

**FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE LYRICS OF SELECTED
SONGS BY COLDPLAY: A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor's Degree
in English Literature Study Program.*

ZHAZHA AZIZAH ARMAL

F041191007

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR
2024**

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE FOUND IN THE LYRICS
OF SELECTED SONGS BY COLDPLAY**

BY

ZHAZHA AZIZAH ARMAL

Student ID Number: F041191007

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 12 July 2024
and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By
Board of Supervisors

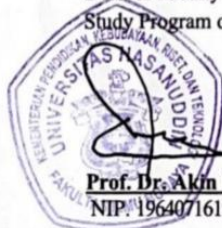
Chairman

Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.
NIP 19010121987032002

Secretary

Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.
NIP 196110221989031003

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences
Study Program of Hasanuddin University



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP. 196407161991031010

Head of English Literature

Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196311031988112001

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1938/UN4.9.1/KEP/2022 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Zhazha Azizah Armal to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 12 Juli 2024

Approved by

First Supervisor

Second Supervisor



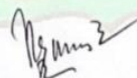
Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.
NIP 19010121987032002



Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.
NIP 196110221989031003

Approved by the Execution of Thesis Examination by
The Thesis Organizing Committees

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Literature Study Program



Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196311031988112001

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

AGREEMENT

On July 12, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Zhazha Azizah Armal (F041191007) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in the Lyrics of Selected Songs By Coldplay : A Semantic Analysis* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 12 July 2024



BOARD OF THESIS EXAMINATION

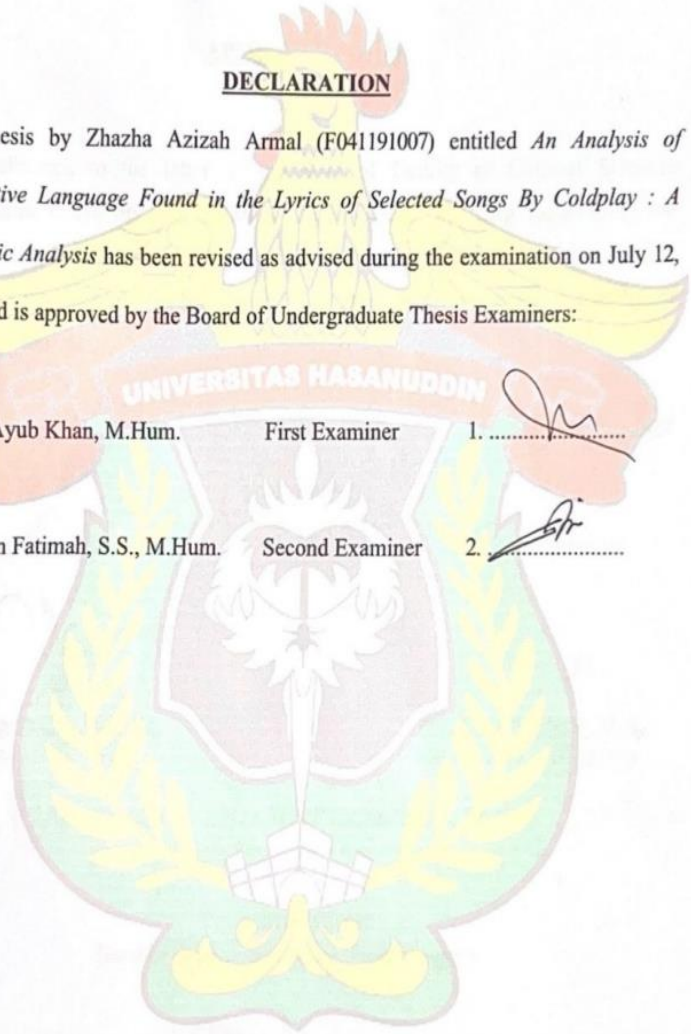
1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.	Chairman	1.
2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.	Secretary	2.
3. Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Hum.	First Examiner	3.
4. Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum.	Second Examiner	4.
5. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.	First Supervisor	5.
6. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.	Second Supervisor	6.

