

A Text Analysis on the Song Lyric of “Close to You” by the Carpenters

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Song lyrics are a popular form of poetic expression that utilizes various linguistic devices to convey deep emotions and messages. The song "(They Long to Be) Close to you," popularized by The Carpenters, stands as a classic example of a lyric rich with artistic language. This research aims to conduct a textual analysis of the song lyric to identify the types of figurative language used and to reveal the explicit and implicit meanings embedded within the text. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method through textual analysis. The data consists of the phrases, sentences, and stanzas within the song lyric. The analysis focuses on identifying figurative language based on established literary theories and distinguishing between the literal (explicit) and interpretive (implicit) layers of meaning. The findings reveal that the lyric is rich in figurative language, primarily hyperbole, simile, personification, and metaphor. These devices work together to construct an image of a person with a magical, almost divine, presence. Furthermore, the analysis shows a distinct interplay between the explicit meaning (the literal, narrative-like statements) and the implicit meaning (the underlying message of profound admiration and awe). The explicit text serves as a vehicle to convey much deeper, unstated emotions. In conclusion, the artistic power of "(They Long to Be) Close to you" lies not in a direct declaration of love, but in its sophisticated use of figurative language and layered meanings, which effectively communicates an intense feeling of adoration by portraying its subject as a celestial being.

Keywords: Text Analysis, Figurative Language, Song Lyric, Carpenters.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a human tool used to develop their understanding of the world and express their views on living experiences. Most of the time, those expressions turn into creative and even valuable works of literature. The literariness is found not only in common literary genres such as poetry, prose, or drama, but also in songs, as their lyrics are closely related to poetry in lyric-making. In popular music, to have a phatic expression in terms of gaining many listeners, musicians are conscious of creating comprehensive lyrics as a form of storytelling (Max, 2022).

According to Plummer (2019), as movement occurs between the public and private, new stories can emerge in the spaces between them in embodied human relationships and narrative actions. These three-layered worlds are in constant dialogue with each other. As part of literature, a song lyric can have different meanings. It usually involves figurative language. It uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from

the literal interpretation (Arp, 2011). Many authors use this kind of language style to transfer their impression about something in their literary works to give special effects and unique understanding in every sentence of their works.

This study focused on translation and analysis of the song “Close to You” by The Carpenters. The researcher chose a song “Close to You” by The Carpenters because this song is very often sung by the author at every event, both official and not. Many songs by The Carpenters are worldwide and are very favorite songs for some people in parts of the world because of the beautiful music and lyrics of the song.

Based on the explanation above, the writer focuses on analyzing and translating a song entitled “Close To You” by The Carpenters. The analysis presented by the author is about the implied and explicit meanings of the lyrics of the song entitled “Close to You” by The Carpenters, the type of translation was used to translate the song entitled “Close to You” by The Carpenters. The kinds of figurative language are found in the

song entitled Close to You, how is the figurative language actualized in the lyrics of the song Close to You, and technique that used to translate the song entitled “Close to You” by The Carpenters.

Song lyrics can be used to teach figurative language in high school and college. It is a great benefit to the students in developing their reading skills. Besides, music is often used as educational content to help students become more familiar with the language and enjoy a lesson, which can also serve as media for teachers of ESL. Moreover, by inspiring students to study, enhancing their knowledge of language and culture, guiding them to think critically, and offering feedback to improve their comprehension skills, figurative language through songs supports their understanding of the lesson (Fatimah et al, 2020).

This study focuses on the textual analysis and translation of the song "(They Long to Be) Close to you," as performed by The Carpenters. This iconic song was chosen for its global popularity and the aesthetic and semantic richness of its lyrics. The analysis explores the song's implied (implicit) and explicit meanings, identifies the types of figurative language used, and examines the translation techniques employed to render the lyrics into Indonesian. Theoretically, this study aims to provide readers with additional information on how to analyze and translate a song. Practically, it can serve as a teaching resource for educators, enhance students' knowledge of textual analysis, and provide a reference for future researchers in this field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Figurative Language

Figurative language is a mode of expression where words are used in a non-literal sense to create a more vivid, fresh, or emphatic effect (Kennedy & Gioia, 2005). It involves making comparisons between different things to provide new ways of looking at the world. According to Keraf (2010), key types of figurative language relevant to this study include:

a. Simile

According to Kennedy and Gioia (2005:121), the “simile is a figurative language that expresses a similarity of an object, but something that is compared is not an object of the same type”. Simile reached when two things are not merely compared but the emphasis is added by stating that one transcends the other in intensity. For example:

His eyes were shining like stars.

