

AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN *COLDPLAY*

SONGS LYRICS

THESIS

Submitted Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English

Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.



PERPUSTAKAAN	
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA	
No. KLAS K	No. REG : A.2015/BSI/29
By: A.2015	ASAL BUKU :
079	TANGGAL :
BSI	

By:

Aprilia Ramadhani

Reg. Number A33210069

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES

ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2015

DECLARATION

This thesis contains material which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due references is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June 6, 2015



Aprilia Ramadhani

Reg. Number A33210069

THESIS ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

Approved to be examined
Surabaya,

Thesis advisor

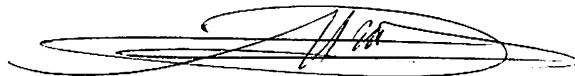


Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M. Ag

NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledge by

The Head of English Department



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag
NIP.196909251994031002

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2015

THESIS EXAMINER'S APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Letters and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel. Surabaya

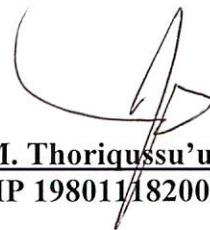
The Board of Examiners

Head of Examination



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M.Ag
NIP 196909251994031002

Secretary



M. Thoriqussu'ud M.Pd
NIP 198011182009121002

Examiner I



Muhtarom, M.Ed, Grad.Dip.Tesol
NIP. 196512201992031005

Examiner II



Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling
NIP. 197810062005012004

The Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities



Dr. Imam Ghozali, M. A
NIP. 196002121990031002

TABLE OF CONTENT

Inside Cover Page	i
Inside Title Page	ii
Declaration Page	iii
Motto	iv
Dedication	v
Thesis Advisor's Approval Page	vi
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page.....	vii
Acknowledgement	viii
Table of Contents	ix
Abstract	xii
Intisari	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Statement of Problem.....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study.....	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	6
1.5 Scope and Limitation	6
1.6 Definition of Key Term	7

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework.....	8
2.2 Relevant Theory.....	9
2.2.1 Semantics	9
2.2.2 Figurative Language	10
2.2.1.1 Discourse Analysis.....	12
2.2.1.2 Social Context.....	13

2.3 Related Studies.....	15
 CHAPTER III METHOD OF STUDY	
3.1 Research Approach	18
3.2 Source of Data.....	18
3.3 Research Instrument.....	18
3.4 Technique of data collection.....	19
3.5 Technique of data analysis	19
 CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Finding	22
4.1.1 Yellow lyric	22
4.1.2 The Scientist lyric	23
4.1.3 Fix You lyric	24
4.1.4 Paradise lyric	25
4.1.5 Sky full of Stars lyric	27
4.2 Discussion.....	29
4.2.1 An analysis Figurative types which are found	
In Coldplay Songs Lyrics	29
4.2.1.1 Yellow Lyric.....	29
4.2.1.2 The Scientist Lyric	32
4.2.1.3 Fix You Lyric.....	35
4.2.1.4 Paradise Lyric	36
4.2.1.5 Sky full of stars Lyric	40
4.2.2 Social Context used in Coldplay Songs Lyrics	42
4.2.2.1 Yellow Lyric	42
4.2.2.2 The Scientist Lyric	43
4.2.2.3 Fix You Lyric	43
4.2.2.4 Paradise Lyric	44
4.2.2.5 Sky full of Stars Lyric	44

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion 46

5.2 Suggestion 47

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

REFERENCES 48

APPENDIX 1 50

APPENDIX 2 51

APPENDIX 3 53

APPENDIX 4 54

APPENDIX 5 56

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Ramadhani, Aprilia. 2015. An analysis of Figurative Language used in Coldplay Songs Lyrics. A Thesis English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Islamic State University Sunan Ampel. Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M.Ag.

Key Terms: Figurative Language, Song lyric, Social context, Coldplay

A Song is one example of literature. Listening song is enjoyable activity, but the listeners cannot get a pleasure if they do not understand the figurative language that commonly found in the songs lyric. Songs usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric written well. Based on the reason, it brings the researcher of the thesis to analyze.

In this research, the researcher analyzed figurative language in song lyric of Coldplay. In this research is aimed at describing the existence of figurative language and social context in the lyric of Coldplay. The choice of Coldplay song is based on to reason first is the researcher is a fan of Coldplay. Second is the Coldplay songs do not only talk about love, but also about life, freedom, equality, and other social issues. Five songs selected lyric are randomly drawn as a data of the research. Those songs are; Yellow, The Scientist, Fix You, Paradise, and Sky Full of Stars.

The research used descriptive approach. After completing the research, the researcher found out that the existing kind of figurative language in the songs lyric are metaphor and symbol. The first suggestion to the next researcher, use other literary work are interesting to analyze. Not only in song lyric, but also in short story, novel, poem, and many more. They are also can do further research such as analyzing style, theme, or value in the song lyric.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

INTISARI

Ramadhani, Aprilia. 2015. *An analysis of Figurative Language used in Coldplay Songs Lyrics*. A Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Islamic State University Sunan Ampel. Dr. Mohammad Kurjum M.Ag.