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

DECLARATION

The thesis by Zhazha Azizah Armal (F041191007) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in the Lyrics of Selected Songs By Coldplay : A Semantic Analysis* has been revised as advised during the examination on July 12, 2024 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Hum. First Examiner 1. 
2. Ainun Fatimah, S.S., M.Hum. Second Examiner 2. 



STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name : Zhazha Azizah Armal

ID : F041191007

Title of Thesis : Figurative Language Found in the Lyrics of Selected Songs by
Coldplay: A Semantic Analysis

Department/Faculty : English Literature Study Program/ Cultural Sciences

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, 7 Agustus 2024



METERAI
TEMPEL
48ALX325717849

Zhazha Azizah Armal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Before all else, the author would like to say Alhamdulillah and never-ending gratitude from Allah SWT. Thank you ya Rabb for blessings and giving me much more than I deserve. Thank you ya Rabb for the strength and guidance You have given to the author in such a way that the author able to finish the thesis entitled *Figurative Language Found in the Lyrics of Selected Songs by Coldplay: A Semantic Analysis*. Throughout the process of writing this thesis, the author faced difficulties, struggles, and obstacles but pleasantly with the help, guidance, and supports from definite number of parties the author thrivingly executed the stumbling blocks. Therefore, the author would also like to appreciate and express her gratitude to:

1. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum. as the author's first supervisor and Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A. as author's second supervisor who astonishingly guided and help the author to finish the thesis.
2. A very special thanks to the author's dearest beloved late father, (Alm.) Muh. Zubair Armal (may he rest in peace), not a single day goes by when you are not loved and missed. You might be gone from my sight, but you are never gone from my heart.
3. Thanks to author's amazing mother, Sitti Zakiah Armal, thank you for always doing your best.
4. Thanks to Abdul Azis, I know you are trying to make up for all your mistakes along the way.

5. Thanks to the author's aunties, Rohana Armal, Rohani Armal, (Almh.) Sitti Wahidah Armal, the author's uncles, Muh. Hamsil Armal, Muh. Awaluddin Armal, Muh. Muslimin Armal and all the author's closest family and relatives. For giving all the love, support, and kindness so that the author gets up to this point. Thank you for the sleepless nights, the endless prayers for my goodness.
6. Deepest appreciation and gratitude to author's dearest one, thank you for the patience, love, guidance, and every other thing the author cannot possibly mention one by one. Thank you for not leaving when the storm raging. Thank you for holding on all this time. Thank you for sharing a bit of your life with me. Thank you for everything, my love. I wish we have forever to spend.
7. Thanks to the author's incredible friends, Muh. Hajrani Basman, Jihad Abdullah, Nur Wahdaniyah, the whole members of Keluarga Cemangi, all friends and people unmentioned. Thank you for accepting and accompanying the author so far.
8. Last but not least, I want to thank me. I want to thank me for everything. I want to thank me for keep standing until this day. Raise up, life is just getting greater.

Makassar, 24 January 2024

Zhazha Azizah Armal

ABSTRACT

ZHAZHA AZIZAH ARMAL. 2024. *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in the Lyrics of Selected Songs By Coldplay* (supervised by SUKMAWATY and SIMON SITOTO)

Language is a system of communication that conveys meaning within a society or between individuals includes written and spoken forms. In order to truly comprehend what something really means; one must be able to acknowledge the speaker's or writer's true meaning, figurative language takes centre stage in this specific situation. For this reason, this research aims to find any types of figurative language and identify the implied meaning of each type found in the lyric of selected songs by Coldplay. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyse the data. The research data were taken from the lyrics of each selected songs on music digital platform, Spotify. Next, the writer categorises the data into twelve types of figurative language based on Perrine's theory and then analyses the meaning of the figurative language found. The results of the study show that there are 28 types of figurative language used in the lyric of selected Coldplay's songs. The types of figurative language found are metaphor, personification, hyperbole, synecdoche, and symbols. Metaphors, similes, and other figures of speech create vivid imagery that resonates with listeners on an emotional level. Overall, the use of figurative language in song lyrics improves the music's emotional effect, communicativeness, aesthetic appeal, inventiveness, and universality while also giving listeners a deeper understanding of the song.

