpret a text is based on our perception of stylistics and other linguistic variations. Some words or pronunciations are recognized as dialectical, meaning they reveal something about the speaker's regional or social origins. The context in which an utterance is used determines its social significance. It is concerned with the social context in which a linguistic phrase is used; for example, some dialectic terms reveal the speaker's geographical and social history. Similarly, some stylistic choices reveal something about the speaker's and listener's social relationship. The phrase "I ain't done nothing" informs us about the speaker, indicating that he or she is most likely a black American who is poor and uneducated.

4) Affective or Emotive Meaning

Affective meaning, according to some linguists, refers to the emotional associations or effects that words elicit in the listener or reader. It is what is communicated regarding the listener's personal feelings or attitude. Language is used to convey personal emotions or attitudes toward the listener or the subject matter of his discourse in affective meaning. For example, the sentence "I hate you, you fool" raises some doubts about the speaker's feelings toward the listener. In this case, the speaker seems to have a hostile attitude toward his audience. Affective sense is the word for this

5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning also require interconnection at the lexical level of language. Reflected meaning occurs when a phrase has several

semantic meanings. In such instances, we partially refer to one meaning of the word while still referring to another. For example, *right now I want to die*. Her current feelings are expressed in the word *die*.

6) Collocative Meaning

The meaning that a word takes on while it is in the company of other words is known as collocative meaning. Words just collide or co-occur with other words. For example, big business is not the same as big or great. The term "collocative sense" refers to associations formed by a word's frequent or habitual co-occurrence with specific types of words. The words 'pretty' and 'handsome' both mean 'good looking.'

They do, however, vary slightly from one another due to collocation or co-occurrence. The word 'pretty' conjures up images of women, children, villages, flowers, and gardens, among other items. The term 'handsome,' on the other hand, conjures up images of youth, men, and so on.

7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic sense refers to what is conveyed by a speaker's or writer's organization of the message in terms of concentration and emphasis. As a consequence, active differs from passive, despite the fact that their conceptual meanings are the same. The active and passive voice versions of the following statements have the same conceptual context but different communicative values.

1) *Mrs. Smith donated the first prize.*

2) *The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith.*

In the first sentence "Who gave away the prize" is more important, but in the second sentence "What Mrs. Smith gave is more important". It also changes the focus of the meaning.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that every polysemy word has conceptual meaning and connotative meaning, which means that every polysemy word has literal meaning or the meaning is based on dictionary and it is also has nonliteral meaning or the meaning is more than the dictionary meaning.

2.3 Polysemy

2.3.1 Definition of polysemy

According to the etymology, the word polysemy comes from two syllables, namely "poly" and "sema". The word poly means "many" while sema means "sign". As a consequence, the word polysemy can be described as a word with multiple meanings. Polysemy is a term that has several meanings depending on the context in which it is used. To put it another way, the meaning of a word will vary depending on the context. Polysemy is believed to be a significant issue in translation, in principle, because the linguistic expression does not only represent meanings but more prompts for meanings (Fauconnier & Turner, 2003).Ullman (1967: 159) defines polysemy as a "situation" in which the same word has two or more different meanings.

According to Palmer, polysemy is also the case that the same word may have a set of different meanings (1986, p. 100). For instance, the word "run" in the verb phrase "run a half marathon" is clearly distinct from "run some water," "run a store," "run on empty," "run late," "run away from obligations," "run in the

family," and "run for President." Polysemy is the word for this phenomenon, and it is growing in natural languages.

According to Klein and Murphy (2002) also defined that polysemy is there is more than one meaning for a given word that is the capability of a word to convey the different information about objects and phenomena of extra-linguistic reality. Polysemy, on the other hand, is the deliberate opening up of meaning in a text with the aim of a multitude of different meanings that text can contain, depending on the reader's point of view, according to Edelheim (2007). Meanwhile, this study will focus on textual analysis and show why polysemy is an essential concept in producing a word meaning. With the exception of homonyms, many people assume that most words have only one meaning.