Key Terms: Figurative Language, Song Lyric, Social Context, Coldplay

Lagu adalah salah satu contoh sastra. Mendengarkan lagu adalah aktivitas yang menyenangkan, tapi pendengar tidak bisa mendapatkan sebuah kesenangan jika mereka tidak memahami kiasan bahasa yang umumnya ditemukan di lirik lagu. Lagu biasanya terdiri dari kiasan bahasa sejak kiasan bahasa yang digunakan di lirik ditulis. Berdasarkan hal inilah peneliti menganalisis hal ini.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis kiasan bahasa di beberapa lirik dari lagu band coldplay. Dalam penelitian ini ditujukan untuk menggambarkan keberadaan kiasan bahasa dan konteks sosial di lirik yang dipilih dari band coldplay. Pilihan lagu coldplay berdasarkan untuk alasan, pertama adalah peneliti adalah penggemar coldplay. Kedua adalah lagu coldplay tidak hanya bertema tentang cinta, tetapi juga tentang kehidupan, kebebasan, kesetaraan, dan isu-isu sosial lainnya. Lima lagu lirik yang dipilih secara acak diambil sebagai sebuah data penelitian. Lagu-lagu mereka adalah; Yellow, The Scientist, Fix You, Paradise, and Sky Full of Stars.

Dalam menganalisis lirik lagu, ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif. Setelah menyelesaikan penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa jenis bahasa kiasan yang paling banyak digunakan dalam lirik lagu adalah metafora dan simbol. Saran pertama untuk peneliti selanjutnya, lebih baik menggunakan karya sastra yang lain untuk menganalisis. Tidak hanya dalam lirik lagu, tetapi juga dalam cerita pendek, novel, puisi, dan masih banyak lagi. Mereka juga bisa melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut seperti gaya menganalisis, tema, atau nilai dalam lirik lagu tersebut.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

1.1 Background of the Study

A language is very important in our life to communicate to each other and also to show and share an expression, reaction, information, feelings, experience, knowledge, and to certain a situation. Without a language people do not know the meaning of something and will miss the communication which appears among each other. And also language is a systematic way of using words so that people can share information and show their emotion, ideas, feeling, experience, and knowledge efficiently.

Leech 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 language has a message that have to be delivered to the hearer. 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 hearer, the message more giving a stress in the hearer side. Aesthetic function is a function of language which can be defined as the beauty of word, like a poem, a poem has a many beauty words and hope the hearer can reach their sensitizing and imagination. Phatic function is a function of language which maintains the communication line in

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

order to remain open. Here, phatic function concerns to the vehicle to maintain the good communication (1981: 63-65).

The communication can be built if there is an understanding between a speaker and a hearer. The main aim is to indicate something or some relations or even some ideas. It can be shown or called as meaning. The meaning is important and significant. If the hearer cannot comprehend about the meaning of the speaker said, the meaning will not be delivered smoothly. According to Clark in Jan Rankema's book entitled *Introduction to Discourse Studies* (2004: 42) communication as a joint activity adds information to the common ground of the participants. Deal with all kinds of everyday conversation.

A figurative Language may exist not only in a daily life conversation but also in a literary work as like novel, poem, and song's lyrics. A figurative language is a language that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (grammar.yourdictionary.com). When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. A figurative language in comparison, uses exaggeration or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is very common in poetry and song's lyrics. There are many different types of figurative language, such as; metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, symbol, etc.

Using a figurative language is an effective way of communicating an idea that is not easily understood because of its abstract nature and complex. Although figurative language does not offer a literal explanation, it can be

used to compare one idea to a second idea to make the first idea easier to visualize (education.seattlepi.com). A figurative language also is used to link two ideas with the goal of influencing an audience to see a connection even if one does not actually exist.

A novel, a poem, a short story, and a song lyric are the literary work there are kinds of beautiful words inside. Many of the writers used of figurative language to elicit an emotion and help the readers form mental images. The example such as; when the writer have a statement "*Love is blind*" it is not mean that love has an eyes but it is mean a person's love for another causes them to overlook faults and discount physical appearance.

In this research, the researcher discussed about a figurative language in Coldplay songs lyrics. A Figurative language has been widely examined by linguist for years ago. A Figurative language has the essence of style and beauty. Based on the data which analyzed by researcher, she states that a song is a poem played by the music with some instruments like piano, guitar, drum, etc. Song also is very important to entertain and refresh our mind. If you are depressed, you can listen to a song which can take you in peace. Song can break the saturation and bring you joy and also stimulate your imagination.

Listen a song is enjoyable activity, but the listeners better understand about the figurative language that commonly found in the song. Song usually consists of figurative language since the figurative language is used in the lyric that is written well. Based on the reason, it brings the researcher of the

thesis to analyze. In this research, the researcher analyzed figurative language in song lyrics of Coldplay.

Remember that the most songs lyric in this research about adore of the women, the researcher have to be determined about Islamic perspective in this case. In Al- Qur'an surah An-Nisa (4:19) said that *“O You who believe! It is not lawful for you to inherit the women by force and do not constraint them so that you may take a part of what you have given them unless they commit an open immortality, and it is not lawful for you (men) to take back (from your wives) any of what you have given them, except when both parties fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah”*.

In surah An-Nisa in verse 19 it's explained that recommendation not to do force the women and not troubling them because they are not slaves of the men unless they have committed lewdness. And hang out with them in a good way, if you do not like them just to be patient.

Coldplay is a Band from British, begin their career at 1998. Until today Coldplay have already seven songs albums, they are; first song album at 1999 entitled *The Blue Room*, the second album at 2000 entitled *Parachutes*, the third songs albums at 2002 entitled *A Rush Of Blood To The Head*, the fourth songs album at 2005 entitled *X&Y*, the fifth songs albums at 2008 entitled *Viva la Vida*, the sixth songs albums at 2011 entitled *Mylo Xyloto*, and the seventh songs albums at 2014 entitled *Ghost Stories*. (www.coldplay.com). until today Coldplay have already seven songs albums. The meaning of Coldplay songs not only about love but also about life and struggle and other

social issues. The researcher chooses five Coldplay songs because she wants to explore the Coldplay songs albums and also she is very familiar with the five songs.