Dewi's skin white as a cloud in the sky.

b. Metaphor

According to Kennedy and Gioia (2005:121), metaphor is the result of the simile is a statement of one thing but in something else, not the literal sense. Metaphor uses the ‘specific’ word. Unlike a simile, a metaphor compares things without using the word ‘like’ ‘as’ ‘tubs’ and so ‘on’, metaphor

uses the words like is, are, was, or were when compare or the two things, example:

His head very hard like a rock.

Her eyes are the stars in the night sky.

The mind is an ocean, no one knows how deep it is

c. Personification

Personification is a “figure of speech for a thing, animal, or abstract terms like truth or nature is made a human” (Kennedy and Gioia, 2005). For Example:

The grasses dance with the wind.

The sky cried with me today.

d. Irony

“Irony is when someone says one thing but with the opposite meaning or meaning, where insults are subtly conveyed beneath the surface of the language” (Kennedy and Gioia, 2005:35). Examples:

Goddamn, that was terrible.

How great your idea.

e. Synecdoche

According to Kennedy and Gioia (2005:186), synecdoche is the use of a significant part of an object to describe the whole object or Vice Versa. Synecdoche is an exchange of one idea for another connected idea. In this figure on word receives something from another which is unexpressed but associated with it because it belongs to same genus. Examples:

You need to try various kinds of wheels.

The word wheels in the sentence above stand for vehicles.

f. Apostrophe

Kennedy and Gioia (2005:129) stated, Apostrophe is a figure of speech where a person or something that exists or does not exist is considered to be there. In the apostrophe literature, it is often presented with the exclamation "O", for example:

“Welcome, O life! I go to encounter for the millionth time the reality of experience and to forge in the smithy of my soul the uncreated conscience of my race.” (James Joyce, a Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man).

g. Allegory

Allegory is where principles and ideas are explained in the form of characters, events, and figures (Kennedy and Gioia 2005). Expositors often say that an allegory refers to something non-historical in the comparison, but this may be more apologetic than factual. Example:

Like a spinning wheel, life is sometimes above, sometimes below.

h. Paradox

Paradox is an apparent selfcontradiction or deliberate inconsistency. Also, Sudarsono, et al. (2018) add that statements or situations that appear to contain contradictory or incompatible elements, but maybe true for closer examination. Examples:

Honesty in a trial is a lie if there is no evidence.

The people's representatives heard, but pretended to be deaf.

i. Repetition

Repetition is the repetition in a practical sense of sounds, syllables, words, or other parts of a sentence deemed necessary to emphasize (Kennedy and Gioia 2005). Examples:

He will try to study, study, and study to achieve his dreams

j. Hyperbole

According to Kennedy and Gioia (2005:129), hyperbole or overstatement is not a literal truth but using a figure of speech when speaking about something, here are some examples:

He ate an amount of rice at a time.

She has a million things to do, she can't join us.

Explicit and Implicit Meaning

Linguistic meaning can be broadly divided into two types: conceptual (explicit) and associative (implicit). Explicit meaning refers to the direct, literal, and clearly stated message in a text. Implicit meaning, on the other hand, is the underlying message or feeling that is not stated directly and must be inferred from context, word choice, and the use of figurative language.

Translation Techniques

Translation involves transferring meaning from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL). In the context of poetic texts like song lyrics, several techniques are employed to preserve meaning and aesthetic quality. Key techniques identified by translation theorists like Larson (1997) and Brislin (1976) include:

- Literal Translation:** A word-for-word transfer used when the SL and TL share formal and semantic similarities.
- Modulation:** Changing the point of view or perspective in the TL to achieve a more natural expression while retaining the original meaning.
- Equivalence:** Using a culturally or idiomatically corresponding expression in the TL to convey the same meaning as an SL phrase.