ABSTRAK

ZHAZHA AZIZAH ARMAL. 2024. Analisis Bahasa Kiasan yang ditemukan dalam lirik lagu pilihan oleh Coldplay (dibimbing oleh SUKMAWATY dan SIMON SITOTO)

Bahasa adalah suatu sistem komunikasi yang menyampaikan makna dalam suatu masyarakat atau antar individu baik dalam bentuk tertulis maupun lisan. Untuk benar-benar memahami arti sebenarnya dari sesuatu; seseorang harus mampu mengetahui makna sebenarnya dari pembicara atau penulis, Bahasa Figuratif menjadi pusat perhatian dalam situasi khusus ini. Untuk itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis figurative language serta makna tersirat dari setiap jenis yang terdapat pada lirik lagu-lagu pilihan Coldplay. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data. Data penelitian diambil dari lirik setiap lagu terpilih pada platform digital musik Spotify. Selanjutnya, penulis mengkategorikan data ke dalam dua belas jenis Bahasa Figuratif berdasarkan teori Perrine dan kemudian menganalisis makna dari Bahasa Figuratif yang ditemukan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat beberapa ajenis figurative language yang digunakan dalam lirik lagu-lagu Coldplay pilihan. Jenis-jenis Bahasa Kiasan yang ditemukan adalah metafora, personifikasi, hperbola, sinekdoke, dan simbol. Metafora, perumpamaan, dan kiasan lainnya dapat menciptakan gambaran hidup yang beresonansi dengan pendengar pada tingkat emosional. Secara keseluruhan, penggunaan bahasa kiasan dalam lirik lagu meningkatkan efek emosional, komunikatif, daya tarik estetika, daya cipta, dan universalitas musik sekaligus memberikan pemahaman yang lebih mendalam kepada pendengar tentang lagu tersebut.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEGITIMATION	ii
APPROVAL FORM	iii
AGREEMENT.....	iv
DECLARATION	v
STATEMENT LETTER	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Identification of Problem	4
C. Scope of the Problems	4
D. Research Question	4
E. Objectives of the Study	5
F. Significances of the Study	5
CHAPTER II	6
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	6
A. Previous Studies	6
B. Theoretical Background.....	10
1. Semantics	10
2. Figurative Language.....	13
C. Song	22
D. Coldplay.....	23
CHAPTER III.....	25
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25
A. Research Design	25
B. Data Collection.....	26
C. Method of Analyzing Data.....	26
CHAPTER IV	28

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	28
A. Findings	28
B. Discussion	38
CHAPTER V	53
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	53
A. Conclusion	53
B. Suggestion.....	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	55
APPENDIX	57

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a complex system of conventional communication, whether it is spoken, signed, written or which human beings use to express themselves, language also contains voice, gestures, and written symbols. Language is a system of communication that conveys meaning within a society or between individuals includes written and spoken forms in addition to nonverbal cues like body language. Humans use language to communicate their ideas, feelings, and information, which promotes social interaction, the exchange of cultures, and the advancement of knowledge. It is an essential component of human culture and cognition that shapes both individual identities and group experiences. The complexity of language varies from one another. As the writer delve further into the study of language, the writer will encounter linguistics as the next subject. As it is known, Linguistics consists of five main areas of study: Phonetics and Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

Semantics is the specific field of study that examines the meaning of a language. It can be said that meaning is the centre point of Semantics. Hurford and Heasley (1983) mentioned that Semantics is defined as the study of meaning in language, meanwhile Yule (2006) stated that Semantics deals with

the conventional meaning conveyed by the use of words, phrases, and sentences of a language, rather than on what an individual speaker might want them to mean on particular occasion. On the other hand, according to Lyons (1977), Semantic is the meaning of an utterance and the part of a sentence's meaning that is directly related to grammatical and lexical features, but is derived from prosodic and paralinguistic features that are related to the content, linguistics, and non-linguistics. Hence, Semantic may be utilised to extract particular meanings from a certain literary work, such as poem, prose, and song. In order to truly comprehend what something really means; one must be able to acknowledge the speaker's or writer's true meaning from the previous points before. Figurative Language takes centre stage in this specific situation.