Klein & Murphy (2001), there is wide agreement that polysemous senses are highly related, that they are created partly by semantic approaches. Based on the theory, the writer can conclude that polysemy forms explain words with different meanings but connect each other. However, words that process irregular polysemy tend to be related to other metaphorical relationships. As an example, cherry can be the kind of color or the name of the fruit. It has a different meaning related to the context of the word.

2.3.2 Types of Polysemy

Polysemy comes in a variety of forms. Several forms of polysemous variation, according to Krifka (1998, p.3), occur so often that they should be considered part of a language's grammatical awareness. Pustejovsky expanded the following types: (1995). The following are included:

1. Container/Contained Alternation

Container/contained alternation is the category where the speaker uses physical object to describe what is contained in the object. The polysemous words of this category are discussed in the following.

Count/mass alternations for nouns, which can serve several functions:

a. Animal/meat.

Scorpion tail has a poison that can sting its prey. Scorpion shape is also found in the form of stars that seem to have a tail.

The word "tail" at the first sentence shows the true meaning. The second word "tail" means connotation, as if the star has a tail.

b. Object/Stuff an object is made up.

Because of negligence, Michael as merbot mosque, lost the mosque door lock, so that the mosque can not be opened. Similarly, the result when in the next life,if we are careless in living the world, then we will not easily find the key to open the door of heaven.

The word "key" in the first sentence indicates the true key, the key to opening the door. Then the word "key" in the second sentence means connotation by analogizing the key like a key to unlock the paradise.

c. Stuff/Kind.

A bicycle if it does not have a wheel can not walk, so it can not be ridden. In the life of this world man is like being on a life wheel that must be spinning.

The word wheel in the sentence has a different meaning. The first word "wheel" shows the true meaning of every vehicle must have wheels. The

second word "wheel" is a word meaningful connotation of the life wheel sometimes above and sometimes below.

d. Stuff/Portions.

Our school tables are limited, so some students are forced to sit on the floor. Once brought to the green table, they finally chose to make peace. Scramble the table and the seat of power makes the politicians often erroneous.

In the first sentence, the word "table" means an object used for learning tools and indicates an object's nature. but in the second sentence, the word "table" is not an item but a term used in the field of law. therefore the meaning of the word green table is not a green item but a term to mention the trial.

2. Plant/food alternation.

However, the word form is used as an allusion to the word:

   (1) lips 'sweet words'

   (2) the flowers of the 'loved ones'

   (3) interest in money 'profit from consumption and saving money'

   (4) flower of life 'joy of life'.

A flower whose conceptual meaning is a part of the plant that holds the fruit (the color is beautiful and varied).

3. Alternations between containers and contained.

Mary broke the bottle. The baby finished the bottle.

Said at the first sentence, bottle is a broken bottle while in the second sentence, two bottles that are held by the baby and not broken like the first sentence then the meaning of the bottle in both sentences is different.

4. Figure/Ground reversal. Figure/Ground reversal is the category where the speaker uses another thing as figure to describe the meaning of something else as the object.

The window is rotting. Mary crawled through the window.

5. Product/producer alternation.

Meeting packages from HK$308 per person (half day) for a minimum booking of 15 persons. The word meeting advertisement entitled Empire Hotel Hongkong, Wan Chai included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning with other words. It has similar meaning to conference. Said Hongkong hotel here indicates that it belongs to 17 product or producer alternation because the word empire here shows a hotel name which means a product that can be used or used.

6. Process/result alternation.

The company's merger with Honda will begin next fall. The merger will lead to the production of more cars.

The first will begin indicates the true meaning of the company's merger with Honda, the second will lead indicating the meaning of connotation which means the will lead the production of cars.

7. Alternations involving location. Alternation Involving Location Alternation involving location is the category that explains something by using place or location. Alternation involving location is divided into three functions: building/institution, place/people, and capital/government.

a. Building/institution.

   The university changed its admission policy last year. The university is close

   to the capitol.

   The word university in the first sentence shows the meaning of a higher

   education institution changing the rules within the community, which means

   the university word here is not symbolizing a building. but in the second

   sentence the word university represents a building for high student learning

   places.

b. Place/people.