- Generalization:** Using a more general term in the TL to replace a more specific term from the SL.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Previous studies on language teaching and linguistic analysis have provided valuable insights into the role of texts in English education. For instance, Susanto, Miyono, and Affini (2020) emphasized the opportunities and challenges of implementing STEM in English language teaching, showing how interdisciplinary approaches can enrich classroom practices. In the context of second language acquisition, Susanto, Elmasari, and Bimo (2025) highlighted the integration of storytelling as a medium to foster bilingual skills in vocabulary, speaking, listening, and reading. Meanwhile, studies focusing on discourse analysis, such as Setyaningrum and Susanto (2019), examined conjunctive relations in Oprah Winfrey's speech, underscoring the importance of cohesion in meaning-making. Earlier works have also documented learners' challenges, including difficulties in speaking (Suwarti & Susanto, 2012) and grammatical errors in academic writing (Susanto & Widyarningsih, 2012). These studies collectively demonstrate that text analysis remains crucial for exploring linguistic features and supporting ELT. Building on this foundation, the present research investigates the lyrical text of "Close to You" by the Carpenters.

The study of text analysis in literary and non-literary works has been widely explored in the field of English language teaching (ELT), as it provides insights into meaning construction, linguistic patterns, and pedagogical applications. Previous research has demonstrated how mood analysis in movie scripts contributes to classroom discourse and fosters students' critical awareness of language use (Salsabillah, Sodiq, & Susanto, 2023). Similarly, the integration of well-structured syllabus design has been shown to enhance vocabulary and reading skills in computer-assisted environments, highlighting the role of systematic linguistic input (Affini, Setyorini, & Susanto, 2019). In addition, challenges in punctuation usage among EFL learners also underline the importance of text-based studies in developing accuracy and coherence in writing (Alruwani, Senowarsito, & Susanto, 2025). Meanwhile, English songs have been identified as effective media to motivate students' speaking skills (Mayalisa, Susanto, & Widiyanto, 2023), despite the technological challenges often faced during online learning (Cahyadi, Susanto, & Wekke, 2021). Against this background, the present study analyzes the song lyric "Close to You" by the Carpenters to reveal its textual and pedagogical significance.

Further studies have highlighted the integration of technology, discourse, and sociolinguistic perspectives in English language learning. Budiono, Senowarsito, and Susanto (2025) showed how the use of the Duolingo application could foster metacognitive awareness and students' self-reliance in speaking practice. In a similar vein, Susanto et al. (2024) investigated the utilization of ChatGPT for designing ELT

materials, underlining both opportunities and challenges of artificial intelligence in pedagogy. Moreover, journaling has been explored as a medium for narrative discourse development, encouraging students' reflective and expressive skills in EFL contexts (Susanto, 2025). Complementary to these findings, Fasaaro Hulu et al. (2025) promoted action-based techniques to strengthen learners' communicative competence, while Arianto et al. (2025) discussed the interconnection of language, gender, and power, revealing the sociocultural dimensions of discourse. These studies indicate the dynamic interplay between linguistic forms, digital tools, and cultural contexts. Building upon this scholarship, the current research situates song lyric analysis as a meaningful medium for linguistic and pedagogical exploration.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method with a textual analysis approach. This design is appropriate as the research focuses on interpreting and describing the content of the song lyrics without statistical analysis. The object of the study is the text of the song lyrics of "(They Long to Be) Close to you" by The Carpenters. The primary data source is the original English lyric text, along with its Indonesian translation for the translation analysis. Secondary data sources include academic books, journals, and articles on linguistics, figurative language, and translation theory. The primary instrument for this research was the researcher, who acted as the data collector, analyst, and interpreter. The data analysis was conducted in several stages:

1. Analysis of Explicit and Implicit Meanings: The lyrics were analyzed to distinguish between directly stated information and underlying, interpretive meanings.
2. Identification of Figurative Language: Phrases and sentences containing figurative language were identified and classified according to established literary theories.
3. Analysis of Translation Techniques: The Indonesian translation of the lyrics was compared to the original English text to identify the translation techniques used, such as literal translation, modulation, equivalence, and generalization.

