



# **SEMANTIC MEANING ANALYSIS IN THE FIVE COLDPLAY'S SONGS**

**A THESIS**

*Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan as a Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Education (S.Pd)*

Written By:

**MUHAMMAD RIVAI HARAHAHAP**

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**ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY**

**INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES**

**PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2021**



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Appendix : 3 (Three) Exemplars

in –  
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Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revise on thesis belongs to MUHAMMAD RIVAI HARAHAHAP, entitle "*Semantic Analysis in the Five Coldplay's songs*", we assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignment and fulfill for the degree of Islamic Educational Scholar (S.Pd) in English, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.

Therefore, we hoped It could be defined my thesis in Munaqosyah. That is all and thank you for the selection.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

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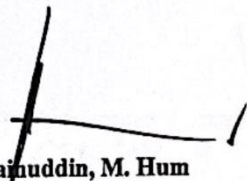
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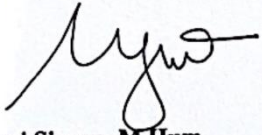
  
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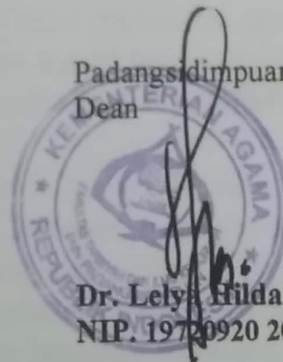
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IN THE FIVE COLDPLAY'S SONGS**

### **ABSTRACT**

Semantic is the part of linguistic that is concerned in the meaning and purpose of the words. Lexical Relation is strongly connected to the paradigmatic relations. It is based on the idea which lexemes can substitute for another in the same context. Figurative language is a language that uses words creatively. By knowing it, listeners will more easily understand the meaning of the lyrics of the song, with the lyrics can express someone's feelings or thoughts.

The purpose of this research is to know the types of lexical relations and figurative language, also describe the meaning of Coldplay's songs. In this study, the researcher reports five song lyrics as data.

This research uses qualitative research. The data source takes from all the lyrics of the songs Yellow, The Scientist, Fix you, Paradise and A Sky Full of Stars . The data analysis used the following steps: prepare the data for analysis, understanding the data the identifying the data started by reading the songs lyric that determined which belong to lexical relation or Figurative language and classifying and the last describe the data.

From the results of data analysis of the 5 Coldplay's songs, the researcher found every lexical relations like synonym, antonym, hyponym and homonym. There are 25 lyrics that contain figurative language, of the 25 lyrics there are 4 types of figurative language. They are Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, and Metaphor. The percentage of each figurative language contained in Coldplay's selected of songs is 18 lyrics containing Metaphor types, 5 lyrics containing Personification or symbol types, 2 lyrics containing Hyperbole types, and 1 lyrics containing Simile types.

**Key words:** *Semantic, Lexical Relations and Figurative Language.*



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**JUDUL SKRIPSI** : **ANALISIS MAKNA SEMANTIK DALAM 5 LAGU COLDPLAY**

### **ABSTRAK**

Semantic adalah bagian dari linguistik yang memperhatikan arti dan tujuan kata. Hubungan Leksikal sangat terkait dengan hubungan paradigmatic. Ini didasarkan pada gagasan yang dapat menggantikan leksem dengan leksem lain dalam konteks yang sama. Bahasa kiasan adalah bahasa yang menggunakan kata-kata secara kreatif. Dengan mengetahui bahasa kiasan maka pendengar akan lebih mudah memahami arti dari lirik lagu tersebut, dengan lirik tersebut dapat mengungkapkan perasaan atau pikiran seseorang.

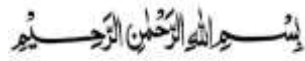
Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis hubungan leksikal dan bahasa kiasan serta mendeskripsikan makna dari lagu-lagu Coldplay. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti melaporkan lima lirik lagu sebagai data.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Sumber datanya adalah semua lirik lagu Yellow, The Scientist, Fix you, Paradise dan A Sky Full of Stars. Analisis data menggunakan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: menyiapkan data untuk analisis, memahami data, mengidentifikasi data dimulai dengan membaca lirik lagu yang ditentukan yang termasuk dalam relasi leksikal atau bahasa kiasan dan mengklasifikasikan dan terakhir mendeskripsikan data.

Dari hasil analisis data dari 5 lagu Coldplay didapatkan setiap relasi leksikal seperti sinonim, antonim, hiponim dan homonim. Terdapat 25 lirik yang mengandung bahasa kiasan, dari 25 lirik terdapat 4 jenis bahasa kiasan. Mereka adalah Hiperbola, Personifikasi, Perumpamaan, dan Metafora. Persentase setiap bahasa kiasan yang terdapat pada lagu pilihan Coldplay adalah 18 lirik berisi jenis Metafora, 5 lirik berisi jenis Personifikasi, 2 lirik berisi jenis Hiperbola, dan 1 lirik berisi jenis Simile

**Kata Kunci:** *Semantik, Hubungan Leksikal dan Bahasa Kiasan.*

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I realize this thesis can not be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidempuan, June, 14<sup>th</sup> 2021  
Researcher

**MUHAMMAD RIVAI HARAHAAP**  
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## **Appendix**

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

Language is very important in this life to communicate each other, to show an expressions, to share information and knowledge and to certain a situation. People do not know the meaning of something without a language and will miss communication which appears among each other. Language is a systematic way of using words to communicate in society.

People can express their feelings and thoughts by using language. Every language has their own grammar, by which there are rules that bind the speakers to deliver messages in a way that the target audiences are able to receive them. The grammar of a language basically consists of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics, deal with the construction meaning in the used words or sentences.

Semantic in etymology is delivered from the Greek *semanticos*, meaning significant. It could be from the Greek noun “sema” which means sign or signal, and from the verb “semaino” which means signals.<sup>1</sup> Semantic is the main important in learning a language. In this case or part is English. Semantic is the part of linguistics that is concerned with

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<sup>1</sup>Satriyo Nugroho Agung, Arining Wibowo, and Trisno Tunggal Rahayu Wilujeng, “A Semantic Analysis of Denotative Meaning in Kidung Doa Song by Sunan Kalijaga” 3 (2016): p, 3, <http://ejournal.unikama.ac.id/index.php/JIBS/article/view/1152>.

meaning.<sup>2</sup> Referred to the definition of semantics this is the study of meaning in language, the writer thinks that by deeply understand about semantics can drive people to well-communicate with other who used the same language or even with the origin of those language.

Semantic is the study of the meaning, in the education semantic also use for identify content meaning of the text. Semantic in education helps students to classify the meaning base on the learning structer in the semantic. Studying about semantic make people understand full about meaning lesson in the learning process and also help students to catch the main content of words or sentences in the lesson like text or speaking content in the class. Semantic conclude some variations of meaning, like Lexical Relation or study about context of the words and Figurative language study about meaning content of the words and sentences.

Lexical Relations or Meaning Relations is generally agreed that someone who know the language well will understand that the words hot and cold are incompatible by virtue of their meanings. There are examples of lexical relations. There are some of the most familiar term referring to a lexical relation are synonym, antonym, hyponym, and homonym.

Leech writes in his book entitled *Semantics* language divided into five functions, they are; informational function, expressive function, directive function, aesthetic function, and phatic function. Informational function is a one a function of language which most important because

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<sup>2</sup>Lilis Sholihah, "The Meaning of Semantic Analysis within Song's Lyrics A Head Full of Dreams Album by Coldplay" 2, no. 2 (2018): p, 35, <https://lirejournal.ubb.ac.id/index.php/LRJ/article/view/21>.

language has a message that have to be delivered to the listener.<sup>3</sup> Expressive function is a function of language which can use by speaker to express their feeling and attitude. Directive function is a function of language which usually about orders and requests to the listeners, the message more giving a stress in the listener side. Phatic function is a function of language which maintains the communication line in order to remains open. Here, phatic function concerns to the vehicle to maintain the good communication.<sup>4</sup> Aesthetic function is a function of language which can be defined as the beauty of word, like a poem, a poem has so many beauty words and hope the listeners can reach their sensitizing and imagination.

In education, language can be identified not only from conversational language, but also in literature. Art of work imagination event for a future or about life and also as a creative writing, for examples: song, poem, poetry, theater and the others. The most popular and likable nowadays is song. The function may to express feelings and situations. The songs have to use in imaginative quality and specific meaning of the word. A lot of songs are expressing feelings, such as songs with the theme of social, love, political, and the others. Infrequently, by listening a song listener can be touched and felt to the situation of the song.

As said by Khadijah in her thesis, Listening song is fun activity, but the listener cannot get pleasure if they don't understand the figurative

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<sup>3</sup>Geoffrey Leech, *Semantics*, 2nd ed. (United Kingdom: Penguin Books UK, 1990), p, 17, <https://www/gjol/info/index.php/spl/article/download/116499/106044/0>.

<sup>4</sup>Leech, p, 14.

language that commonly found in the song. There are some similarities between a song and a poem, for example rhythm and lyrics. Rhythm and lyric are important elements in both songs and poem.<sup>5</sup> Song has to be rhythmic and so does a poem to make a song and poem more beautiful.

Figurative language is part of semantic, the song usually consist of figurative language. The figurative language is kind of language that the speaker says less than what he means. Figurative language is commonly applied in literary works. One of the literary works is a song, Hatch states in Hariyanto journal that, traditionally, figurative language has been described in terms of categories: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification and so on.<sup>6</sup> The kind of each figurative have term and different condition, it also has a different classifying each other.

Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is used to increase the effect by introducing and comparing an object certain matter or more general something else.<sup>7</sup> Based on all of definition, writer can define what is figurative language is, that language uses words expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language is a way to engage the

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<sup>5</sup>Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song" (UIN Malang, 2016), p. 14, <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/3618>.

<sup>6</sup>Hariyanto, "The Analysis of Figurative Language Used in the Lyric of Firework by Katy Perry (a Study of Semantic)," *English Education: Jurnal Bahasa Inggris* 10, no. 1 (2017): p. 49, <http://ejournal.radeintan.ac.id/index.php/engedu/article/view/874>.

<sup>7</sup>Sholihah, "The Meaning of Semantic Analysis within Song's Lyrics A Head Full of Dreams Album by Coldplay," p. 40.

readers, ushering them through writing with a more creative tone and meaning.

Many People do not understand about the language that used in the song. They just sing lyrics of the song because they feel enjoyable with the music. Listener only focused on the lyric but do not understand what the meaning or purpose of the lyrics. Especially for students around the world that don't understand about Figurative language or purpose of word (meaning of the word), how to make a classification the type and explain the denotative meaning of figurative meaning. From this reason, the writer studies before about figurative language and lexical relations and wants to know more about the semantic meaning that focused on figurative language in the five Coldplay's songs.

Many musicians have their own style in writing song lyrics and one of those musicians is Coldplay. Coldplay is a group band who comes from United Kingdom and carries British pop-rock genre in their music. This band has four members who are Chris Martin as lead vocalist, Jonny Buckland as lead guitarist, Guy Berryman as bassist, and will Champion as drummer. Coldplay has experience several name changing from Pectoralz and Starfish, but finally Coldplay became their fortune name in 1998. After their long journey as musician, they already have six albums which are mostly the best seller album worldwide.

As on of the famous musicians, Coldplay has several strategies to attract their listeners. One of their strategies to attract their fans is creating

good songs that contain easy listening melody and meaningful lyrics. Coldplay is one of musicians who often use figurative language in their song lyrics. Figurative language is found in song lyrics in order to add an aesthetic value which makes it more poetic as a literary work. If music, therefore, is to be treated as an art, it is not our feelings but our imagination which must supply the aesthetic lyrics. One of Coldplay's songs that contain Figurative language is *A Sky Full of Stars* as follow:

*'cause you're a sky full of stars*

*'cause you light up the path*

Those lyrics contain extension meaning besides what is stated lexically as phrases which is usually called figurative language.<sup>8</sup> In the part of the Coldplay's song there are a lot of lyrics that consist of lexical relation and figurative language.

Therefore this is interesting object to be analyzed to find out types of figurative language because the song lyrics of Coldplay have used many of figurative language. In these songs lyrics, Coldplay not only write the lyrics about love but also about life, struggle, faith, and many more. It is also analyzed about social context used in these song lyrics<sup>9</sup>. Base on that,

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<sup>8</sup>Maria Maya Sylvia, "Metaphorical Meaning of Coldplay's Song Lyrics" (Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, 2015), p, 2, <https://repository.usd.ac.id/2005>.

<sup>9</sup>Aprilia Rahmadhani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coldplay Song Lyrics" (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2015), p, 4, <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/view/creators/Rahmadhani=3AAprilia=3A=3A.html>.

the researcher is able to understand the types of figurative language in Coldplay song.

### **B. Focus of the Problems**

This research focussed on Semantic Part such as Lexical Relations like synonym, antonym, hyponym, and homonym also figurative language like personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and simile in selected songs from Coldplay, they are; *Yellow*, *The scientist*, *Fix you*, *Paradise* and *Sky full of stars* that focussed in Part of speech they are; verb, noun, adjective and adverb.

### **C. Formulation of the Problems**

From the background of the problem above, the researcher would like to write the problems of study:

1. How many Lexical Relations that found in five songs by Coldplay?
2. What are Figurative Language and meaning used in five songs by coldplay?
3. What is Dominant Figurative Language used in five songs by Coldplay?

### **D. Objective of the Problems**

From the formulation of problems above, the researcher would like to write the objectives of the problems:

1. To analyze the types of Lexical Relations that found in five songs by Coldplay

2. To analyze the types of figurative languages that is found in five songs by Coldplay.
3. To describe the meaning of the Figurative Language used in five songs by Coldplay.
4. To mention the dominant Figurative Language used in selected song by Coldplay.

#### **E. Significances of the Reseach**

This research study is expected to give valuable contributions presented as follow:

1. Readers

The writer expects that this study give information to the readers about lexical relations and the types of figurative language used in five songs by Coldplay.

2. University Students

It helps students to identify Coldplay song especially in understanding lexical relations and figurative language. It helps students who analyzed meaning in the song can understand full about lyrics of the song.

3. Teacher

It helps teacher in develop in learning way to study about the words. The research tells about semantic analysis that foccussed in song so teacher can educate students to understand the meaning of the song in listening section. Teacher also can



give motivation about song lyric that have a lot of negative meaning so students can choose which song is better to sing in the education system.

#### 4. For researcher

For the future researchers, this research is one of the important references for English Language Education which conducts similar research.

### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

There are some materials that discuss in this research. The researcher define some of the key term like Semantic, Lexical Relations, Figurative Language, Song Lyric and Coldpaly.

#### **1. Semantic**

Semantic is the study of relationship between words and how to construct the meaning, sheds light on how to experience the word and how to understand others and examples. Meaning is a definition of words, but it is not simply what is stated on dictionary. Meaning of a word is base on many linguistic features such as phonology, morphology, syntax, because it covers many aspects of language in the way they should be described.

#### **2. Lexical Relation**

Lexical relation is an associations that there exist between the meanings of words (semantic relationships at word level), between the meanings of phrases, or between the meanings of sentences.

### **3. Figurative Language**

Figurative language is a type of language that varies from the kinds of literal language in which words mean exactly what they say. Also known as the “ornaments of language”, figurative language does not mean exactly what it says, but instead forces the reader to make an imaginative leap in order to comprehend an author’s point.

### **4. Song Lyric**

Song lyric is words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses, song lyric is the part that very important of the song because there are a lot of meaning that get in song lyric.

### **5. Coldplay**

Coldplay is the British band and who start their first album in 1999, and totally already have seven songs albums. There are 4 personals that include in Coldplay, Chris Martin as lead vocalist, Jonny Buckland as lead guitarist, Guy Berryman as bassist, and Will Champion as drummer.

The title of the research is about Semantic Meaning Analysis in the Five Coldplay’s Songs. Here the researcher make a connection between Lexical Relations and Figurative Language that are parts of semantic and find the meaning of it in the song, The purpose is to make us full understanding about Semantic in the literature so students can applied it in teaching learning process as variation of learning.

## G. Review of Related Findings

There were some researchers related to this researcher. Many researchers had done research about Lexical Meaning and Figurative language in their research. The first researcher is conducted by Khoirul Nisa, in her research the dominant figurative language in her title is metaphor. There are so many figurative language that can be found like; simile, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, irony and litotes. Each song has type as the most frequent figurative language.<sup>10</sup> Khoirul Nisa uses identifying and classifying to divide the figurative language at her research.

The second researcher is Maria Maya Sylvia; the research finds that there are two classifications of metaphor which are based on metaphoric expression found in the song lyrics. There are many aspects which are influenced, for example the context of the song about what it tells a story about and the characteristics contained in metaphoric expression.<sup>11</sup> This present study also finds the influence of two classification of metaphor used in the data in defining metaphorical meaning of metaphoric expressions

The third researcher is Nor Muhammad Husein, Husein found some types of lexical relations that used in Muse selected song lyrics<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup>Khoirul Nisa, "An Analysis Figurative Language in The Maher Zein Song Lyric" (IAIN Metro, 2020), <http://repository.metrouniv.ac.id>.

<sup>11</sup>Sylvia, "Metaphorical Meaning of Coldplay's Song Lyrics."

<sup>12</sup>Husein, "A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song."

The researcher found six types of lexical relations, there are synonym, antonym, homonym, metonym, and hyponym. But the most dominant lexical relations used in Muse selected song lyrics are polysemy with 12 cases from 37 cases of lexical relations.

The fourth researcher is Aprilia Rahmadani, the researcher made a research about figurative language that can be found in the Coldplay song and the result is the most figurative language which was found in Coldplay. Lyric is a metaphor. The Vocalist used much metaphor in his lyrics because he wants to show about the beauty of the lyric that he wrote. The song lyrics of Coldplay not only about love also about life based on the true story.<sup>13</sup> Coldplay mention metaphor in their song to show that beautiful meaning from lyrics to lyrics.

The fifth researcher is Lilis Sholihah, she had a research about semantic analysis in the album Coldplay. So she found that the meaning in lexical found the most synonyms meaning in the song Coldplay that is as much as 11 meanings. Meanwhile, the meaning of the least one is only ambiguity<sup>14</sup>. On the other hand, the meanings contained in the most commonly encountered figurative language are similes, symbols and hyperboles in which there are 2 meanings in each song. In addition, only one meaning found in every song contained in the figurative language is metaphor and irony.

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<sup>13</sup>Aprilia Rahmadani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coldplay Song Lyrics."

<sup>14</sup>Sholihah, "The Meaning of Semantic Analysis within Song's Lyrics A Head Full of Dreams Album by Coldplay."

The sixth researcher Khadijah Arifa tells that in her research entitled *Figurative language in the five John Legend's songs* that there are many figurative found in this research. In some songs found some of the same types. In this research figurative language that mostly found is personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and paradox<sup>15</sup>. Hyperbole is the most dominant type of figures in John Legend's songs. The statement is not meant to be taken literally.