Therefore, this is interesting object to be analyzed to find out the types of figurative language because this song lyrics of Coldplay has 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 also analyzed about social context used in that songs lyrics. Based on that, the researcher is able to understand the types of figurative language and social context used in Coldplay song lyrics.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the description of the background above, the researcher formulates the research question bellow:

1. What are the types of figurative language which are found in Coldplay songs lyric?
2. What are the social context that used in Coldplay songs lyric?

1.3 Objectives of The study

Related to the previous problems above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find the types of figurative language which are found in Coldplay song lyrics.

2. To describe the social context that used in Coldplay song lyrics.

1.4 Significances of the study

The significance of this research is to get clear the figurative type and description of social context that used in these songs lyrics. Based on this, the researcher hopes that the readers can get big an advantage, especially for the student to understand using of figurative language as an effective way of communicating an idea that is not easily understood because of its abstract nature or complexity.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focused on a figurative language types which found in the songs lyrics and social context used in Coldplay songs lyric. The researcher had choosen five songs randomly from some songs albums, those songs *are Yellow* from their album entitled Parachutes, *Fix You* from their album entitled X&Y, *The Scientist* from their album entitled A Rush Of Blood To The Head, *Paradise* from their album entitled Xylo Myloto, and *Sky full of Stars* from their album entitled Ghost Stories. The researcher used theory from Knickerbocker and Reninger to analyze the types of figurative language which found in the song lyrics.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to keep away from misunderstanding and misinterpretation, belows are the key terms:

1. **Figurative language:** is a popular sense, covers also a very considerable variety of elliptical and indirect modes of expression (Grindon 1879:1). In other statement, figurative is a language that uses words or expression with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation (www.grammar.yourdictionary.com).
2. **Song Lyric:** are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses (en.wikipedia.org).
3. **Social Context:** definition of a word, a sentence, or symbol by explaining of the phrase or statement in the culture and situation in which it appears.
4. **Coldplay:** The British band and who start her debut album in 1999, and today already have seven songs albums (www.wowkeren.com).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

2.1 Theoretical Framework

There are two question problems in this research. First is what are the type of figurative language which are found in Coldplay songs lyric. Second is what are the social context used in Coldplay songs lyric. To answer first question problems, she uses theory of figurative language based on *Knickerbocker and Reninger* theory (1963) based on their book entitled *Interpreting Literature*. In their book, they stated that figurative language divided into several types, they are; *simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, and symbols*. To answer second question problems, she uses theory of Discourse about social context, base on *Michael Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan* theory (1985) based on Jan Renkema's book entitled *Introduction to Discourse studies*. According to *Halliday and Hasan* in their

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

theory of social context, there are three aspects in social context, they are; *Field*, The field of discourse refers to what is happening and to the nature of the social action that is taking place. More specifically, it answers questions about what the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component. *Tenor*, The tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, to their statuses and roles. It says

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

something about the kinds of role relationship that exist between the participants. *Mode*, The mode of discourse refers to what part the language plays and the participants expectations about what language can do for them in that situation. So, to more explain about the theory in this research, the researcher gives some explanation below.

2.2 Relevant Theory

2.2.1 Semantics

Generally, semantics is a doctrine and educational discipline intended to improve habits of response of human beings to their environment and one another especially by training in the more critical use of words and other symbols. It means that semantics is a discipline study about human response in their daily life, such as conversation. Definitely, we need the meaning what they said, by studying semantics we can understand about that. Moreover, semantics can be applied to entire texts or to single word.

Example: *“Destination” and “Last stop”*

Technically, it means same thing, but the student can analyze their subtle shade of meaning.

Semantics is a study of how language organize and express meanings (Keidler,1998:3). Semantics concerns 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.

2.2.2 Figurative Language

Generally, figurative language divided into some types, they are simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, litotes, hyperbole, irony, paradox, allusion, and many more. To get deep understand about figurative languages, the writer provides some definition about figurative language. The first definition from www.ehow.com, they state that:

“The term figurative languages refers to by passing the literal meaning to deepen, broaden, or bring about new ideas or insights into a word or phrase. In many ways, figurative languages is a description, in which abstract terms are used in place of concrete description. This type of language appeals to one’s imagination and creates visual images to display the impact of what is being written. Figurative language can include many words and phrases, and there are several types of figurative language. Most commonly, it can refer to making comparisons, repeating sounds, exaggerating or creating an appeal to the senses.”

The second definition from *Perrine* (1982:6), she states that:

“Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems, etc. The effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons, *Perrine* (1982) First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass. She divides figurative language into seven types, namely metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, paradox, overstatement, understatement, irony and illusion.”

The third definition from *McArthur* (1992:402), he stated that:

“Figurative Language is the language in which figures of speech such as metaphors freely occur. He also states that figures of speech are a rhetorical device using words in distinctive ways to achieve a special effect. McArthur classified figures of speech into four main groups they are:

1. Phonological figures which include alliteration, assonance, and onomatopoeia.
2. Orthographic features: They are visual forms created for effects.
3. Syntactic figures: They may bring the non standard into standard language.
4. Lexical figures: They extend the conventional so as to surprise or entertain.”

And last definition from Indonesian linguist *Muliono* (1989:114), he stated that:

“Figure of speech according to Muliono divided into three categories. They are, comparison, contradiction, and association. Comparison which consist of simile, metaphor, and personification. Contradiction which consist of hyperbole, litotes, and irony. Association which consist of metonymy, synecdoche, and euphemism.”