Figurative Language is when a speaker use word choices that go beyond their literal meaning in order to convey a stronger or more complex message. This interpretation of figurative language is centered on the employment of figures of speech that quietly modify word meanings. According to Perrine (1982), figurative language is utilized in all forms of communication, including everyday speech, newspaper articles, ads, novels, poetry, songs and more. Perrine (1982) also stated that, readers can enjoy literary works more imaginatively when they use figurative language. It also serves as a means of enhancing verse's imagery, giving the abstract concreteness and sensuality to literary works. Figurative language describes how words or expressions are used to convey a more vivid or creative impression by departing from their

literal meaning. It improves the comprehension and engagement of the reader or listener by adding richness, complexity, and imagery to written or spoken communication. By making connections and analogies between seemingly unrelated ideas or objects, these devices help writers and speakers generate emotions, communicate abstract ideas, and create vivid imaginative representations. Figurative is a means of expressing views and lengthy information while also giving an otherwise just informative statement emotional intensity and figurative language is a succinct way to communicate a lot trough speech, poems, songs, etc.

In this research, the writer will focus on the figurative language found in selected songs from Coldplay. Coldplay is a well-known English band that formed in 1997. Coldplay is the best-selling musician with 100 million albums sold. They made history by becoming the sixth musical group to receive the most Grammys ever, both in terms of nominations and wins. Since Coldplay's songs are so well-known, the band has a large following worldwide. In addition to being well-known, Coldplay's songs have a way of touching listeners' emotions through its beat, melody, instruments, and lyrics.

Coldplay is one of the writer's favorite band, the lyrics on almost every song that Coldplay has composed has a profound significance behind them. Still, there were misinterpretations of the song by certain listeners. Because the music and instruments in some Coldplay songs have a melancholic vibe, the lyrics themselves may occasionally be read as depressing or quiet. Due to

this, the writer became interested about the meaning of several famous and underrated Coldplay songs.

B. Identification of Problem

According to the background above, the writer identified that there are some problems of this study, as follows:

1. It is difficult to identify the type of figurative language found in selected Coldplay's songs.
2. The listener might misinterpret the meaning between the lyrics and the instrument.
3. It is difficult for listener to understand the meanings of figurative language in selected Coldplay's songs.

C. Scope of the Problems

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the types of figurative language found in selected Coldplay's song. The writer also focuses on the meaning of figurative language that has been found in selected Coldplay's songs which are well-known and underrated songs.

D. Research Question

From the previous explanation, the writer discusses some problems stated below:

1. What are the types of figurative language found in the lyrics of selected song by Coldplay?

2. What are the meanings of figurative language used in the lyrics of selected song by Coldplay?

E. Objectives of the Study

Related to research question, this study aims to answer the questions research as follows:

1. To find out the types of figurative language found in selected Coldplay's songs.
2. To reveal the meanings of figurative language used in selected Coldplay's songs.

F. Significances of the Study

It is expected that this study can be useful in both theoretical and practical aspects especially in figurative language. Theoretically, the findings of this study are expected to be one of reference and alternative explanation about figurative language, its type and the meanings. Practically, the findings of this study are expected to help readers and other researchers who are doing the similar topics particularly in figurative language.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

There have been a lot of studies that already done in relation to figurative language. In supporting and developing this research, here are several related previous study. The first study was done by Fransiska Neny Kris (2016) entitled *A Study of figurative language in the Script's Album No Sound Without Silence*. This study investigated the types of figurative language found in the lyrics of The Script's album *No Sound Without Silence* based on the theory Lakoff and Jonhson. This study uses a qualitative approach to explain the findings. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative analysis. Observation was used as the descriptive method supported by the use of cross tabulation to show the finding. The results of this study shows that the writer found ten types of figurative language and the most frequently used figurative language types are hyperbole, rhetorical question.