Finally, this research is written by researcher to add and complete the kind of research before. In this research the researcher also do the same things and focus on Lexical relations and Figurative language that the writer chooses some of them in five Coldplay's song.

## **H. Methods of the Research**

### **1. Kinds of the Research**

The researcher used qualitative research, based on place and method, this research used library research to extend theory and references to sustain the analysis. The collected data are analyzed in accordance with the theories chosen, and described based on the Lexical relations and figurative language.

### **2. Source of Data**

#### **a. Primary**

The research used primary data or original data. Original data means the researcher takes the data naturally. Library

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<sup>15</sup>Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song."

research is directed to individually background holistically. So, the writer can not divide the people based on variable or hypothesis. The data was directly related with the problem observed and directly delivered from the resources.

In this study the researcher used Coldplay song lyrics. The data were taken from five songs are randomly from different sources in website. First song entitle, *Yellow* (2000) from second album entitle *Parachutes*, *Fix you* (2005) from forth album entitle *X&Y*, *The Scientist* (2002) from third album entitle *A Rush of Blood To the Heal*, *Paradise* (2011) from sixth albums entituled *Myloxyloyo*, and *Sky full of stars* (2015) from seventh album entitle *Ghost stories*.

b. Secondary

The data also have secondary sources like Book entituled semantic from Leech that teels about semantics, E-book, website, Journal or the related to the thesis.

### **3. Instrument of Data Collection**

There are some instruments in this research like a researcher as a instrument and also used document as instument of data, to collect the data the document is lyrics songs. Indicators that researcher choose in this research:

**Table I**  
**Research Indicator**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Subindicator</b>
1.	Lexical Relation	-Synonym  -Antonym  -Hyponym  -Homonym
2.	Figurative Language	-Personification -Hyperbole -Metaphor -Simile
3.	Part of Speech	-Verb -Noun -Adjective -Adverb

#### 4. Technique of Data Collection

The data from Coldplay songs lyrics. There are several steps to collect the data<sup>16</sup>, they are:

- a. Searching the lyrics in website
- b. Watch music video of the song in YouTube
- c. Reading and Understand the lyrics
- d. Analyzing the lyrics

#### 5. Technique of Data Analysis

There are several steps that are used in analyzing data<sup>17</sup>, they are:

- a. *Understanding*, this process is started by reading the songs lyrics carefully.
- b. *Identifying*, this process is started by reading the song lyrics and determined which belong to lexical relations and figurative language types based on theory.
- c. *Classifying*, this process is started by separating the song lyric into specific categories of lexical relations and figurative language.
- d. *Describing*, this process is started by describing about the social context used in Coldplay songs lyric based on theory of social context based on Holliday

#### I. Outline of the Research

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<sup>16</sup>John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches Second Edition* (USA: Sage Publication, Inc., 2003), [kspjournals.org/index.php/JSA/article/view/1313](http://kspjournals.org/index.php/JSA/article/view/1313).

<sup>17</sup>Creswell.



This research is divided into five chapters. Every chapter is subdivided into some subtopics to elaborate the given issues. Chapter one consisted of introduction, they are: the background of the problem, focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the problem, significances of the problems and definition of key term, kind of the research, source of data, technique of data collection, instrument of data collection, technique of data analysis and outline of the research.

Chapter two consist of the theoretical description. It is divided into subchapter, which consist of description about semantic, meaning, figurative language, lexical relation.

Chapter three consist of Coldplay Song lyric that discuss about Coldplay band, lyric of the Yellow, The Scientist, Fix you, Paradise, A Sky Full of Stars.

Chapter four consist of data description, the result of the research and the threats of the research that found in the research

Chapter five consist of the conclusion of the research and suggestion that are given by the research to perfect this research.

## CHAPTER II

### SEMANTIC MEANING

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this study. There are semantic, lexical relations, figurative language and Coldplay' songs. The researcher wants to make easy in understanding to the readers so the researcher has divided each part which is related to the topic of this thesis.

#### **A. Semantic Meaning**

Semantic is concerned with the resources (vocabulary and a system for calculating phrase, clause, and sentence meanings) provided by a language, and pragmatics is concerned with how those resources are put to use in communication, the study of relationship between words and how to construct the meaning, sheds light on how to experience the word and how to understand others and examples.<sup>18</sup>Semantic is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. It is not a perspective enterprise with an interest in advising of pressuring speakers or writers into abandoning some meanings and adopting others.

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<sup>18</sup>Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2006), <https://ligben.is>.

Semantic description of language knowledge is different from the encyclopedia maker's task of cataloguing general knowledge. The words *tangerine* and *Clementine* illustrate distinctions that are not part of our knowledge of English, but rather a fritterer's kind of expertise, which some other people also know, but which most users of English do not have to know. As long as they are aware that these are citrus fruits, they do not need English lessons on this point.<sup>19</sup> Meaning is a definition of words, but it is not simply what is stated on dictionary.

Keidler stated in Aprilia thesis that semantic meaning is a study of how language organizes and express meaning. It is concern about meaning as communicate through language, while for some others, semantics is a study about all of aspects meaning and they have to add the label linguistic to arrive at a more precise definition.<sup>20</sup> Generally, semantic is discipline study about human response in their daily life, such as conversation. Definitely, students need the meaning what they said, by studying semantics it makes students to understand well about that. Moreover, semantics can be applied to entire texts or to single word.

Example: "*Destination*" and "*Last stop*"

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<sup>19</sup>Griffths, p, 15.

<sup>20</sup>Aprilia Rahmadhani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coldplay Song Lyrics," p, 9-10.

Technically, it means same thing, but the student can analyze their own meaning base on their perspective, that is called semantic.

In addition, semantic explains representantion of the target word is constructed by context vector that is retrieved from memory. The last the relationship between linguistic forms and the real things in the world which the linguistic form refer to is called as semantics. Semantic question how words literally relate to things, not to the users or contexts in the case, the discussion about grammar covers syntax, morphology and phonology. In conclusion, semantics explain the speaker's ability in understanding new words or sentences without any grammatical process. Under study semantics, some topic are discussed. Some are semantic features, lexical relation, figurative language and meaning relations.

## **B. Lexical Relations**

Lexical Relation is strongly connected to the paradigmatic relations. It is based on the idea of which lexemes can substitute for another in the same context. In the respect, the so-called *sense relations* of implication and contradiction like synonym, antonym, hyponym, and homonym.

### **1. Synonym**

Synonym is the lexemes with different shapes but with a different stylistic view. The relationship between synonym lexemes is called synonymy. The frequent occurrence of synonym is in the

language is an important indication of the vocabulary. It is also worth nothing that the use of plenty of words next to each other in language does not enrich the language.<sup>21</sup>Effective of use synonymous words is important in ensuring the meaningful and artistic performance of fiction works.

Based on the definition above, writer take that synonym is a words that have same meaning but in the different form or word. When the others words or phrase have a same meaning, it called that both of them identical each other and show an same meaning between the two of word that have taken from dictionary.

**Table II**

**Example of Synonym**

<b>Part of Speech</b>	<b>Word Lyric</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>
Verb	Teach	Educate  Instruct

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<sup>21</sup>Prof. Robert Draut, *Scope Academic House* (United Kingdom: B&M Publishinh, 2020), p, 89, [www.colloquium-publishing.ru/assets/uk\\_6\\_8.pdf](http://www.colloquium-publishing.ru/assets/uk_6_8.pdf).



Part of Speech	Word Lyric	Synonyms
	Stupid	Fool  Stupid
Adverb	Very          Quietly	Really          Extremely          Silently          Mutely
Conjunction	I should tell her <b>as</b> she is  my sister	I should tell her <b>because</b> she  is my sister

Part of Speech	Word Lyric	Synonyms
Interjection	<b>Yes</b> , captain	<b>Aye</b> , captain
Preposition	<b>Upon</b> arrival	<b>On</b> arrival
Pronoun	I will show you my yacht, <b>she</b> is beauty	I will show you my yacht, <b>it</b> is beauty

## 2. Antonym

Antonym is two sentence that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory. It means that, if one true, the other must be false. Two sentences that have the same subject and have predicates. So, the relationship between the meaning of two words that have antonym is two way. Antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning.<sup>22</sup> Antonym gives across form from the meaning of the word to show that there is a contradicty from dictionary.

The examples are:

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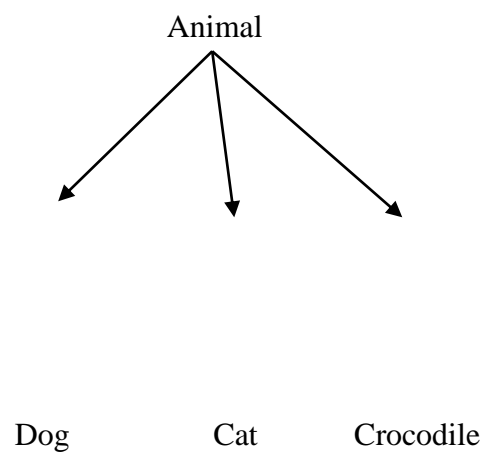
<sup>22</sup>Nor Muhammad Husein, "A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song" (IAIN Salatiga, 2019), p, 8, <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/6298/>.



Bad	><	Good
Clever	><	Stupid
Beautiful	><	Ugly
Diligent	><	Lazy

### 3. Hyponym

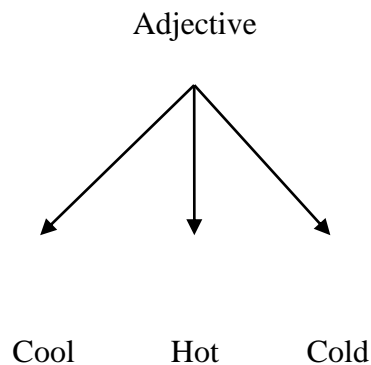
Hyponym is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word,<sup>23</sup> for example:




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<sup>23</sup>John I Saed, *Semantics Forth Edition* (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publisher, 2016), p, 65, <https://salahlibrary.files.wordpress.com/2017/03/semantics-4th-ed.pdf>.