Here, to analyze the types of figurative language which find in Coldplay songs lyric, the researcher focused on Knickerbocker and Reninger theory (1963). According *Knickerbocker and Reninger* (1963:400), figurative language divided some types, they are:

1. *Simile*: figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as
Example: *My Love is like a red red rose*
2. *Metaphor*: figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using ‘like’ or ‘as’).

Example: *You are my sunshine*

3. **Personification:** figure of speech which assigns human quantities to non human (object, concept or animal).

Example: *The trees are waving to the tiger.*

4. **Hyperbole:** figure of speech which an exaggeration or over statement, usually deliberate and not meant to be taken literally.

Example: *She rushed out of the room in floods of tears*

5. **Symbols:** occurs when a noun which has meaning in itself is used to represent something entirely different.

Example: *Indonesian flag* represent about braveness and holiness

6. **Synecdoche:** Actually synecdoche divided into two types, *Pars pro toto* (part for whole) means if there is noun mentioned in a part, so it means the noun mentioned in a whole.

Example: "*White house*" means The U.S government

- Totem pro parte* (whole for part) means if there is noun mentioned in a whole, so it means the noun mentioned in a part

Example: "*Our school get a cup of basketball champion*"

2.2.1.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis concerns about the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used can be in the form of written text and spoken data (McCarthy, 1991: 1). According to Brown and Yule, the analysis of discourse means the analysis of

language in use (1983: 1). For two statements of discourse analysis above can be concluded that discourse cannot be studied adequately without taking into account the addresser and addressee who use discourse for all the purposes communication can be used for.

2.2.1.2 Social Context

Discourse is always situated in a social context and in specific situation. So, in this point the researcher used theory of social context base on *Michael Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan* (1985). According to *Halliday and Hasan*, there are three aspect of social context, they are: *field, tenor, and mode*. These concepts make it possible to interpret the social context of a discourse, the environment in which meaning exchange. Below the researcher explained one by one about the theory that used in this research.

1. *Field*

The field of discourse refers to what is happening and to the nature of the social action that is taking place. More specifically, it answers questions about what the participants are engaged in, in which the language figures as some essential component. In general it is the gist of what the discourse is about. The field refers to all different kinds of social actions, from doing the dishes to a parliamentary debate. Field is mostly

restricted to institutional settings like lectures, visits to a doctor, etc.

2. *Tenor*

The tenor of discourse refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, to their statuses and roles. It says something about the kinds of role relationship that exist between the participants. It explicates both the types of speech role that participants assume in dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationship in which they are involved.

3. *Mode*

The mode of discourse refers to what part the language plays and the participants expectations about what language can do for them in that situation. It is about the symbolic organization of the text, its status, and its function in the context, including the channel (spoken or written) and the rhetorical mode.

Finally, it says something about what the text achieves in terms persuasive, expository, and didactic categories. In discourse studies the mode aspect is central.

Based on *Jan Renkema's book* (2004:47) entitled *Introduction to Discourse Studies*, there is correlation between the three aspects of the social context and the three aspect of discourse. The researcher explained below:

Situation components of context	Discourse aspects of meaning
Field	Ideational meaning
Tenor	Interpersonal meaning
Mode	Textual meaning

The ideational meaning of a discourse corresponds to the field. It is the content of a discourse as it refers to what is going on in a particular situation or a specific topic. The ideational meaning must be given as an answer to the question.

The interpersonal meaning of a discourse corresponds with the tenor of context, and can be detected by analyzing how participants in the discourse are related to the content or ideational meaning and how they use language to act.

The textual meaning corresponds to the mode of the context. the textual meaning is the organization elements in a larger structure.

2.3 Related Studies

There are several studies that have been already conducted study about figurative language. First, the research was taken from Faculty of Letters University of North Sumatera entitled *"A Semantic Analysis Of Metaphor Found In Dream*

Theatre Lyric” by Aldin Lukman Hakim. He provided the songs lyrics of Dream Theatre to be analyzed. In his thesis there are two statement of problem, the first is what is the meaning of metaphor found in Dream Theatre lyrics, the second is what is frequency of type of metaphor. The data were analyzed based on David Crystal and Karl Beckson & Arthur Ganz theory and they were classified into four types namely; conceptual metaphor (decorative), mixed metaphor, poetic metaphor (structural), and conventional metaphor (dead). The most dominant type of metaphor used conceptual metaphor. The research of this thesis was carried out on qualitative research.

Second thesis was taken also from Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled “A Semantics analysis on Avril Lavigne Songs” by Siti Romlah. There are two research questions in her thesis, first is what are the lexical meanings in Avril Lavigne songs, second is what are the contextual meaning in Avril Lavigne songs. She provided five songs to be analyzed. She used qualitative method as the research design.

Third thesis was taken from Humanities Faculty of Andalas University entitled “An analysis of Metaphor that are used by Barack Obama in his speeches” by Voresti Sabu. In her thesis, she used Obama speeches as a data. She provided two statement of problem, first is what are the meaning of the metaphor that were used by

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Barack Obama in his speeches. Second is what are the function of metaphor that were used by Barack Obama in his speeches. In her thesis, she used qualitative research.

In line with the research above, my research has differences from others. Here, the researcher intents to investigate the types of figurative language and explain about social context of Coldplay songs lyrics. The analysis in this research just made simple in order to easy the readers understand. So, in this research, the researcher used descriptive approach because she does not used numeral data in this research.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF STUDY

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

3.1 Research Approach

The method applied in this research is the descriptive approach. It determined the types of figurative language, and described the figurative meaning which found in lyrics of Coldplay songs albums. And also described about the social context. The data of this study were not in the form of number but description and explanation about the Coldplay song lyrics.