The second study was done by Amelia Yuli Astuti (2020) entitled *The Analysis of Figurative Language in Coldplay's Parachutes Album*. This study analyze figurative language in Coldplay's lyric songs. This study used Keraf (2009) theory. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and the data source is taken from all song lyrics of Parachutes album by Coldplay. The data analysis of this research is to follow the

following steps: selecting songs that contain figurative language, identifying types of figurative language by reading carefully, classifying types of figurative language from the data, and making conclusions. As a result, the researcher found that total number of figurative languages used in the lyrics of the song parachutes Coldplay is thirty-five types of figurative language. Which consists of two simile, three repetition, nine metaphor, eight hyperbole, and thirteen rhetoric. The type of figurative language most dominantly is rhetoric.

The third study was done by Muhammad Rivai Harahap (2021) entitled *Semantic Meaning Analysis in the Five Coldplay's Songs*. In this study, the researcher focuses on finding out the types of lexical relations and figurative language, also describe the meaning of five Coldplay's songs. This research uses qualitative research. The data source takes from all the lyrics of the five selected songs by Coldplay. 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. The result showed that the researcher found every lexical relations like synonym, antonym, hyponym and homonym. There are twenty five lyrics that contain figurative language, of the twenty five lyrics there are four types of figurative language such as hyperbole, personification, simile, and metaphor. The percentage of each figurative language contained in Coldplay's selected

of songs is eighteen lyrics containing metaphor types, five lyrics containing personification or symbol types, two lyrics containing hyperbole types, and one lyric containing simile types.

The fourth study was done by Lodovikus Barung (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Found in Coldplay Selected Song Lyrics*. This study was examine the use of figurative language in the lyrics of a few Coldplay songs. The purpose of this study is to identify the various forms of figurative language and their meanings in a selection of Coldplay song lyrics. Two theories were employed in this study: the first was Knickerbocker and Reninger (1974), was used to identify the different kinds of figurative language that could be found in a selection of Coldplay song lyrics; the second, Leech (1981), was used to determine the meaning of figurative language that could be found in a selection of Coldplay song lyrics. The data was collected by using the observation method. In order to collect the data, song lyrics were browsed and downloaded from the internet. Additionally, song lyrics were read and understood, and phrases and sentences containing figurative language were noted and categorized. A qualitative method was employed to analyze the data in a descriptive way. As the result of this study, there were six types of figurative language that found in the song Coldplay selected song lyrics, they were nine of simile (32,14%), two of metaphor (7,14%) two of metonymy (7,14%), thirteen of hyperbole (46,42%), one of personification (3,5%), and one of allusion (3,5 %). There were three

of meanings found from seven types of meanings, they were connotative meaning, conceptual meaning and affective meaning.

The other study was done by Lilis Sholiha (2018) entitled *The Meaning of Semantic Analysis Within Song's Lyrics "A Head Full of Dreams" Album by Coldplay*. In this study, the researcher was focused to analyze the meanings of semantic and moral values found in song's lyrics in the album by Coldplay. The findings of this study should contribute significantly to the understanding of semantics, particularly as it relates to music analysis. In this instance, the words to Coldplay album songs include moral lessons and deeper significance. The researcher collects the data in this case by doing the following steps. The first step is to collect the online song lyrics script. Secondly, compiling information from the sources. reading each and every data source is the third step. Lastly, categorizing the lyrics in accordance with the research objective and their lexical meaning and moral principles. The result of this study was the researcher found that some of the song's lyrics contain a variety of figurative language, including personification, simile, hyperbole, symbol, metaphor, apostrophe, synecdoche, paradox, and antithesis. In particular, the album A Head Full of Dreams contains one metaphor, two similes, two symbols, two hyperboles, and one irony in its figurative language. Then, the five song lyrics from Coldplay's album A Head Full of Dreams describe human social existence and include themes of love, sorrow, happiness, spirit, and life's adventure.

The difference between this research and those five previous studies lies on the object or that investigated by the writer. Three of the previous studies examined songs on specific Coldplay's albums. Two of the previous studies examined five famous songs from Coldplay. Meanwhile, this research examines several selected songs from several albums and several underrated songs from Coldplay.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of language meaning in linguistics. It can be used on individual words or on full texts. Semantics is the study of language meaning and reasoning. It focuses on understanding how words, phrases, sentences, and larger linguistic units convey meaning both within specific contexts and across different contexts. Semantics examines various aspects of meaning, including lexical semantics (the meanings of individual words), compositional semantics (how meanings are combined to form larger units such as phrases and sentences), and pragmatics (the study of how context influences meaning).