*Dog, Cat and Crocodile* are hyponyms of *animal*



*Cool, Hot and Cold* are hyponyms of *Adjective*

#### 4. Homonym

Homonym is unrelated senses of the same phonological word. Some authors distinguish between homographs, senses of the same written word, and homophones, sense of the same spoken word also can distinguish different types depending on their syntactic behavior, and spelling.<sup>24</sup> Generally just use term of homonym, for example:

1. Lexemes of the same syntactic category, and with the same spelling: e.g. *lap* “circuit of a course” and *lap* “part of body when sitting down”.
2. The same category, but with different spelling: e.g. the verbs *ring* and *wring*.
3. The different categories, but with same spelling: e.g. the verb *bear* and the noun *bear*.

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<sup>24</sup>Saed, p, 60.

4. The different categories, and with different spelling: e.g. *not*, *knot*.

Of course variation in pronunciation means that not all speakers have the same set of homonyms. Some English speakers for example pronounce the pairs *click* and *clique*, or *talk* and *torque*, in the same way, making these homonyms, which are spelled differently.

## **C. Figurative Language**

### **1. Definition of Figurative Language**

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Figurative language is rarely used in our daily conversation. Figurative language is often found in literary works, such as: articles in newspaper, advertisement, novels, poems, songs and so on. Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires you to use your imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose, songs and nonfiction writing as well.

Figurative language refers to words, and group of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words.<sup>25</sup>As stated by Crystal in his book that figure of speech is an expressive use of language where words are used in a non literal way to suggest illuminating comparison and resemblances.<sup>26</sup>Beckson and Ganz state that figurative language is language which makes us of certain devices called figured of speech, most of which are techniques for comparing dissimilar objects, to achieve effects beyond the range of literal language.

Figurative meaning and vocabulary have a great relationship that is reciprocal relationship. Figurative meaning and semantic also have a great relationship because without the knowledge of the meaning of the word, even connotative meaning, it is difficult to understand figurative meaning, sometimes people read the newspaper, the magazines or novel, overlooked non-literal expressions and read them literally. Of course, the meaning of the expression becomes odd or not

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<sup>25</sup>Kennedy XJ, *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama 9th Edition* (Boston: Little Brown Company, 2005), p, 479, <https://ligben.is>.

<sup>26</sup>Trisna Dinillah Harya, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coelho's Novel Entitled 'Alchemist'" (IAIN Jurai Siwo Metro Lampung, 2016), p, 47, <https://www.ojs.fkip.unmetro.ac.id/index.php/English/article/viewfile/815/632>.

understandable. Therefore, figurative language becomes essential in the learning of vocabularies. While, learning of vocabularies support the learning of semantic.<sup>27</sup> Vocabulary have a strong connection to semantic because semantic is discuss not far from the word meaning and purpose.

Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meaning of the words. It is discuss about meaning which is different from the literal interpretation. It is supported by the theory which said that figurative or imaginative language is the sentences fall outside the domain of normal literal language.

There are two types of figurative language which have been sometimes overlooked for consideration of linguistics importance, tropes, and schemes. In linguistics tropes is a rhetorical figure of speech which consist of playing words. Those words are considered having meaning more than normal form or literal. Tropes are the types of figurative language which depend essential on paradigmatic relationship while scheme depend on syntagmatic relationship. Other major category figures of speech are scheme, which involves changing the pattern of words in a sentence. The pragmatic itself is a relationship between a word and other related word

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<sup>27</sup>Harya, p, 60.

which does not occurs, while syntagmatic relationship is a relationship between a word and other accompanying words<sup>28</sup>. For example, a phrase like a red coat is partly produced by syntagmatic combination of red and coat; while red is also in a paradigmatic relationship with other words like blue, yellow, or black who do not occur in the phrase and jacket is in paradigmatic relationship with word coat.

Figurative or figure of speech is not only used in the language of literature, such as drama, poetry, or pores but they are also alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song and daily speech. However, most people will directly consider the term figure of speech as the term of literary study because it is mostly used as stylistic devices analyzing literary work. The most familiar figurative language will be analyze in this research are some types including metaphor, personification, hyperbole and simile.

Based on all definition above, the researcher can conclude that figurative language has interesting power when put in lyrics of song or speak orally because it is study many kind of figurative meaning. The composer can express their feeling by using figurative language in his song lyrics.

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<sup>28</sup>Nurul Huda, "Figurative Language on the Lyrics of the Songs in Goodbye Lullaby Album by Avril Lavigne" (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2013), p, 14, [etheses.uin.malang.ac.id/3618/1/11320117.pdf](https://etheses.uin.malang.ac.id/3618/1/11320117.pdf).

## 2. Kinds of Figurative Language

### a. Personification

Personification is when non-human objects are given human traits. Personification is a trope of questionable value best approached with trepidation and suspicion.<sup>29</sup> Personification is figure of speech which an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally.

Perine States that personification is a figurative language giving the attribute of human beings to an animal, an object or a concept. It is subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative language term of the comparison is always human being.<sup>30</sup> In Personification a thing or object which is not human is given a human characteristic because of some similarity between the thing and a person. It is easy to remember because contains the word 'person' inside it.<sup>31</sup> Keraf said Personification is the figurative language that describes a non life things or non-human object abstraction or ideas able to act like human

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<sup>29</sup>James J. Paxson, *The Poetics of Personification* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994), <http://ligben.is>.

<sup>30</sup>Christopher Russel Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry* (New York: Monarch Press, 2000), p, 67, <https://opac.perpusnas.go.id/DetailOpac.aspx?id=295863>.

<sup>31</sup>Reaske, p, 68.

being.<sup>32</sup> So personification is discuss about an object that do a thing like human behavior.

Meanwhile according to Reaske Personification is the process of assigning human characteristic to nonhuman objects, abstractions and ideas. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, natural) is made by human.<sup>33</sup>Example: The sunrise is smiling with me, In this example, sunrise is an object and it is a non-human. So the sunrise cannot smile with the human. The tiger is dancing around the music, Tiger here is a non-human that do something like human being, tiger dance it's just show that tiger have a movement.

Based on all of definition above, the researcher can get conclusion that personification is a style of language that treats inanimate objects as if alive, or having the nature of humanity.

## **b. Simile**

Simile and metaphor genuinely have an identical definition. Both of them compare two things that are absolutely different. Simile is the compares of two thins, by

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<sup>32</sup>Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p, 13, <https://marilyngoodmanreg.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/english-language-and-literature-as-level-cambridge-international-examinations-by-helen-toner-elizabeth-whittome.pdf>.

<sup>33</sup>Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, p, 68.



the use of some words or phrase such like as, than, similar to, or resemble.<sup>34</sup> According to Kennedy that simile is comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually like, as, than, or a verb such as resembles.<sup>35</sup> So Simile is talk and make a connective between two things that have comparison.

It is a kind of figure of speech that makes a comparison by showing similarities between two different things. It is desgined to create an unusual, intersting, emotional or other effect often using words such as “like”, “as”, and “than”, or by a verb as “appears” or “seem”. It is a comparison of one thing with another.<sup>36</sup> Explicit here mean that directly comparing thing that similar with other, indicates by the word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar, resembles or seems.<sup>37</sup> Reaske said that simile calls attention to be comparison through the use of the word “like” or “as”.<sup>38</sup> Reaske stated that smile have a strong position in comparison between the things.

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<sup>34</sup>Laurence Perrine, Thomas R. Arp, and Harcourt Brace, *Sound and Sense: An Introducing to Poetry* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World Inc, n.d.), p, 65, <https://ligben.is>.

<sup>35</sup>XJ Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *An Introduction to Poetry* (Boston: Pearson Longman, 2005), p, 121, [lib.ui.ac.id/details.jsp?id=20211977](http://lib.ui.ac.id/details.jsp?id=20211977).

<sup>36</sup> Sri Rahmadhani Siregar and Widyanra Pane, “Simile in Harry Potter and The Chamber of secrets” (IAIN Padangsidimpuan,2020), p,203, <http://jurnal.iain-padangsidimpuan.ac.id/index.php/EEJ/article/viewFile/3241/2355>.

<sup>37</sup>Barteria Sohnata Hutauruk, “Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing a Personal Letter” (Nomensen University Medan North Sumatera, 2017), p, 47, <http://repository.uhn.ac.id/handle/123456789/1323>.

<sup>38</sup>Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, p, 67.

Based on the theory, simile is comparing two things indirectly, and using the word like or as. In other words, simile is a direct comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

Example: *Her smile like a star*

*Your Heart like a stone*

In the example use connective words like. The word, her smile and heart is compared with a star or stone. The meaning is her smile is brightness like a star in the sky with a glitter. The meaning is your heart is very difficult to be kind, or stubborn.

From some opinion above, it can be concluded that simile is a figurative language that compare one thing with another indirectly, but, with using words, like, as, than, resemble, as if, as though and seem.

### **c. Metaphor**

Metaphor similar with simile. Defining a metaphor is more difficult than a simile. The most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor; there is always comparison at the poet's mind. This comparison only in the world of imagination.