3.2 Source of data

In this study the researcher used Coldplay songlyrics. The data were taken five songs are randomly from different sources in website. First song entitled, *Yellow* from second album entitled *Parachutes*, *Fix You* from fourth album entitled *X&Y*, *The Scientist* from third album entitled *A Rush Of Blood To The Head*, *Paradise* from sixth albums entitled *Mylo Xyloto*, and *Sky full of Stars* from seventh album entitled *Ghost Stories*.

3.3 Research Instrument

This study concern to the text which content of lyrics by Coldplay.

3.4 Technique of data collection

The data from Coldplay songs lyrics. There are several steps to collect the data, they are:

1. Searching the lyrics in website
2. Reading and Understanding the lyrics
3. Analyzing the lyrics

3.5 Technique of data analysis

There are several steps that are used in analyzing the data, they are:

1. *Understanding*, this process is started by reading the songs lyrics carefully
2. *Identifying*, this process is started by reading the songs lyrics and determined which belong to figurative language types based on theory figurative languages from Knikerbocker and Renninger (1963).
3. *Classifying*, this process is started by separating the song lyrics into specific categories of figurative language
4. *Describing*, this process is started by describing about the figurative meaning which already classified into separated points, and also described about the social context used in Coldplay songs lyric based on theory of social context based on Halliday and Hasan (1985).

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

In this research, the researcher provided five songs lyrics in Coldplay. They are; *Yellow, The Scientist, Fix You, Paradise, and Sky full of Stars*. She tried to identifying about types of figurative language in Coldplay song lyrics and explain about social context. To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher tells about synopsis of each song lyric which used in this research. Actually, the synopsis bellow based on the researcher's mind.

Yellow, this song lyric telling about someone adoring their beloved person. Like in this lyric, from begin until the end of this lyric tell about love and hope to get beloved persons. The vocalist of Coldplay, Chris Martin who written this lyric tries to show his love to his beloved persons.

The Scientist, in this song lyric tells about someone who wants to come back again to ex lover. The boy aware about the situation, it is totally different with past when they still together. He tries to convinces the girl in order to back again with him, but she is will not. This situation make the boy becomes frustrated. In this song lyric, 'The Scientist' means no need the scientist to making up the relationship. Because how difficult for the girl to back again with him.

Fix You, this song lyric telling about motivation to move on to get better future and make the past as a valuable lesson. There is someone (he) in this lyric

who wants to protect his lover. His lover get a hard problems in her life, and the boy tries to make calm and protects to her.

Paradise, this song lyric telling about dreams. In this lyric there is little girl who has a trouble in her life, and she wants to go away from her trouble, and the other hand she has a big desire in her life, but that will never to be come true. So, she just dream in every her sleep.

Skyfull Of Stars, this song lyric, Chris Martin as vocalist and writer of this song describes about the beautiful girl like stars in the sky. He very falling in love with her. She has change his life, and he never forget about her. Below are the findings and discussion of this research.

Based on the theory used in this study, figurative language divided into six. Those are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, symbol, and synecdoche. In this study, the figurative language that is found in Coldplay songs albums selected lyric they are; *Yellow* lyric are found six metaphors and one hyperbole. *The Scientist* lyric are found two metaphors, one simile, and six symbols. *Fix You* lyric are found three metaphors and one symbol. *Paradise* lyric are found three metaphors, four symbols, and one synecdoche. And *Sky full of Stars* lyric are found six metaphors.

4.1 Finding

No	Song Title	Figurative Type	Verse	Lyric
1.	Yellow	Metaphor	Verse 1 line 4	Look at the stars Look how the shine for you And everything you do Yeah, they were all yellow
			Verse 2 line 4	I came along I wrote a song for you And all the things you do And it was called yellow
			Verse 3 line 3	So then I took my turn Oh what a thing to have done And it was all yellow
			Verse 4 line 1 and 2	Your skin oh yeah your skin and bones Turn into something beautiful You know, you know I love you so You know I love you so

		Hyperbole	<p>Verse 5 line 2 and 4</p> <p>Verse 7 line 4 and 5</p>	<p>I swam across I jumped across for you Oh what a thing to do Cause you were all yellow</p> <p>Your skin, oh yeah your skin and bones Turn into something beautiful And you know For you I'd bleed myself dry For you I'd bleed myself dry</p>
2.	The Scientist	Metaphor	<p>Verse 1 line 2</p> <p>Verse 8 line 2</p>	<p>Come up to meet you, tell you I'm sorry You don't know how lovely you are</p> <p>Tell me you love me Come back and haunt me Oh, and I rush to the start</p>

			Verse 7 line 3	Question of science Science and progress Do not speak as loud as my heart
			Verse 4 line 1, 2 ,3	Running in circles Coming up tails Heads on a science apart
			Verse 6 line 2 and 3	I was just guessing At number and figures Pulling the puzzles apart
3.	Fix You	Metaphor	Verse 7 line 1	Question of science Science and progress Do not speak as loud as my heart
			Verse 3 line 2 and 3	Lights will guide you home And ignite your bones And I will try to fix you
			Verse 4 line 4	And high up above or