Breal (1900) explained that Semantics is the "science" of meaning in his book *Semantics: in the science of meaning*. It does not focus primarily on changes in meaning over time. According to Lyons (1977), utterance meaning refers to the portion of a sentence's meaning that has a direct connection to grammatical and lexical elements, but is also derived from prosodic and

paralinguistic features that are associated with the content, linguistics, and non-linguistics. Semantics is the study of the relationships between words and how meaning is constructed. It clarifies how words are experienced and how to comprehend instances and other people. Words have meanings, but meaning goes beyond what is written in a dictionary.

In addition to studying the literal or denotative meanings of linguistic elements, semantics also explores figurative or connotative meanings, as well as how meaning can vary based on factors such as context, speaker intentions, and cultural norms. It deals with ambiguity, polysemy (multiple meanings for a single word), synonymy (words with similar meanings), antonymy (words with opposite meanings), and other semantic relationships between words. Overall, semantics provides insights into how language users interpret and understand linguistic expressions, and it plays a crucial role in fields such as linguistics, philosophy, cognitive science, natural language processing, and communication studies.

Meaning in language is a complex and multifaceted concept that encompasses various aspects. Some of the key aspects of meaning include:

- a. Denotation:** Denotation refers to the literal or dictionary definition of a word, representing its primary, objective meaning. For example, the denotation of "cat" is a small domesticated carnivorous mammal.

- b. Connotation:** Connotation refers to the additional associations and emotional or cultural implications that a word carries beyond its literal

meaning. For example, "home" may connote feelings of warmth, security, and belonging.

- c. **Sense:** Sense refers to the specific meaning or interpretation of a word in a particular context. Words can have multiple senses, and understanding which sense is intended relies on context and pragmatic cues.

- d. **Reference:** Reference deals with the relationship between words or phrases and the entities or concepts they represent in the real world. For example, the word "tree" refers to the physical objects we encounter in the natural environment.

- e. **Ambiguity:** Ambiguity occurs when a word, phrase, or sentence has more than one possible interpretation. This ambiguity can arise due to lexical ambiguity (multiple meanings of a word), structural ambiguity (multiple possible parse trees), or semantic ambiguity (multiple possible interpretations based on context).

- f. **Polysemy:** Polysemy refers to the phenomenon where a single word has multiple related meanings. For example, "bank" can refer to a financial institution, the side of a river, or the action of tilting or turning.

- g. Hyponymy and Hypernym:** Hyponymy is the relationship between terms where one term (the hyponym) is a subtype of another term (the hypernym). For example, "rose" is a hyponym of the hypernym "flower."
- h. Synonymy and Antonymy:** Synonymy refers to words with similar meanings, while antonymy refers to words with opposite meanings. For example, "big" and "large" are synonyms, while "big" and "small" are antonyms.
- i. Metaphor and Metonymy:** Metaphor involves the use of words or phrases in a non-literal way to suggest a resemblance or analogy between two unrelated things. Metonymy involves using one term to represent another closely related term. Both devices contribute to the richness and expressiveness of language.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language describes the arrangement and meaning of words in a way that departs from common usage to express a complex idea, creative writing, clarity, or an emotive analogy. It addresses something without saying it out loud by using an ordinary sentence. One sort of language that expresses meaning through the embellishment of sentences with words is figurative language. By helping the listener understand anything based on its relationship to something other than the

genuine meaning, it expresses its meaning. Studies reveal the usage of metaphorical language in literary works, particularly in song lyrics.

Figurative language is used in every song to enhance the depth and beauty of the lyrics. Tarigan (2009) claimed that figurative language is a lovely form of language that is employed to introduce and contrast particular items with other objects in order to create and improve effects. Songs are no different from any other language in having literary and metaphorical language. As a result, in order to comprehend the song's content, the reader must become fluent in metaphorical language. According to Perrine, figurative language consists of 12 types namely metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, understatement, and irony.

a. Metaphor

According to Perrine, Metaphor is defined as a figure of speech that involves an implied comparison between two unlike things by stating that one thing is another. Unlike Simile, which utilizes "like" or "as" to make a connection apparent, Metaphor implies a direct identification or replacement of one object for another. Perrine highlights that Metaphor is a strong tool for writer to produce vivid pictures, arouse emotions, and explain complex ideas by making unexpected links between seemingly unrelated subjects.