   John travelled to New York. New York kicked the mayor out of office. New

   York said in the first sentence indicates that New York is a tourist destination

   to be visited, while New York in the second sentence is a place that kicks

   someone out of his country, so the two words New York has a different

   explanation

c. Capital/government.

   Washington accused Havana not to do enough for the victims.

   Havana in this sentence is a human form accusing people of doing something

   that should Havana is the name of a city in a country.

2.4 Song Lyrics

   The song is a musical composition that is composed of tone or voice in a

specific order, combination, and temporal relationship to produce unity and

continuity. In an exciting world, songs are used to express emotions and ideas.

Songs can also be used to provide social commentary. The lyrics conceal the

moral ideas. Lyrics are written words that are created specifically for music or for which music is created specifically. Lyrics are the words that make up a song, which are normally divided into verses and choruses. According to KBBI (1990; 528) song lyrics are works of poetry sung. Sounds and phrases are used as a means of speech. Lyrics may be overt or implied in their interpretation. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and their explanations concentrate on shape, articulation, meter, and expression symmetry in such cases.

The song entitled "The 1" was created and popularized by Taylor Swift. Taylor Alison Swift (born December 13, 1989) is an American singer-songwriter. Her narrative songwriting, which frequently focuses on her personal life, has garnered critical acclaim and widespread media attention. Swift moved to Nashville, Tennessee at the age of 14 to pursue a career in country music after growing up in West Reading, Pennylvania. Her debut studio album, which bears her name, is the longest-running album to chart on the Billboard 200 in the 2000s. Swift's eighth studio album, Folklore (2020), and its lead single, "Cardigan," made her the first artist to simultaneously top the Billboard 200 and Hot 100 charts.

Swift is one of the best-selling musicians in history, with over 200 million albums sold worldwide.Ten Grammy Awards, one Emmy Award, seven Guinness World Records, 32 American Music Awards (most winning artist), and 23 Billboard Music Awards are among her accolades. She is ranked number eight on Billboard's Greatest of All Time Artists Ranking, and she was named to Rolling Stone magazine's 100 Best Songwriters list as a songwriter (2015).

Swift has also been named to a number of prestigious lists, including Time magazine's 100 Most Influential People in the World (2010, 2015, and 2019) and Forbes magazine's Celebrity 100 (number one in 2016 and 2019). Billboard named her Woman of the Decade (2010s) and American Music Awards named her Artist of the Decade (2010s), and two of her albums were named to Rolling Stone magazine's 500 Best Albums of All Time (2020) list.

Taylor Swift's song "The 1," which was released on July 24, 2020, is one of the singles from her album Folklore.Taylor Swift made the announcement on social media just hours before the album's release, eleven months after her seventh studio album, Lover. Folklore was an unannounced album that was released without fanfare. During the COVID 19 pandemic, the album's 16 songs were composed and released in isolation. Aaron Dessner, Bon Iver, and Jack Antonoff were among the mucisians involved in the development process. Swift's music is branching out into alternative genres with this record, after previously focusing on country and pop. The song, according to the 30-year-old singer, contains sorrow and an escape from life. The song's interpretation is that Taylor Swift is reflecting on the loss of love from those she considers to be soulmates in her life. She still wondered if the situation had changed and if they were still together.

Song lyrics of "The 1"

I'm doing good, I'm on some new shit

Been saying "yes" instead of "no"

I thought I saw you at the bus stop, I didn't though

I hit the ground running each night

I hit the Sunday matinée

You know the greatest films of all time were never made

I guess you never know, never know

And if you wanted me, you really should've showed

And if you never bleed, you're never gonna grow

And its alright now

But we were something, don't you think so?