				<p>down below</p> <p>When you're too in love to let it go</p> <p>But if you never try you'll never know</p> <p>Just what you're worth</p>
		Symbol	Verse 3 line 1	<p>Lights will guide you home</p> <p>And ignite your bones</p> <p>And I will try to fix you</p>
4.	Paradise	Metaphor	Verse 1 line 4	<p>When she was just a girl She expected the world But it flew away from her reach</p> <p>So she ran away in her sleep</p> <p>Dreamed of para-para paradise</p> <p>Para-para paradise</p> <p>Para-para paradise</p> <p>Every time she closed her eyes</p>
			Verse 3 line 4	<p>Life goes on</p> <p>It gets so heavy</p> <p>The wheel breaks the butterfly</p>

				<p>Every tear a waterfall</p>
			Verse 4 line 4	<p>In the night the stormy night She closed her eyes In the night the stormy night Away she fled</p>
		Symbol	Verse 2 line 4	<p>When she was just a girl She expected the world But it flew away from her reach And the bullets catch in her teeth</p>
			Verse 3 line 3	<p>Life goes on It gets so heavy The wheel breaks the butterfly Every tear a waterfall</p>
			Verse 5 line 9 and 11	<p>She dreamed of para-para-paradise Para-para-paradise Para-para-paradise Whoa-oh-oh-oh She dreamed of para-para-paradise Para-para-paradise Para-para-paradise</p>

				<p>Whoa-oh-oh-oh</p> <p>So lying underneath those stormy skies</p> <p>She said oh-oh-oh</p> <p>I know the sun must set to rise</p>
		Synecdoche	Verse 1 line 2	<p>When she was just a girl</p> <p>She expected the world</p> <p>But it flew away from her reach</p> <p>So she ran away in her sleep</p> <p>Dreamed of para-para paradise</p> <p>Para-para paradise</p> <p>Para-para paradise</p> <p>Every time she closed her eyes</p>
5.	Sky full of Stars	Metaphor	Verse 1 line 1, 3, and 6	<p>Cause you're a sky</p> <p>A sky full of stars</p> <p>I'm going to give you my heart</p> <p>Cause you're a sky</p> <p>A sky full of stars</p> <p>And cause you light up the path</p>
			Verse 2 line 2	<p>I don't care</p> <p>Go on and tear me</p>

			Verse 3 line 3 and 4	<p>apart</p> <p>I don't care if you do</p> <p>Cause in a sky, a sky full of stars</p> <p>I think I saw you</p> <p>Cause you're a sky</p> <p>A sky full of stars</p> <p>I want to die in your arms</p> <p>Cause you get lighter</p> <p>The more it gets dark</p> <p>I'm going to give you my heart</p>
--	--	--	-------------------------	---

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 An Analysis Type of Figurative Language which Found in Coldplay

Songs Lyrics

4.2.1.1 Yellow Lyric

In this lyric, the 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 metaphor first which found in this lyric.

a. Metaphor:

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the 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 the *Yellow* lyrics.

Verse 1

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

The metaphor in line 4 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.

Verse 2

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

The metaphor in line 4 means happiness. The boy do anything just for the love person ungrudgingly. Every time the boy always think about her/him. His heart feels so lovingly.

Verse 3

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

The metaphor in line 3 line means that the boy loves the love person very much. He is very lucky to get her/him who very glowing like a stars and lovingly.

Verse 4

Your skin oh yeah your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful
You know, you know I love you so

You know I love you so

This metaphor in line 1 and line 2 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.

Verse 5

I swam across

I jumped across for you

Oh what a thing to do

Cause you were all yellow

In line 2 'Jumped Across' means the boy visits to the love person, event they in long distance, the boy promises to the love person that always remember him/her. In line 4 'Yellow' means the value thing. The value thing is the love person itself. Anything do just for the love person because she/he is a lighter in the boy's life.

b. Hyperbole:

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

Verse 7

Your skin, oh yeah your skin and bones

Turn into something beautiful

And you know

For you I'd bleed myself dry

For you I'd bleed myself dry

In line 4 and line 5 '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 fights for the love person.

4.2.1.2 The Scientist Lyric

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

a. Metaphor:

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using 'like' or 'as').

Verse 1
Come up to meet you, tell you I'm sorry
You don't know how lovely you are

The metaphor in line 2 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.

Verse 8

Tell me you love me

Come back and haunt me

Oh, and I rush to the start

The 'Haunt' means love. The boy wants to come back in their relationship that already done. The boy begged to the girl for walked out with him again.

b. Simile:

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

Verse 7

Question of science

Science and progress

Do not speak as loud as my heart

In line 3 means the boy very down when the girl speaks up about their relationship. The boy hopes that the girl not make bad decision. His heart's loud like the girl when she speaks up about their relationship. So, the boy hopes that the girl can accept him again in second chance.

c. Symbol:

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

Verse 4

Running in circles

Coming up tails

Heads on a science apart

In line 1, 'Circles' represents the expectancy of love who the boy feels to the girl. In line 2, 'Tails' represents the girl as the goal to get love relationship in second chance. In line 3, 'Heads' represents the boy who life without love (without the girl). And 'Science Apart' represents the girl. So, in this line the symbol means the boy cannot life without the girl who ever fill his heart.

Verse 6

I was just guessing

At number and figures

Pulling the puzzles apart

In line 2, 'Number and Figures' 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, is she gives to him a second chance or not?

Verse 7

Question of science

Science and progress

Do not speak as loud as my heart

In line 1, '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.

4.2.1.3 Fix You Lyric

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

In this lyric, the metaphors are found in verse 3 in line 2 and line 3, verse 4 in line 4. And symbol in verse 3 in line 1. Below the researcher show about metaphor first which found in this lyric.

a. **Metaphor:**

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using 'like' or 'as').