Example, “do you ever feel like a plastic bag, drifting through the wind, wanting to start again?” This metaphor implies a sense of

being directionless and lacking purpose, but it also hints to the possibility of renewal and transformation. The speaker compares feeling aimless and unimportant to being a plastic bag drifting in the wind.

b. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that includes contrasting two unlike things and establishing their resemblance by utilizing the terms "like" or "as". Simile provides a more explicit comparison by emphasizing a particular similarity between the two components being compared, as opposed to metaphors, which claim a direct connection or replacement of one thing for another. Perrine said that by making links between seemingly unrelated ideas, similes are useful tools for writers to produce vivid images, improve descriptions, and elicit emotional reactions.

Example, "The old man's voice was as rough as sandpaper." In this simile, the roughness of the old man's voice is compared to the texture of sandpaper, emphasizing its coarse and grating quality.

c. Personification

Personification refers to the literary technique where human qualities or characteristics are attributed to non-human things or abstract concepts. Personification is the process of attributing human

traits, feelings, or behaviors to things, ideas, or phenomena that are not human. Giving something that is not human characteristics might help produce vivid pictures or improve the reader's comprehension or emotional connection to the topic being described.

For example, describing the wind as "whispering secrets" or saying that "the stars danced in the sky" are instances of personification, describing human-like actions or qualities to elements of nature.

d. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech that purposefully exaggerates or overstates something in order to create a point or an impact. It's employed to convey a message more effectively or to paint a clear, lasting picture. Extreme language that transcends the literal reality and is used rhetorically to highlight a certain notion or aspect is known as hyperbole. When employed for emphasis or impact, hyperbole frequently produces comedy, drama, or a stronger message. It entails exaggerating the facts while yet stretching the truth for rhetorical effect.

Example, "I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse!" In this statement, the speaker exaggerates their hunger by saying they could eat a horse, which is obviously an extreme exaggeration. It's not meant to be taken literally; rather, it emphasizes just how hungry the person feels.

e. Apostrophe

A figure of speech known as an apostrophe addresses an inanimate object or an absent person as though it were alive and able to reply. It entails speaking to an inanimate object, an abstract idea, or even a person who is not there in person immediately. Using an apostrophe enables the speaker to convey strong feelings, arouse empathy, or establish a personal connection with the topic of discussion.

Example, "Oh, Wind, whisper to me the secrets of the universe as you dance through the trees." In this example, the speaker directly addresses the Wind, personifying it and inviting it to share its wisdom and mysteries as it moves through the natural world.

f. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part represents the whole or the whole represents a component. It is replacing a portion of something with its entirety, or the other way around, in order to emphasize or convey a specific message. Using a specific material thing to symbolize a more abstract idea is another example of synecdoche. It's a type of metonymy in which the object itself is replaced with something that is closely related to it. For example, "all

hands on deck" refers to every member of the crew when it says "hands".

Another example, "The classroom was silent, all eyes on the teacher." In this example, "eyes" is used to represent the whole person. It's a synecdoche because a part of the body (the eyes) is used to refer to the entire person who is paying attention to the teacher.

g. Metonymy

Metonymy is defined as a figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated. Unlike synecdoche, which involves substituting a part for the whole or vice versa, metonymy involves substituting one thing for another that it is closely related to or associated with. This substitution creates a rhetorical effect by highlighting a particular aspect or attribute of the thing being described.

Example, "The pen is mightier than the sword." In this example, "pen" is used as a metonym for writing or communication, while "sword" represents warfare or violence. The phrase suggests that the power of words and ideas (represented by "pen") is stronger and more influential than physical force or violence (represented by "sword").

h. Symbol

One category of figurative language is symbols. In particular, symbols are regarded as a type of figurative language that convey abstract ideas, thoughts, or feelings through the use of objects, people, locations, or events. By adding levels of meaning beyond the literal reading of the text, this kind of symbolism gives literary works depth and complexity.