Perrine states that between metaphor and simile is similar. Both of which comparison between two things that are essentially unlike. While in metaphor the comparison is implied; the figurative term is subtitled for or identified with literal term.<sup>39</sup>The only distinction between them is the use of connotative words. In simile, the poet uses the connective word such as like, as, than, similar to, resemble or seems

According to Keraf, metaphor is a figure of speech which compares two things directly, but in a simple form. Metaphor cannot use word like, such as, similar to, and resemble. Reaske said that metaphor is figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly.<sup>40</sup>

Example: *White rose is a dove*

*red rose is a falcon.*

In the example above, there are similarities between *white rose* and a dove that can explain by see the characteristic of the word, same like red rose have comparison to the falcon to make metaphor meaning.

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<sup>39</sup>Perrine, Arp, and Brace, *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*, p. 65.

<sup>40</sup>Hutauruk, "Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing a Personal Letter," p.

#### d. Hyperbole

Perine states that hyperbole is simply exaggeration out in the service of truth.<sup>41</sup> Mentioned by Keraf that hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object.<sup>42</sup> According to Reaske, hyperbole is figure of speech which employs exaggeration.<sup>43</sup> Exaggeration is make a thing become more than before.

Example: *I love you for a thousand years*

*I will always beside you till the heaven*

The means of example above is the word “*thousand years*” “*till the heaven*” is an exaggeration. It is impossible to life until a thousand years because a people life not until a thousand years and also it is imposible to accompainy someone until heaven.

It can be concluded that hyperbole is a figure of speech that states something or situation excessively by using words contain greater meaning from the real taste or meaning.

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<sup>41</sup>Perrine, Arp, and Brace, *Sound and Sense: An Introducing to Poetry*, p, 109.

<sup>42</sup>Hutauruk, “Figurative Language Used by The Students in Writing a Personal Letter,” p, 48.

<sup>43</sup>Reaske, *How to Analyze Poetry*, p,70.

## CHAPTER III

### COLDPLAY SONG LYRIC

This chapter discusses about Coldplay and Lyric songs which analyzed in this research.

#### A. Coldplay Biography



Coldplay is a rock band formed in London, United Kingdom, in 1996. This band consists of Chris Martin as lead vocalist, Jonny Buckland as lead guitarist, Guy Berryman as Bassist, and Will Champion as a drummer.

Coldplay rose to fame with the release of the single “Yellow” in 2000 and was followed up by their debut album released that same year, *Parachutes*, which was nominated for the Mercury Prize. Their 2<sup>nd</sup> album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head* (2002), won several awards, including NME’s Album of the year. Meanwhile, the single clocks from the album won the record of the

year award at the 46<sup>th</sup> Grammy Award. The next album, *X&Y* became the best selling album, *Viva la Vida or Death an All his Friend* (2008), was produced by Brian Eno and received positive reviews, winning Grammys, 51<sup>st</sup> in 2011.

They released their 5<sup>th</sup> album, *Mylo Xyloto*, which received mixed positive reviews, topped the album charts in 34 countries, and was the UK's best-selling rock album of 2011. In March 2014, they announced their 6<sup>th</sup> album; their title *Ghost Stories* was released on May 19<sup>th</sup> in 2014. Then in the following year, Coldplay released their album, *A Head Full of Dreams* on December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2015. 4 years later, on November 22<sup>th</sup>, 2019, Coldplay released an album entitle *Everyday Life*.

Coldplay's alternative rock style has been compared to Radiohead and Oasis. Chris Martin once proclaimed the band's music to be "limestone rock" rather than "hard rock".<sup>44</sup> In *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friend*, the group's style moved towards art rock, and experimented with a variety of different instruments including orchestras, honky-tonk pianos and other.<sup>45</sup> Coldplay have their genre become slow rock and british band that so manhy people use them as a trendsetter.

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<sup>44</sup>Caroline Hedley, "Grammy Awards, Coldplay Lead British Triumph the Daily Telegraph" (London: Grammy Awards, 2009), <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/music/4565494/Grammy-awards-2009-Coldplay-lead-british-triumph.html>.

<sup>45</sup>James Montgomery, "Coldplay Give Track by Track Tour of Viva La Vida, Explain Handclaps, Tack Pianos and The Number 42" (London: MTV News, 2011), [www.sttyuppentek.ac.id/id3/2905-2802/coldplay\\_36747\\_sttyuppentek\\_sttyuppentek.html](http://www.sttyuppentek.ac.id/id3/2905-2802/coldplay_36747_sttyuppentek_sttyuppentek.html).

## B. Coldplay's song Lyric

Song is one of the familiar literatures in the listener's ear. According to Jamalus reveals that songs can be described as art works in singing to musical instruments accompaniment. Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that the song is one of the literature in the form of poem which is showed by sung and accompanied by musical instruments.<sup>46</sup> In addition, Hornby USA (1995) can be defined song as a short rhyme or set of verses in music and aimed to be sung.

Song is a machine human feeling. Song also becomes a media a singer to show feeling. Some song is related to his or her experience and life. If a singer feels happy, it means song consist of happy themes. Song themes can be decided by singer's feeling, purpose and condition. In other words, happy, shy, sad, angry will indicate to singer's feeling, singers can influence the listener's subconscious, because the themes of the song can carry listener to the atmosphere.

According to Dallin, lyric are printed as a form of communication between the author and the readers. Mainly of the times, they carry a message (whatever that might be) will the purpose and form of communication is entrenched in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preference

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<sup>46</sup>Wilya Setiawati and Maryani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's Song Lyrics," 2018, p, 263, <https://journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id/index.php/project/article/view/1135>.

occasion.<sup>47</sup> Lyrics can consist to make happy, shy, sad, angry will indicate to singer's feeling.

Lyric are a set of words that make up a song. Usually consisting of verses and choruses. The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. A lyric is a paper written by someone who has imagination in composing beautiful words that have deep meaning. Lyrics and music combined would be a very good song and pleasing to the ear. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist or lyric. Coldplay has made a beautiful lyric for their song like *Yellow*, *The scientist*, *Fix you*, *Paradise* and *Sky full of star*.

### 1. Yellow

*Look at the stars  
Look how they shine for you  
And everything you do  
Yeah, they were all yellow*

*I came along  
I wrote a song for you  
And all the things you do  
And it was called "Yellow"*

*So then I took my turn  
Oh what a thing to have done  
And it was all yellow*

*Your skin  
Oh yeah your skin and bones*

---

<sup>47</sup>Setiawati and Maryani, p, 263.



*Turn into something beautiful*

*Do you know?  
You know I love you so  
You know I love you so*

*I swam across  
I jumped across for you  
Oh what a thing to do  
'Cause you were all yellow*

*I drew a line  
I drew a line for you  
Oh what a thing to do  
And it was all yellow*

*Your skin  
Oh yeah your skin and bones  
Turn into something beautiful  
Do you know?  
For you I'd bleed myself dry  
For you I'd bleed myself dry*

*It's true  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine for  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine*

*Look at the stars  
Look how they shine for you  
And all the things that you do<sup>48</sup>*

## **2. The Scientist**

*Come up to meet you  
Tell you I'm sorry  
You don't know how lovely you are  
I had to find you*

*Tell you I need you  
Tell you I set you apart*

---

<sup>48</sup> Awakening Music, *Yellow*, Official Music Video, YouTube 15 October 2020

*Tell me your secrets  
And ask me your questions  
Oh, let's go back to the start*

*Running in circles, coming up tails  
Heads on a science apart  
Nobody said it was easy  
It's such a shame for us to part  
Nobody said it was easy  
No one ever said it would be this hard*

*Oh, take me back to the start  
I was just guessing at numbers and figures  
Pulling your puzzles apart  
Questions of science, science and progress  
Do not speak as loud as my heart*

*Tell me you love me  
Come back and haunt me  
Oh, and I rush to the start  
Running in circles, chasing our tails  
Coming back as we are  
Nobody said it was easy  
Oh, it's such a shame for us to part  
Nobody said it was easy  
No one ever said it would be so hard  
I'm going back to the start<sup>49</sup>*

### **3. Fix you**

*When you try your best but you don't succeed  
When you get what you want but not what you need  
When you feel so tired but you can't sleep  
Stuck in reverse*

*When the tears come streaming down your face  
'Cause you lose something you can't replace  
When you love someone but it goes to waste  
What could it be worse?  
Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you*

*But high up above or down below*

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<sup>49</sup> Awkening Music, *The Scientist*, Official Music Video, YouTube 15 October 2020

*When you are too in love to let it show  
Oh but if you never try you'll never know  
Just what you're worth*

*Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you*

*Tears come streaming down your face  
When you lose something you cannot replace  
Oh and tears come streaming down your face  
And I*

*Tears streaming down your face  
I promise you I will learn from all my mistakes  
Oh and the tears streaming down your face  
And I*

*Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you<sup>50</sup>*

#### **4. Paradise**

*When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach  
So she ran away in her sleep and dreamed of  
Para-para-paradise,  
para-para-paradise, para-para-paradise*

*Every time she closed her eyes  
When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach and the bullets catch in her  
teeth*

*Life goes on, it gets so heavy  
The wheel breaks the butterfly every tear a waterfall  
In the night the stormy night she'll close her eyes  
In the night the stormy night away she'd fly  
And dream of para-para-paradise*

*Para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
She'd dream of para-para-paradise*

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<sup>50</sup> Awkening Music, *Fix You*, Official Music Video, YouTube 15 October 2020

*Para-para-paradise  
 Para-para-paradise  
 La-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la  
 And so lying underneath those stormy skies  
 She'd say, "Oh, oh, oh,..."<sup>51</sup>*

## 5. A Sky Full of Stars

*Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
 I'm gonna give you my heart  
 'Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
 'Cause you light up the path  
 I don't care, go on and tear me apart  
 I don't care if you do, ooh  
 'Cause in a sky, 'cause in a sky full of stars  
 I think I saw you*

*'Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
 I wanna die in your arms  
 'Cause you get lighter the more it gets dark  
 I'm gonna give you my heart*

*I don't care, go on and tear me apart  
 I don't care if you do, ooh  
 'Cause in a sky, 'cause in a sky full of stars  
 I think I see you  
 I think I see you*

*'Cause you're a sky, you're a sky full of stars  
 Such a heavenly view  
 You're such a heavenly view<sup>52</sup>*

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<sup>51</sup> Awkening Music, *Paradise*, Official Music Video, YouTube 15 October 2020

<sup>52</sup> Awkening Music, *A Sky Full of Stars*, Official Music Video, YouTube 15 October

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

In this research, the researcher provided five song lyrics from Coldplay, they are; *Yellow*, *The Scientist*, *Fix You*, *Paradise*, and *A Sky Full of Stars* and identifying about types of Lexical Relation and Figurative Language that can found in Coldplay song lyrics.