In this song, the metaphor are found in verse 3 in line 2,3, verse 4 in line 4 and symbol found in verse 3 in line 1.

Verse 3

Lights will guide you home

And ignite your bones

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

And I will try to fix you

In line 2, 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 in besides her in happiness and sickness. And make her cheerful again.

Verse 4

And high up above or down below

When you're too in love to let it go

But if you never try you'll never know

Just what you're worth

In line 4, the boy declares to the girl that she is very valuable for him.

b. Symbol:

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

Verse 3

Lights will guide you home

And ignite your bones

And I will try to fix you

In line 1, 'Lights' represents about happiness. The boy said to the girl that does not be a sad because the happiness wants to come to you.

4.2.1.4 Paradise Lyric

In this lyric, the metaphor are found in verse 1 in line 4, verse 3 in line 4, verse 4 in line 4. Symbol found in this song in verse 2 in line 4, verse 3 in line 3, verse 5 in line 9 and line 11. And synecdoche found in verse 1 in line 2. Below, the researcher show about metaphor first which found in this lyric.

a. Metaphor:

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using 'like' or 'as').

Verse 1

When she was just a girl
 She expected the world
 But it flew away from her reach
So she ran away in her sleep
 Dreamed of para-para paradise
 Para-para paradise
 Para-para paradise
 Every time she closed her eyes

In line 4, the little girl as a 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.

Verse 3

Life goes on

It gets so heavy
 The wheel breaks the butterfly
Every tear a waterfall

The metaphor in line 4 means the little girl crying. Her teardrops like a waterfall.

Verse 4

In the night the stormy night

She closed her eyes
 In the night the stormy night
Away she fled

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The metaphor in line 4 means when the little girl in her trouble, she chooses for go away for her all trouble. Go away looking for happiness.

b. Symbol:

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

Verse 2

When she was just a girl
 She expected the world
 But it flew away from her reach
 And **the bullets catch in her teeth**

The symbol of 'The Bullets' here represents about all the bad things that happen with the little girl. And symbol of 'Her Teeth' digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id represents about the little girl itself.

Verse 3

Life goes on
 It gets so heavy
The wheel breaks the butterfly
 Every tear a waterfall

The symbol of 'The Wheel' represents about the condition who makes the little girl to be a sad and suffer. And symbol of 'The

Butterfly' represents about the little girl itself who have a tender heart.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Verse 5

She dreamed of para-para-paradise

Para-para-paradise

Para-para-paradise

Whoa-oh-oh-oh

She dreamed of para-para-paradise

Para-para-paradise

Para-para-paradise

Whoa-oh-oh-oh

So lying underneath those **stormy skies**

She said oh-oh-oh

I know **the sun** must set to rise

In line 9 'Stormy Skies' represent about all her trouble in her life.

The little girl have a conscious 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'

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

represents about the happiness. The little girl believes that all the

trouble will lost. And she began a cheerful and optimist about her

future. It is all be alright.

c. Synecdoche:

Synecdoche divided into two types:

1. Pars pro toto (part for whole) means if there is noun mentioned in a part, so it means the noun mentioned in a whole.

2. Totem pro parte (whole for part) means if there is noun mentioned in a whole, so it means the noun mentioned in a part

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Verse 1

When she was just a girl
She expected the world
 But it flew away from her reach
 So she ran away in her sleep
 Dreamed of para-para paradise
 Para-para paradise
 Para-para paradise
 Every time she closed her eyes

The synecdoche which found in line 2 include into synecdoche pars pro toto. 'She' represents to the little girl who expects to 'The World' represent something big and have a directionary about her life.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

4.2.1.5 Sky full of Stars Lyric

In this lyric, the metaphor 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 researcher show about metaphor which found in this lyric.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

a. Metaphor:

Metaphor is a figure of speech which concisely compares two things by saying that the one is the other. It is considered implied comparison (without using 'like' or 'as').

Verse 1

Cause you're a sky
A sky full of stars
I'm going to give you my heart
 Cause you're a sky
 A sky full of stars
And cause you light up the path

The metaphor in line 1 means the boy declare to the girl that she is a like a sky. In line 3 means he loves the girl so much. So he wants do anything to makes the girl happy and love him too. And in line 6 means the boy declare the girl that she is like a stars in the sky which come to light him.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Verse 2

I don't care
Go on and tear me apart
 I don't care if you do
 Cause in a sky, a sky full of stars
 I think I saw you

The metaphor in line 2 means the boy does not care if the girl hurt him. He just struggles to get her love.

Verse 3

Cause you're a sky

A sky full of stars

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

I want to die in your arms

Cause you get lighter

The more it gets dark

I'm going to give you my heart

In line 3 means the boy willing if the girl hurt him and he wants to anything just to make her happy and loves him too. In line 4 means the boy also praise the girl like a shine which come to light his life.

4.2.2 Social Context used in Coldplay Songs Lyrics

4.2.2.1 Yellow Lyric

The context of situation, the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* based on Halliday and Hasan theory need to be determined:

Field: This lyric telling about someone adore beloved person.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

Tenor: Love between the boy and the beloved person which surrounding him, like his parents, best friends or his girlfriend.

Mode: The language plays in this lyric is an English with the expectation of the participants, he/she very adore someone, and he/she hopes that the someone special can besides him forever.

4.2.2.2 The Scientist Lyric

The context of situation, the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* based on

Halliday and Hasan theory need to be determined:

Field: This lyric is about love relationship between boy and girl which already done.

Tenor: The relationship here is the boy wants to come back to the girl in second chance.