Data validity was ensured through triangulation, comparing findings with multiple theoretical sources, and through consultation with academic supervisors.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Analysis of Explicit and Implicit Meanings

This analysis aims to describe the messages conveyed directly (explicit) and the hidden or implied messages (implicit) through the use of words, phrases, and narrative context in the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters, which are described below:

a. Explicit Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song "Close to You"

Explicit meaning is a message or information that is conveyed directly, clearly, and straightforwardly in the lyrics, without requiring in-depth interpretation as found in the following Lyrics of the Song "Close to You":

1) Praise and Admiration for the Figure of the Lover:

a) Lyrics: "*Why do birds suddenly appear / Every time you are near?*"

Explicit Meaning: Birds appear when the lover is near. This is a direct observation of a phenomenon that occurs.

b) Lyrics: "*The moon appears to shine only because you are near.*"

Explicit Meaning: The moon appears to shine because the lover is nearby. This is a direct statement regarding the relationship between the presence of the lover and the moonlight.

c) Lyrics: "*On the day that you were born the angels got together / and decided to create a dream come true.*"

Explicit Meaning: On the day the lover was born, the angels gathered and created the lover as a "dream come true". This is a direct description of the lover's origins as seen by the narrator.

2) The Lover's Attractive Physical Presence:

Lyrics: "*That's why all the boys in town / Follow you all around.*"

Explicit Meaning: All the boys in town follow the lover wherever he goes. This is a direct observation of the lover's universal appeal to others.

3) Desire for Closeness:

Lyrics: "*Just like me, they long to be / Close to you.*"

Explicit Meaning: The narrator has a strong desire to be close to the lover, just as other creatures (birds, stars) also desire to be close.

b. Implicit Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song "Close to You"

Implicit meaning is a message or feeling that is not stated directly, but must be interpreted from the words, context, and use of figurative language as found in the following Lyrics of the Song "Close to You":

1) The Extraordinary Specialty and Perfection of a Lover:

a) Lyrics: *"Why do birds suddenly appear / Every time you are near?" and "The moon appears to shine only because you are near."*

Implicit Meaning: Natural phenomena that seem to respond to the presence of a lover indirectly imply that the lover is an extraordinary, special figure and has a positive aura that can influence the surrounding environment. This is a form of hyperbole and personification that implicitly shows that the lover is not only beautiful, but also brings joy and harmony.

b) Lyrics: *"On the day that you were born the angels got together / and decided to create a dream come true."*

Implicit Meaning: The statement that the lover was created by angels as a "dream come true" implicitly suggests that the lover is the embodiment of ideality, perfection, and beauty that transcends human boundaries. This creates an image of the lover as a figure that is almost divine, flawlessly perfect, and a gift.

2) Universal Appeal and Unmatched Allure:

Lyrics: *"That's why all the boys in town / Follow you all around."*

Implicit Meaning: Although explicitly stating only an observation, this line implicitly describes the lover's powerful and universal appeal, beyond that of ordinary people. The lover has a charisma that attracts anyone, not just the narrator.

3) Deep Longing and Heart-Stirring Awe:

Lyrics: *"Just like me, they long to be / Close to you."*

Implicit Meaning: By likening his own longing to the longing of "birds" and "stars," the narrator implicitly reveals the depth and universality of his feelings. This is not just a simple desire, but a longing so strong and fundamental, as if it were part of the natural order. It also shows that the narrator feels emotionally connected to the natural phenomenon that admires the lover, strengthening the narrator's sense of empathy and attachment to the object of his admiration.

4) Pure and Idealistic Love:

Through a combination of effusive praise, depiction of the lover as a perfect being, and universal longing, the lyrics implicitly convey the concept of pure, idealistic, and perhaps a little unattainable love. This love focuses on genuine admiration for the essence and being of the lover, not just the physical aspects.

2. Identification of Figurative Language

Based on the analysis, 4 types of figurative language were found in the lyrics of this song, namely Hyperbole, Simile, Personification, and Metaphor in the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters as follows:

a. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement to emphasize an intention or idea. In the lyrics of this song, two data containing hyperbole were found:

1) Data 1: "Why do birds suddenly appear / Every time you are near?"

Analysis: This phrase is a hyperbole because it exaggerates the effect of someone's presence. Literally, birds will not suddenly appear just because someone is nearby. The use of this style of language aims to describe how special and magical the presence of a loved one is, as if nature is also celebrating it in a magical way.

2) Data 2: "Why do stars fall down from the sky / every time you walk by?"