The reseacher has done the analysis and found the types of Lexical relation are Synonym, Antonym, Homonym and Hyponym and also Figurative Language are Personification, Hyperbole, Methapor and Simile in the five Coldplay's songs.

#### **A. Findings**

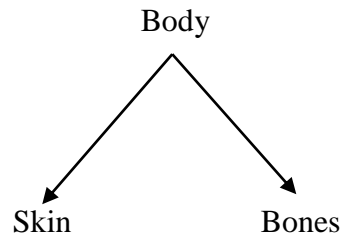
##### **1. Lexical Relation**

The Lexical Relation that found in five songs by Coldplay have variation from Synonym, Antonym, Homonym, Hyponym by identifying every lyrics in the coldplay song that have selected by the researcher and words base on part of speech from Verbs, Noun, Adjective and Adverb.

##### **a. Yellow Song**

In the Yellow song the researcher found 17 synonyms, they are; 10 verbs, 4 nouns, 2 adjectives and 1 adverb, 16 antonyms. The description about finding can see on Appendix 2 and 1 hyponym and 2 homonym.

Hyponym that researcher found in Yellow song;



*Skin* and *Bones* are hyponyms from *Body*

Homonym that reseacher found in Yellow song;

Turn (v) - Turn (n)

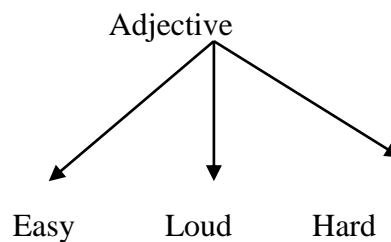
Line (v) - Line (n)

Lexemes of the same syntatic category, and with the same spelling.

### b. The Scientist Song

In The Scientist song the researcher found 24 synonyms, they are; 11 verbs, 8 nouns, 4 adjectives and 1 adverb, 23 antonyms. The description about finding can see on Appendix 2 and 1 hyponym and 1 homonym.

Hyponym that researcher found in The Scientist song;



*Easy, Loud* and *Hard* are hyponyms from *Adjective*.

Homonym that researcher found in Yellow song;

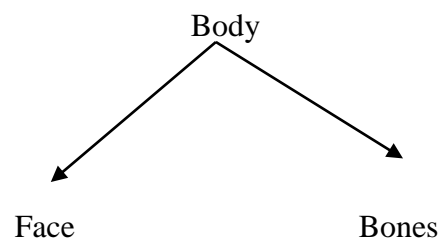
Start (v) - Start (n)

Lexemes of the same syntatic category, and with the same spelling.

### c. Fix You Song

In The Scientist song the researcher found 23 synonyms, they are; 17 verbs, 4 nouns and 2 adjectives, 23 antonyms. The description about finding can see on Appendix 2 and 1 hyponym and 1 homonym.

Hyponym that researcher found in Fix You song;



*Face* and *Bones* are hyponyms from *Body*

Homonym that researcher found in Yellow song;

Show (v) - Show (n)

Lexemes of the same syntatic category, and with the same spelling.

#### d. Paradise Song

In Paradise song the researcher found 17 synonyms, they are; 10 verbs, 6 nouns and 1 adjective, 14 antonyms. The description about finding can see on Appendix 2 and there is no hyponym and 1 homonym.

Homonym that reseacher found in Yellow song;

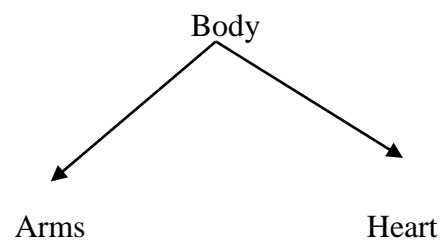
Eyes (n) - Ice (n)

Lexemes of the different syntatic category,  
and with the same spelling.

#### e. A Sky Full of Stars Song

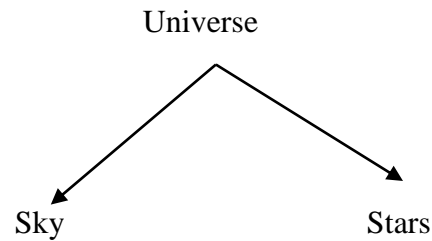
In A Sky Full of Stars song the researcher found 12 synonyms, they are; 8 verbs and 4 nouns, 12 antonyms. The description about finding can see on Appendix 2 and 1 hyponym and there is no homonym.

Hyponym that researcher found in A Sky Full of Stars song;



*Arms* and *Heart* are hyponyms from *Body*





*Sky* and *Stars* are hyponyms from *Universe*

## 2. Figurative Language

Figurative Language that found in five songs by Coldplay have variation from Personification, Hyperbole, Metaphor and Simile by identifying every lyrics in the coldplay song that have selected by the researcher. Analysis can found in the appendix number 3.

### a. Yellow lyric

In this lyric, metaphor are found in verse 1 in line 4, verse 2 in line 4, verse 3 in line 3, verse 4 in line 1 and line 2, verse 5 in line 2 and line 4. Also found the hyperbole in verse 7 in line 4 and in line 5. In the below, the researcher explains about figurative language in this lyrics.

#### 1. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using like or as). Metaphor is the type of figurative language which is mostly found in Yellow Lyrics.

The metaphor in verse 1 “*Yeah, they were all yellow*” means the stars in the sky. The color is yellow which can light on in the darkness. Everybody loves it. Bring the joy and peacefulness when see it. So, the metaphor in this verse means that the boy wants to show to the love person how beautiful of stars in the sky. Same like the love person, she is so glowing like a stars, cheerful and lovingly.

The metaphor in verse 2 “*And it was called yellow*” means happiness. The boy do anything just for the love person. Every time the boy always think about her/him. His hear feels so lovingly.

The metaphor in verse 3 “*And it was all yellow*” means that the boy loves the love person very much. He is very lucky to get him/her who very glowing like a stars.

The metaphor in verse 4 “*Your skin oh yeah your skin and bones, turn into something beautiful*” means about the beauty of the love person. The boy looks her/him like the angel. Her skin is so white and shiny, and her shape of the bones is so beautiful. He very praises her.

The metaphor in verse 5 "*I jumped across for you, Cause you were all yellow*" means the boy visit to the love person, even they in long distance, the boy promises to the love person that always remember him/her.

## 2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exxageration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally.

The hyperbole in verse 7 "*For you I'd bleed myself dry, for you i'd bleed myself dry*" represent about willingness of the boy to make convincing the love person that he very loves him/her. The boy fight for the love person until he wait her blood dry in himselfm it means exxageration about the lyrics.

### b. The Scientist Lyric

In this lyric, the metaphor are found in verse 1 line 2, verse 8 in line 2. Simile found in verse 7 in line 3 and Personification the most type of figurative language in this lyric are found in verse 4 in line 1, line 2, line 3, verse 6 in line 2 and line 3, verse 7 in line 1. Below the researcher show explanation about it.

### 1. Metaphor

The Metaphor in verse 2 "*You don't know how lovely you are*" means the beauty of the girl. The lovely means beauty, the boy wants to apologize to the girl about his mistakes who already hurt her.

The Metaphor in verse 8 "*Come back and haunt me*" means love, the boy wants to come back in their relation that already done. The boy begged to the girl for walked out with him again.

### 2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as.

The Simile in verse 7 "*Do not speak as loud as my heart*" means that someone very down when the other speaks up about their relation. The boy hopes that the girl not make bad decision. His heart's loud like the girl when she speaks up about relationship. So, the boy hopes that the girl can accept him again in second chance.

### 3. Personification

Personification is a noun which has meaning in itself is used to represent something entirely different.

The Personification in verse 4 “*Running in circles, coming up tails, heads on a science apart*” means in line 1, circle represent the expectancy of love who the boy feels to the girl. In line 2, tails represent the girl as the goal to get love relationship in second chance. In line 3, heads represent the boy who life without love, and science apart represent the girl, so in this line the personification means the boy cannot life without the girl who ever fill his day.

The Personification in verse 6 “*At number and figures, Pulling the puzzles apart*” means the decision of the girl is she gives to him a second chance or not? And line 3, the puzzles apart means the boy’s expectancy to the girl.

The Personification in verse 7 “*Question of science*” represent not a lesson in the school, but about the hard consideration that have to thought by the boy and the girl if they were in love relationship again.

**c. Fix You Lyric**

In this lyric, the metaphors are found in verse 3 in line 2 and line 3, verse 4 in line 4 and Personification in verse 3 in line 1. Below the researcher show the explanation.

### 1. Metaphor

The methapor in verse 3 “*And ignite your bones, and i will try to fix you*” means the boy gives the girl some spirit to get up from bad situation. In line 3, the boy promises to the girl that he always cares about her and always beside her in hapiness and sickness and make her cheerful again.