Roaring twenties, tossing pennies in the pool

And if my wishes came trueIt would've been you

In my defense, I have none

For never leaving well enough alone

But it would've been fun

If you would've been the one (Ooh)

I had this dream you're doing cool shit

Having adventures on your own

You meet some woman on the internet and take her home
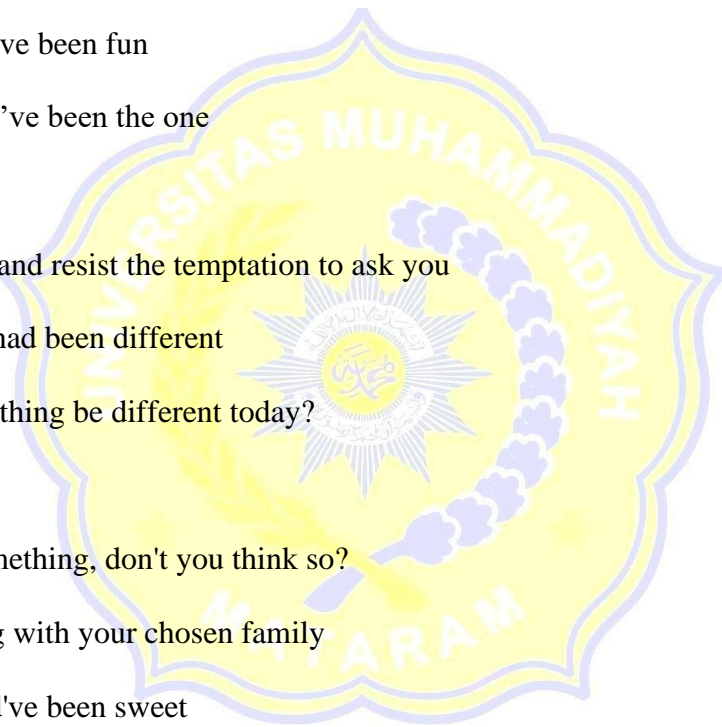
We never painted by the numbers, baby

But we were making it count

You know the greatest loves of all time are over now

I guess you never know, never know

And it's another day waking up alone

But we were something, don't you think so?

Roaring twenties, tossing pennies in the pool

And if my wishes came trueIt would've been you

In my defense, I have none

For never leaving well enough alone

But it would've been fun

If you would've been the one

I, I, I persist and resist the temptation to ask you

If one thing had been different

Would everything be different today?

We were something, don't you think so?

Rosé flowing with your chosen family

And it would've been sweet

If it could've been me

In my defense, I have none

For digging the grave another time

But it would've been fun

If you would've been the one(Ooh)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative research because the data in this study is the words, phrases, and sentences. According to Sugiyono (2011;14) Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research done on natural conditions. Also as stated by (Subroto in Moleong, 2001 :5) that the data collected in qualitative research is soft data. The use of research design is to help the researcher to make a better analysis. By using this method, the data would be collected to describe, investigate and explain polysemy in song lyrics of 'folklore' album by Taylor Swift.

3.2 Source of Data

Mahsun (2014; 10) said that the data source is the source of the data is obtained. The data source insourced from the lyrics of the song "The 1" in "folklore" album by Taylor Swift. The song lyrics taken from (https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/taylor-swift/the-1/)

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer used textual or visual analysis and then applied the following steps:

1. Downloading the song lyrics from the internet

2. Reading the song lyrics

3. Figuring out the polysemy words in the song lyrics of the 'the 1' sung by Taylor Swift

4. Underlining the polysemy words found in song lyrics of the 'the 1' sung by Taylor Swift and which types of polysemy are dominantly use in the song lyrics.

3.4 Instrumental

For the instrument of this study, to collect the data the writer used song lyrics of "The 1" sung by Taylor Swift which be printed and a marker to underline the types of polysemy found in the song lyrics. And then reporting the result of the study.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

For analyzing the data, the writer used text analysis and employed the interactive model proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014). The analysis consists of three current flows of activities; (a) data reduction, (b) data display, (c) data drawing and verifying conclusion.

1. Data Reduction

In this step, the writer will select the data by identifying the polysemy words from song lyrics "the 1" sung by Taylor Swift". It will be used as the material to be analyzed then.

2. Data Display

After the reduction of data, the next step is displaying the data. The data will be classified based on the types of polysemy in song lyrics. It makes the writer and the readers easier to understand the types of polysemy.

3. Underlining the polysemy words found in song lyrics of the 'the 1' sung by Taylor Swift and which types of polysemy are dominantly use in the song lyrics.