Mode: The language plays in this lyric is an English with the expectation of the participants he/she can come back in second chance of their relationship.

4.2.2.3 Fix You Lyric

The context of situation, the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* based on

Halliday and Hasan theory need to be determined:

Field: This lyric is about take care of someone. He/she show his care to the beloved person that he/she promises to care someone.

Tenor: The relationship here is someone care to the girl who have some trouble in her life. He gives her spirit to get up again.

Mode: The language plays in this lyric is an English, with the expectation of the participants is he/she can always stand besides their beloved persons forever to protect them.

4.2.2.4 Paradise Lyric

The context of situation, the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* based on Halliday and Hasan theory need to be determined:

Field: This lyric is about someone who has a dream but he/she cannot make it be come true.

Tenor: The relationship here is someone who struggle to get her happiness and go away from her trouble. And also have a dream in her life.

Mode: The language plays in this lyric is an English, with the expectation of the participants is he /she can reach all her dream and nobody can giving one a bad.

4.2.2.5 Sky Full of Stars Lyric

The context of situation, the *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* based on Halliday and Hasan theory need to be determined:

Field: This lyric is about adoring someone. He/she try to show their feeling to someone special that he/she very beautiful like stars in the sky.



Tenor: The relationship here is someone adoring his/her beloved person, he/she very falling in love with them.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id
Mode: The language plays in this lyric is an English, with the expectation of the participants is he/she have design on the someone's heart.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CHAPTER V

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on data analysis of figurative language in Coldplay song lyrics, it can be concluded that the most type of figurative language which found in Coldplay lyrics is a metaphor and symbol. The vocalist and the writer of the song lyrics of Coldplay, Chris Martin used many metaphor and symbol in his song because he wants to show about the beauty of the lyric that he wrote. The song lyrics of Coldplay not only about love but also about life based on true story.

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

There are five kinds of figurative languages which found in five songs of Coldplay in the lyric such as, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, and symbols. These kinds of figurative languages are used by the song writer in order to make his creation look alive, so we can feel the truly condition that the song writer tries to show in that song.

The use of the social context in this study also opens up all the meanings and the purposes from five songs selected lyrics by Coldplay. The words that firstly look complicated can be elaborated in the social context, so that they can be better understood. So, by using the figurative

languages and their social context, the researcher wants to attract our attention and slowly leads us to the theme.

The finding and discussion above indicate that the researcher answered two questions in the statement of the problem. It shows that the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger to analyzed type of figurative languages which found in these songs lyrics and the theory of Halliday and Hasan to analyzed the social context which explained in every songs selected lyrics cooperative principle.

5.2 Suggestion

There are still many aspects that have not been revealed in this research. It would be better if there are studies about analysis figurative language which is not only used in the songs lyrics but also other literary works as like short story, novel, or daily conversation in our society.

So, in this case the researcher suggest to other researcher that wants to discuss about figurative language.

REFERENCES

- Brown, G and Yule, G. 1983. *Discourse Analysis*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. 1993. *Metode Linguistik Ancangan Matode Penelitian dan Kajian*. Bandung: PT Eresco.
- Filip. 2004. *Introduction To Natural Language Semantics Journal*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Fix you song lyric. www.elegyonblogger.blogspot.in. Retrieved on Saturday, March 21, 2015. 7:00am
- Fromkin, Victoria, Rodman, Hyams. 2007. *An Introduction to Language*. New York: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Grindon, Leo H. 1879. *Figurative Language: Its Origin and Constitution*. London: James Speirs 36 Bloomsbury Street.
- Kennedy, X.J and Gioia. 2004. *An Introduction To Poetry*. London. Long Man.
- Knickerbocker, Kenneth Leslie and Harry Williard Reninger, 1963. *Interpreting Literature*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.
- Kreidler, Charles W. 1998. *Introducing English Semantics*. New York: Roulledge.
- Leech, G. 1981. *Semantics: The Study of Meaning*. England: Penguin Book.
- Lyon, John. 1996. *Linguistic Semantics An Introduction*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
- Mc Arthur, Tom. 1992. *The Oxford Companion To The English Language*, New York: Oxford University Press.
- McCarthy, M. 1991. *Discourse Analysis for Language Teachers*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Muliono, A.M. 1989. *Diksi Atau Pilihan Kata*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Jaya.
- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 2000. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
- Paradise song lyric. www.daleminlirikmusiklagu.blogspot.in. Retrieved on Saturday, March 21, 2015. 6:35am
- Perrine, L. 1982. *Sound and Sense, An Introduction to Poetry, Sixth Edition*. New York: Harcourt Brave Javanovich.

Renkema, Jan. 2004. *Introduction to Discourse Studies*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing.

Sky full of stars song lyric.www.terjemahanlagu.com. Retrieved on Saturday, March 21, 2015. 7:20am

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

The Scientist song lyric.www.terjemahanliriklagubarat.blogspot.in. Retrieved on Saturday, March 21, 2015. 7:44am

What is figurative language?www.grammar.yourdictionary.com. Retrieved on Friday, May 08, 2015. 12:11pm

What is Coldplay Band?www.wowkeren.com. Retrieved on Monday, March 23, 2015. 8:00pm

What is figurative language?www.education.seattlepi.com. Retrieved on Friday, May 08, 2015. 12:30pm

What is semantics? www.merriam-webster.com. Retrieved on Sunday, June 07, 2015. 11:26am

Yellow song lyric.www.myliriklagupopuler.blogspot.in. Retrieved on Saturday, March 21, 2015. 6:15am

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id