Analysis: Just like the previous data, the statement "stars fall from the sky every time you walk" is a very exaggeration. The occurrence of a meteor shower or shooting star is not caused by a person's footsteps. This hyperbole is used to describe the extraordinary impact that the person has, as if his or her presence is able to influence celestial objects. This reinforces the impression that the person has a cosmic and heavenly charm.

b. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially different but are considered to have similar aspects. This comparison is explicitly stated with comparative words such as like, as, and others as found in the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters below:

Data 3: "Just like me, they long to be / Close to you"

Analysis: This sentence appears repeatedly after the description of natural phenomena (birds and stars) and the reactions of other people (girls in the city). The use of the words "just like me" clearly creates a comparison. This simile compares the desires of the birds, stars, and girls in the city with the desires of the speaker ("I"). The goal is to show that the feeling of admiration and the desire to be close to the person is universal and felt by all creatures, while also emphasizing the speaker's own feelings.

c. Personification

Personification is a figure of speech that gives human characteristics or actions to inanimate objects, animals, or

abstract concepts as found in the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters below:

Data 4: “...they [birds/stars] long to be / Close to you”

Analysis: The verb “long to be” (missing/very wanting) is an emotion and desire that is typical of humans. In this lyric, this desire is attached to birds and stars. By giving the ability to “miss” non-human creatures and objects, the lyricist brings nature to life. This personification makes nature seem to have feelings and admire the person being described, which further strengthens the image of the person’s perfection.

d. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things implicitly, without using comparative words such as those found in the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters below:.

1) Data 5: “And decided to create a dream come true”

Analysis: This phrase describes the person who is loved as “a dream come true”. This is a metaphor because the person is not really a dream, but is directly compared to the concept of a beautiful and perfect dream. This metaphor serves to convey

that the person is the embodiment of all things ideal and expected.

2) Data 6: “So they sprinkled moon dust in your hair of gold and starlight in your eyes of blue”

Analysis: This sentence contains two metaphors. First, “moon dust” is used to describe the magical shine or beauty of the hair. Second, “starlight” is used to describe the special twinkle or gleam in the eyes. The author does not mean to say that her hair is actually made of moon dust or her eyes are made of starlight. Instead, she uses the imagery of these celestial bodies to create a picture of unworldly, sparkling, and enchanting beauty.

3. Translation Techniques Analysis

The song “Close to You,” released in 1970, is one of the most iconic songs by the duo The Carpenters. Written by Burt Bacharach and Hal David, its poetic and metaphor-rich lyrics often present unique challenges in translation. The process involves more than just translating words, but also cultural nuances, emotions, and sometimes even rhythms. Therefore, identifying the translation techniques used is crucial to understanding how the translator addresses these challenges and how effective the translation is in conveying the message from the source language (English) to the target language (Bahasa Indonesia). The following are the results of identifying the translation techniques used in translating the lyrics of the song "Close to You":

Table 1. The Translation Techniques Used the Lyrics Song “Close to You”

No.	Original Lyrics (English)	Translation (Indonesian)	Translation Techniques Used	Explanation
1.	"Why do birds suddenly appear"	"Mengapa burung-burung tiba-tiba muncul"	Literal Translation	The lyrics are translated word for word without significant changes in syntactic structure or lexical meaning. The meaning of "suddenly appearing" is retained directly.
2.	"Every time you are near?"	"Setiap kali kau ada di dekatku?"	Literal Translation	The sentence structure and meaning are retained directly, reflecting spatial or temporal proximity.
3.	"Just like me, they long to be"	"Sama sepertiku, mereka ingin berada"	Literal Translation	The phrase "long to be" is translated literally as "want to be," retaining the meaning of longing or strong desire.
4.	"Close to you."	"Dekat denganmu."	Literal Translation	This phrase is translated literally, maintaining clarity and immediacy of meaning.
5.	"On the day that you were born the angels got together"	"Di hari kau dilahirkan, malaikat-malaikat berkumpul"	Literal Translation	The original meaning and sentence structure are fully retained, describing the event in a straightforward manner.
6.	"And decided to create a dream come true."	"Dan memutuskan untuk menciptakan mimpi yang jadi nyata."	Modulation	The idiomatic phrase "a dream come true" which might literally be "mimpi datang benar" is changed in perspective to "mimpi yang jadi Nyata." This shift changes the focus from process to outcome, making it more natural and idiomatic in Indonesian.
7.	"That's why all the boys in town"	"Itulah mengapa semua pria di kota"	Generalization	The word "boys" which literally means "son" is generalized to "pria." This is done to cover a wider age range or the nuance of "jejaka/pemuda" which is more in line with the context of the song's universal appeal, without changing the core meaning.