The metaphor in verse 4 “*Just what you’re worth*” means the boy declares to the girl that she is very valuable for him.

### 2. Personification

The personification in verse 3 “*Lights will guide you home*” means represent about hapiness, it conclude about make someone do not be sad because the hapiness wants to come back to you.

## d. Paradise Lyric

In this lyric, the metaphor are found in verse 1 in line 4, verse 3 in line 4, verse in line 4. Personification in this song in verse 2 in line 4, verse 3 in line 3, verse 5 in line 9 and line 11. Below the researcher show about explanation.

### 1. Metaphor

The Metaphor in verse 1 “*So she ran away in her sleep*” means the little girl as subject in this song

struggle to get her ambition, but she always fail. So, she just a sleep to get her ambition in her dreams.

The metaphor in verse 1 “*Every tear a waterfall*” means the little girl crying, her teardrops like a waterfall.

The Metaphor in verse 4 “*Away she fled*” means the little girl in her trouble, she chooses for go away for her all troublr. Go away looking for hapiness.

## 2. Personification

The Personification in verse 2 “*And the bullets catchbin her teeth*” means about all the bad things that happen with the little girl and her teeth here represent about the little girl itself.

The Personification in verse 3 “*The wheel breaks the butterfly*” means about the condition who makes the little girl to be a sad and suffer, and symbol of the butterfly represent about the little girl itself who have a tender heart.

The Personification in verse 5 “*Stormy skies, the sun*” means about all her trouble in her life. The little girl have a concisious that she should not go away to leave her trouble, she should not fear with all the trouble. She tries to look full in the face all the trouble

in her life. In line 11 „The Sun“ represents about the happiness. The little girl believes that all the trouble will be lost. And she became a cheerful and optimistic about her future. It is all beautiful.

**e. A Sky Full of Stars Lyric**

In this lyric, the metaphors are found in verse 1 in line 1,3,6 verse 2 in line 2, verse 3 in line 3 and line 4. Below the explanation.

The Metaphor in verse 1 *“Cause you’re a sky, I’m going to give you my heart, And cause you light up the path”* means the boy declares to the girl that she is like a sky. In line 3 means he loves the girl so much. So he wants to do anything to make the girl happy and love him too. And in line 6 means the boy declares to the girl that she is like a star in the sky which comes to light his life.

The Metaphor in verse 2 *“Go on and tear me apart”* means someone that has a big sad face and has to cry.

The Metaphor in verse 3 *“I want to die in your arms cause you get lighter”* means the boy is willing if the girl hurts him and he wants to do anything just to make her happy and loves him too. In line 4 means the boy also praises the girl like a star which comes to light his life.



### 3. Dominant Figurative Language

The most Dominant Figurative Language in Coldplay' song is Metaphor that found 19 in all of the songs like on table:

**Table III**

#### Dominant Figurative Language

No.	Song Title	Figurative Language	Total
1.	Yellow	Metaphor	5
		Hyperbole	1
2.	The Scientist	Metaphor	5
		Simile	1
3.	Fix You	Metaphor	3
		Personification	1
4.	Paradise	Metaphor	3

		Personification	4
5.	A Sky Full of Stars	Metaphor	3

## B. Discussion

After collecting data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answers of the problems that existed in previous chapter. The first problem in this study is what lexical relations and figurative language that found in the selected song. In this research, the researcher only focuses 5 songs, they are Yellow, The Scientist, Fix You, Paradise and A Sky Full of Stars. Problem in this research is what types of lexical relation and figurative that found in the Coldplay's songs. This research only focussed on 4 Lexical relations, they are Synonym, Antonym, Hyponym, Homonym and 4 figurative language, they are Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, and Metaphor.

Second problem is the most dominant of figurative language in selected song is Metaphor with the 18 lyrics. Actually, figurative language can arise on songs to beautify the songs and make artful.

This research supported by Lilis Sholiha, she discussed about semantic meaning in Coldplay songs. She used Leech's theory that

classified figurative language into 8 types and another theory.<sup>53</sup> They have found 8 types of figurative language in the songs. The researcher also used Lecch's theory to identify the types of figurative language, but the researcher focus only 4 figurative languages, they are Hyperbole, Personification, Simile, and Metaphor.

This research is similar with Khadijah research, she has found that the dominant types of figurative language in John Legend selected song lyrics Hyperbola. Percentage of figurative language in 5 songs. There are 42 data in this thesis.<sup>54</sup> The most dominant figurative language which is used in the song lyrics in 5 songs is hyperbole with 51%, the second are simile and personification with the percentage 14%, the third is paradox with the percentage 7%, the fourth are metaphor and irony with the percentage 5%, and the last are synecdoche and understatement with the percentage 2%.

It's similar also with Maria Maya's research<sup>55</sup>, from all of the song lyrics in 5 songs that the researcher researched, the researcher found the most dominant of figurative language in 5 songs is hyperbole.

This research also similar with Aprilia Rahmadani's research, the researcher found eight kinds of figurative language in the Coldplay's

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<sup>53</sup>Lilis Sholihah, "The Meaning of Semantic Analysis within Song's Lyrics A Head Full of Dreams Album by Coldplay" 2, no. 2 (2018):, <https://lirejournal.ubb.ac.id/index.php/LRJ/article/view/21>

<sup>54</sup>Khadijah Arifah, "Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend's Song" (UIN Malang, 2016), <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/3618>.

<sup>55</sup>Maria Maya Sylvia, "Methaporical Meaning of Coldplay's Song Lyrics" (Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, 2015), <https://repository.usd.ac.id/2005>.

songs. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, repetition, and rhetoric.<sup>56</sup> Hyperbole is figurative language that mostly appears in these songs. It means that these are song likes to intensify the utterances, expression or actions.

Based on all the previous research above, they have similar finding, the researcher can conclude that figurative language is commonly used in literature field especially in the songs and has important role to make lyrics more triggering and interesting. It also helps the readers to imagine or visualize the story keeps in their minds. Figurative language also helps the student widen and enrich their vocabulary, stimulate their reading skill, figurative language makes ideas and concepts easier to visualize.

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<sup>56</sup>Aprilia Rahmadhani, "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Coldplay Song Lyrics" (UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2015), <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/view/creators/Rahmadhani=3AAprilia=3A=3A.html>.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. It includes semantic meaning used in Coldplay's song and the most and social content of the lyrics in the five songs by Coldplay.

1. The Lexical Relation that found in the Coldplay's songs are synonym, antonym, hyponym and homonym.
2. The Figurative Language that found in the Coldplay's songs are Personification, Simile, Hyperbole and Metaphor.
3. The most dominant figurative language in Coldplay's songs is Metaphor that found 19 lyrics.

#### B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to present some suggestions for the teacher, students of the English department and for further researchers as follows:

1. For English Teachers should be more creative to make the teaching and learning process interesting by using music as media.

Especially in semantics class or material about it that discuss about lexical relation and figurative language, because with media, the students easily know the lesson purpose.

2. For Students of English Department, the researcher hopes that students can find a way to improve their ability especially in figurative language and lexical relation by using other object, such us: novel, movie, news, and etc.
3. For the Further researcher, particularly those who have some problems and interested in conducting research, it suggested that this study can be a reference. Beside that, the next researchers can use other theories in conducting their study. The writer hopes that this study can give benefits to another researchers.

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## APPENDIX 1 : SONG LYRICS

### 1. Yellow

*Look at the stars  
Look how they shine for you  
And everything you do  
Yeah, they were all yellow*

*I came along  
I wrote a song for you  
And all the things you do  
And it was called "Yellow"*

*So then I took my turn  
Oh what a thing to have done  
And it was all yellow*

*Your skin  
Oh yeah your skin and bones  
Turn into something beautiful*

*Do you know?  
You know I love you so  
You know I love you so*

*I swam across  
I jumped across for you  
Oh what a thing to do  
'Cause you were all yellow*

*I drew a line  
I drew a line for you  
Oh what a thing to do  
And it was all yellow*

*Your skin  
Oh yeah your skin and bones  
Turn into something beautiful  
Do you know?  
For you I'd bleed myself dry  
For you I'd bleed myself dry*

*It's true  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine for you*

*Look how they shine for  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine for you  
Look how they shine*

*Look at the stars  
Look how they shine for you  
And all the things that you do*

## **2. The Scientist**

*Come up to meet you  
Tell you I'm sorry  
You don't know how lovely you are  
I had to find you*

*Tell you I need you  
Tell you I set you apart  
Tell me your secrets  
And ask me your questions  
Oh, let's go back to the start*

*Running in circles, coming up tails  
Heads on a science apart  
Nobody said it was easy  
It's such a shame for us to part  
Nobody said it was easy  
No one ever said it would be this hard*

*Oh, take me back to the start  
I was just guessing at numbers and figures  
Pulling your puzzles apart  
Questions of science, science and progress  
Do not speak as loud as my heart*

*Tell me you love me  
Come back and haunt me  
Oh, and I rush to the start  
Running in circles, chasing our tails  
Coming back as we are  
Nobody said it was easy  
Oh, it's such a shame for us to part  
Nobody said it was easy  
No one ever said it would be so hard  
I'm going back to the start*

### 3. Fix you

*When you try your best but you don't succeed  
When you get what you want but not what you need  
When you feel so tired but you can't sleep  
Stuck in reverse*

*When the tears come streaming down your face  
'Cause you lose something you can't replace  
When you love someone but it goes to waste  
What could it be worse?  
Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you*

*But high up above or down below  
When you are too in love to let it show  
Oh but if you never try you'll never know  
Just what you're worth*

*Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you*

*Tears come streaming down your face  
When you lose something you cannot replace  
Oh and tears come streaming down your face  
And I*

*Tears streaming down your face  
I promise you I will learn from all my mistakes  
Oh and the tears streaming down your face  
And I*

*Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
And I will try to fix you*

### 4. Paradise

*When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach  
So she ran away in her sleep and dreamed of  
Para-para-paradise,*

*para-para-paradise, para-para-paradise*

*Every time she closed her eyes  
When she was just a girl she expected the world  
But it flew away from her reach and the bullets catch in her  
teeth*

*Life goes on, it gets so heavy  
The wheel breaks the butterfly every tear a waterfall  
In the night the stormy night she'll close her eyes  
In the night the stormy night away she'd fly  
And dream of para-para-paradise*

*Para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
She'd dream of para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
Para-para-paradise  
La-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la  
And so lying underneath those stormy skies  
She'd say, "Oh, oh, oh,..."*

## **5. A Sky Full of Stars**

*Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
I'm gonna give you my heart  
'Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
'Cause you light up the path  
I don't care, go on and tear me apart  
I don't care if you do, ooh  
'Cause in a sky, 'cause in a sky full of stars  
I think I saw you*

*'Cause you're a sky, 'cause you're a sky full of stars  
I wanna die in your arms  
'Cause you get lighter the more it gets dark  
I'm gonna give you my heart*

*I don't care, go on and tear me apart  
I don't care if you do, ooh  
'Cause in a sky, 'cause in a sky full of stars  
I think I see you  
I think I see you*

*'Cause you're a sky, you're a sky full of stars  
Such a heavenly view*

## APPENDIX 2 : Instrument for Collecting Data

### A. Table Format of Synonym Finding

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb		
2.	Noun		
3.	Adjective		
4.	Adverb		

### B. Table Format of Antonym Finding

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym

**C. Table Format of Figurative Language Finding**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Figurative Type</b>	<b>Verse</b>	<b>Lyric</b>
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

## APPENDIX 3 : Data Recording

### A. Synonyms in Yellow Song

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb	Look Shine Do Take Have Know Love Swam Jumped Dry	See, Gaze Glow, Glint Execute, Act Accept, Reach, Earn Acquire Notice, Percieve Admire, Cherish, Darl Bathe, Float Bound, Bounce, Leap Wry, Sly Subtle
2.	Noun	Song Skin Bone Line	Tune, Dithy, Track Peel, Derm Ossein, Catilage Dash, Rule
3.	Adjective	Yellow Beautiful	Lemon, Bond Pretty, Pleasing
4.	Adverb	How they shine <b>for</b> you	How they shine <b>to</b> you



### B. Antonyms in Yellow Song

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
1.	Look	Ignore
2.	Shine	Mart
3.	Do	Abandon
4.	Come	Go
5.	Take	Give
6.	Know	Confuse
7.	Love	Hate
8.	Jumped	Stay
9.	Draw	Put up
10.	Bleed	Transfuse
11.	Dry	Fresh
12.	Song	Speech
13.	Skin	Exonerate
14.	Bones	Boneless
15.	Line	Blank
16.	Beautiful	Ugly

### C. Synonyms in The Scientist Song

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb	Tell Know Find Need Set Ask Go Take Speak Rush	Inform, Notify Notice, Percieve Discover, Search Require, Want Lay, Settle, Position Question, Interogate Move, Proceed Accept, Reach, Earn Talk Hurry, Dash, Race
2.	Noun	Secret Question Circle Tail Number Figures Progress Heart	Confidence Inquiry, Quiz Group, Whell, Rotate Scut Numeral, Figures Digit Advance Core, Ticker
3.	Adjective	Easy	Effortless

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
		Shame Hard Loud	Humililation Strong, Powerfull Noisy, Blaring
4.	Adverb	You don't know how <b>lovely</b> you are	You don't know how <b>loveable</b> you are

#### D. Antonyms in The Scientist Song

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
1.	Come	Go
2.	Meet	Avoid
3.	Know	Confuse
4.	Find	Lose
5.	Need	Optional
6.	Set	Melt
7.	Ask	Answer
8.	Go	Come
9.	Take	Give
10.	Speak	Silent
11.	Haunt	Energise
12.	Rush	Dawdle
13.	Love	Hate
14.	Easy	Dificult
15.	Shame	Pride
16.	Hard	Smooth
17.	Loud	Quiet

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
18.	Secret	Public
19.	Question	Answer
20.	Circle	Line
21.	Tail	Head
22.	Puzzle	Clear
23.	Progress	Delay

### E. Synonyms in Fix You Song

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb	Try Succeed Get Want Need Feel Sleep Lose Replace Love Waste Guide Ignite Fix Let Promise Learn	Attempt, Endeavor Triumph, Goal Acquire, Obtain Desire Want, Require Sense, Perceive Nap, Doze, Rest Mislay Cut Out Admire, Cherish Squander, Misspend Escort, Pilot Catch Secure, Link Allow, Permit Swear, Vow Study
2.	Noun	Tears Home Bones	Rip, Slash House Ossein, Cartilage

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
		Mistake	Fault
3.	Adjective	Bad Good	Worse Kind

### F. Antonyms in Fix You Song

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
1.	Succeed	Failed
2.	Get	Give
3.	Need	Optional
4.	Feel	Neglect
5.	Sleep	Wake
6.	Stuck	Move
7.	Come	Go
8.	Lose	Win
9.	Replace	Remove
10.	Love	Hate
11.	Waste	Conserve
12.	Guide	Follow
13.	Ignite	Extinguish
14.	Fix	Break
15.	Let	Prevent
16.	Promise	Convenient
17.	Learn	Teach



No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
18.	Tired	Spirit
19.	Worse	Well
20.	Up	Down
21.	Tears	Stroll
22.	Home	Outside
23.	Mistake	Correction

### G. Synonyms in Paradise Song

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb	Expected Fly Run Dreamed Close Catch Go Get Break Say	Anticipate Wing, Glide Sprint Rate Near Seize, Grab Move, Proceed Acquire, Obtain Shatter, Smash Speak, Voice
2.	Noun	Girl World Paradise Eyes Teeth Butterfly	Woman Globe, Earth Heaven Orb, Optic Fang, Dental Mariposa
3.	Adjective	Heavy	Weightly, Hefty

## H. Antonyms in Paradise Song

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
1.	Break	Repair
2.	Heavy	Thin
3.	Girl	Boy
4.	World	Universe
5.	Paradise	Hell
6.	Sky	Earth
7.	Expected	Unexpected
8.	Fly	Naive
9.	Run	Walk
10.	Dreamed	Realize
11.	Close	Open
12.	Catch	Drop
13.	Go	Come
14.	Get	Give

### I. Synonyms in A Sky Full of Stars Song

No.	Part of speech	Word Lyric	Synonym
1.	Verb	Give Light Go Tear Do Saw Die Get	Allow, Offer Shine, Glow Move, Proceed Rip Up, Shred Execute, Act Look, Realize Pass Away, Expire Acquire, Obtain
2.	Noun	Sky Path Heaven Dark	Airspace Track Paradise Blank, Inky

**J. Antonyms in A Sky Full of Stars Song**

No.	Word Lyric	Antonym
1.	Give	Receive
2.	Light	Dark
3.	Go	Come
4.	Think	Act
5.	Die	Alive
6.	Get	Give
7.	Come	Go
8.	Dark	Light
9.	Heaven	Hell
10.	Sky	Earth
11.	Path	Route

### K. Figurative Language in Coldplay's Songs

No.	Song Title	Figurative Type	Verse	Lyric
1.	Yellow	Metaphor	Verse 1 Line 4	<b>Yeah, they were all yellow</b>
			Verse 2 Line 4	<b>And it was called yellow</b>
			Verse 3 Line 3	<b>And it was yellow</b>
			Verse 4 Line 1 and 2	<b>Your skin oh yeah your skin and bones Turn into something beautiful</b>
			Verse 5 Line 2 and 4	<b>I jumped across for you Cause you were all yellow</b>
		Hyperbole	Verse 7 Line 4 and	<b>For you I'd bleed myself dry</b>

No.	Song Title	Figurative Type	Verse	Lyric
			5	<b>For you I'd bleed myself dry</b>
2.	The Scientist	Metaphor	Verse 1 Line 2  Verse 8 Line 2  Verse 7 Line 3  Verse 4 Line 1, 2 and 3  Verse 6 Line 2 and 3	<b>You don't know how lovely you are</b>  <b>Come Back and Haunt me</b>  <b>Do not speak as loud as my heart</b>  <b>Running in circles</b> <b>Coming up tails</b> <b>Heads on a science apart</b>  <b>I was just guessing</b> <b>At numbers and figures</b> <b>Pulling the puzzle apart</b>





No.	Song Title	Figurative Type	Verse	Lyric
			Verse 3 Line 3  Verse 5 Line 9 and 11  Verse 1 Line 2	<b>The wheel breaks the butterfly</b>  <b>So lying underneath those stormy skies</b>  <b>I know the sun must set to rise</b>  <b>She expected the world</b>
5.	A Sky Full of Stars	Metaphor	Verse 1 Line 1, 3 and 6  Verse 2 Line 2  Verse 3 Line 3 and	<b>Cause you're sky</b>  <b>I'm going to givr you my heart</b>  <b>And cause you light up the path</b>  <b>Go on and tear me apart</b>  <b>I want to die in your arms</b>

<b>No.</b>	<b>Song Title</b>	<b>Figurative Type</b>	<b>Verse</b>	<b>Lyric</b>
			4	<b>Cuase you get Lighter</b>