No.	Original Lyrics (English)	Translation (Indonesian)	Translation Techniques Used	Explanation
8.	"Follow you all around."	"Mengikutimu ke mana saja."	Equivalence	The phrase "all around" is not translated literally ("semua di sekitar") but uses the idiomatic equivalent in Indonesian, namely "ke mana saja", to convey the meaning of a broad and comprehensive movement of following.
9.	"Just like me, they long to be"	"Sama sepertiku, mereka ingin berada"	Literal Translation	This repetition also uses literal translation to maintain the same emphasis.
10.	"Close to you."	"Dekat denganmu."	Literal Translation	Just like before, the literal technique is used.
11.	"On the day that you were born the angels got together"	"Di hari kau dilahirkan, malaikat-malaikat berkumpul"	Literal Translation	This repetition also uses literal translation.
12.	"And decided to create a dream come true."	"Dan memutuskan untuk menciptakan mimpi yang jadi nyata."	Modulation	The modulation technique is again used to maintain the naturalness of the expression.
13.	"So they sprinkled moon dust in your hair of gold"	"Lalu mereka menaburkan debu bulan di rambut emasmu"	Literal Translation	This poetic image is translated literally, maintaining visual authenticity.
14.	"And starlight in your eyes of blue."	"Dan cahaya bintang di mata birumu."	Literal Translation	The use of literals to maintain poetic imagery and color
15.	"That is why all the girls in town"	"Itulah mengapa semua gadis di kota"	Literal Translation	The sentence structure and meaning are maintained literally.
16.	"Follow you all around."	"Mengikutimu ke mana saja."	Equivalence	Just like in line 8, the idiomatic equivalent is used for "all around".
17.	"Just like me, they long to be"	"Sama sepertiku, mereka ingin berada"	Literal Translation	Consistency in the use of literal techniques
18.	"Close to you."	"Dekat denganmu."	Literal Translation	Consistency in the use of literal techniques

The combination of explicit and implicit meanings in the lyrics of The Carpenters' "Close to You" is key to the song's success in touching the listener's heart. The explicit meaning provides a clear narrative foundation: there is someone who is greatly admired, and whose presence has a positive impact. This allows the listener to easily understand the object of the praise. The implicit meaning, implied through the use of figurative language and exaggerated imagery, adds emotional depth and poetic dimension to the lyrics. It transforms the song from a mere description to an expression of feelings beyond words. The message of the lover's beauty, perfection, and magical impact is not only conveyed, but also felt through the emotional resonance created by the implicit meaning. This allows the listener to interpret the lyrics further, filling in the blanks with their own imagination and feelings, thus creating a more personal and immersive listening experience.

The most dominant figures of speech in building the main theme of the song are hyperbole and simile. Hyperbole ("birds suddenly appear", "stars fall down") serves to create a magical aura and place the beloved figure on an extraordinary level, as if their presence were a cosmic event. This hyperbolic effect is then reinforced by personification, which makes nature feel the same admiration as the speaker. Furthermore, simile ("Just like me, they long to be") plays a crucial role as an emotional bridge.

After describing these magical phenomena, the lyrics always return to the speaker's personal feelings. This allows the listener to feel that behind all the heavenly glorification, there is a very human and sincere feeling of love. Meanwhile, the metaphors in the bridge of the song ("a dream come true", "moon dust", "starlight") serve to provide a "mythological explanation" of the perfection of the figure. These lyrics seem to tell the story of the creation of the person by angels, using celestial images to describe their beauty. This effectively reinforces the idea that the person is so perfect as if they are not from this world. The use of these figurative languages collectively contributes to the creation of a magical, romantic and awe-inspiring atmosphere. They manage to intensify the emotions conveyed, allowing the lyrics to go beyond literal descriptions and reach greater poetic depths. These figurative languages are also key to why the song "Close to you" is able to resonate universally and across generations, because they capture the essence of love and awe that is universal. In short, the use of figurative language in "Close to You" not only adds to the artistic beauty of the lyrics, but also fundamentally shapes the narrative of a highly idealized love, where the beloved has an extraordinary impact and changes everything.

Overall, the combination of these techniques contributes to a semantically accurate and fairly natural translation into

Indonesian. Literal translation ensures that the basic meaning remains intact, while modulation, equivalence, and generalization address linguistic and cultural differences, so that the translation does not feel stilted or foreign. This helps to maintain the poetic, romantic, and idealistic feel of the original lyrics. However, as with any lyrical translation, the challenge of maintaining the song's original rhythm and musicality remains, but in terms of meaning and style, the techniques used have produced an effective translation.

Although not always as high a priority as meaning, song lyric translators often try to maintain rhyme and rhythm as much as possible, or at least create a flow that is pleasing to the ear in the target language. If maintaining rhyme and rhythm rigidly would sacrifice meaning, the main priority is still given to conveying the meaning accurately and naturally. This shows that there is a consideration of the balance between semantics and musicality. Overall, the translation techniques used in the lyrics of "Close to You" can be considered successful in conveying the essence and emotional nuances of the original song. The combination of literal, communicative, and adaptation techniques allows the translation to maintain the accuracy of meaning while ensuring fluency and acceptability in the Indonesian context.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been described previously, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. This study concludes that the lyrics of The Carpenters' song "Close to You" contain rich layers of meaning, both explicit and implicit. The explicit meaning conveys direct praise and observation of the lover's attractiveness and desire for closeness. Meanwhile, the implicit meaning, revealed through the use of rich figurative language and narrative, provides a deeper dimension, implying that the lover is a very special, perfect figure, and has an extraordinary universal appeal. The combination of these two types of meaning work together to create a song that is not only melodically and lyrically beautiful, but also deeply touching, conveying a message of pure and idealistic love and admiration.
2. This study shows that the lyrics of The Carpenters' song "Close to You" are rich in the use of figurative language, especially personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and simile. These devices not only beautify the lyrics but also significantly deepen the meaning conveyed. The use of figurative language successfully creates the image of the lover as an ideal and magical figure, strengthens the theme of deep admiration, builds a romantic and fantastic atmosphere, and subtly reveals the depth of the narrator's emotions. Thus, figurative language plays a crucial role in conveying the song's core message and is one of the key factors that makes "Close to You" a timeless and widely loved work.
3. This study concludes that the translation of the lyrics of the song "Close to You" by The Carpenters is dominated

by literal translation, which ensures the accuracy of the basic meaning. However, in order to achieve naturalness and beauty of expression in Indonesian, techniques such as modulation, equivalence, and generalization are also strategically applied. The combination of these techniques has succeeded in transferring the main message of admiration and longing, while maintaining most of the poetic and emotional nuances of the original lyrics. This shows that the translator of the song lyrics has made a wise choice to balance between fidelity to the source text and naturalness in the target text.

Based on the conclusion of the research on a text analysis on the song lyrics of "Close To You" by The Carpenters, the following suggestions can be made:

1. Future research could compare how the ideality theme of love is expressed explicitly and implicitly in song lyrics from different time periods or genres. This would provide a broader understanding of the evolution and variation of love expressions in music.
2. Can expand the focus of analysis by not only identifying figurative language, but also analyzing other linguistic elements such as diction, style, or even narrative structure in pop song lyrics. Conducting a comparative study of translation techniques in song lyrics from different genres and eras can provide richer insights into translation practices in the music industry.
3. It is hoped that the results of this study will increase music lovers' appreciation of the complexity and art behind the process of translating song lyrics. The lyrics of the song "Close to You" and its translation can serve as an excellent case study in language education and translation to show how various techniques are applied in a real context.
4. For songwriters or composers, these findings can be an inspiration to explore and utilize the potential of figurative language in creating stronger, more evocative, and timeless lyrics.

The lyrics of the song "Close to You" can be used as an excellent case study in language and literature education to teach the concepts of explicit and implicit meaning, as well as the use of figurative language in contexts relevant to popular culture.

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