Example, In the song "Firework," the fireworks symbolize inner strength, empowerment, and the potential for personal growth. The lyrics encourage listeners to embrace their uniqueness and shine brightly, just like a firework bursting through the night sky. The metaphor of the firework represents the idea that everyone has the capacity to ignite their own light and make a positive impact on the world.

i. Allegory

A narrative or story in which the locations, characters, and events represent abstract qualities or moral precepts is called an allegory. By using symbolic representation to communicate deeper meanings or truths, allegories frequently enable readers to understand a book on several levels. They can be effective instruments for delving into difficult concepts, moral quandaries, or social difficulties inside a work of fiction.

Example, "And I'll find strength in pain. And I will change my ways. I'll know my name as it's called again". In "The Cave" by Mumford & Sons, the lyrics can be interpreted as an allegory for personal growth and self-discovery. The "cave" serves as a metaphor for a place of darkness or struggle, representing the challenges and obstacles one must overcome in life. The lyrics speak to the idea of finding strength and resilience in the face of adversity, and the journey towards self-awareness and personal transformation. Through its allegorical imagery, the song explores themes of perseverance, redemption, and the quest for meaning and identity.

j. Paradox

A paradox in figurative language is a statement that appears self-contradictory or absurd, but upon closer examination, reveals a deeper truth or meaning. It is a rhetorical device used to create an intriguing or thought-provoking effect by juxtaposing seemingly contradictory ideas. Paradoxes often challenge conventional thinking and invite readers to reconsider their assumptions or perceptions about a given topic.

Example, "Less is more." This paradoxical statement suggests that simplicity or minimalism can sometimes be more effective or powerful than complexity or excess. It challenges the conventional

idea that more of something is always better, emphasizing the value of restraint and refinement in achieving desired outcomes.

k. Understatement

Understatement is a rhetorical tactic in figurative language where the speaker purposefully downplays or reduces the significance, intensity, or relevance of something. It entails saying something that isn't as strong or assertive as one may think, usually to emphasize a point, make a joke, or use irony. A statement can gain richness and nuance by understatement, allowing the reader to deduce the underlying meaning from the expression.

Example, "Water is a little bit wet." In this example, the speaker uses understatement to describe water as "a little bit wet," downplaying the obvious fact that water is inherently wet. This understatement emphasizes the simplicity of the statement while also conveying a sense of humor or irony.

l. Irony

Irony is a rhetorical device that creates a contrast between what is intended to be said and what is really said, or between what is expected to happen and what actually does. Irony can be expressed by words, deeds, or circumstances that at first glance appear inconsistent or contradictory but actually convey humor, surprise, or deeper truths.

It frequently gives a work several levels of complexity and challenges readers to think about other interpretations or points of view.

Example, "The fire station burned down." In this example, there's a clear irony because the place that is supposed to prevent fires, the fire station, has actually burned down itself. This situation creates a contrast between what is expected (the fire station being a safe place) and what actually happens (it burns down), resulting in an ironic twist.

C. Song

A song is a brief poetry or narrative with lyrics and melody that is set to music. A song's meter, refrain, verses, and lyrics are its primary structural elements. The arrangement of words in a song is called the lyrics, and it has a tone. Lyrics in songs are people's representations of things they have heard, seen, or experienced. A song's lyrics are the words that a songwriter has written and set to music. Songs have been composed and performed throughout for thousands of years. They can be helpful in the workplace and in advertising, although they tend to be used to express the writer's feelings and thoughts. A song's core consists of key elements: melody, harmony, rhythm, lyrics, and structure. Melody is the main theme, often sung by the lead vocalist or instrument. Harmony is the combination of notes that support the melody, adding depth and richness. Rhythm is the rhythm pattern, providing movement and energy. Lyrics convey the song's meaning,

themes, and story, and the structure includes the introduction, verses, chorus, bridge, and conclusion.

D. Coldplay

English rock group Coldplay was founded in 1997. With Chris Martin on vocals, Guy Berryman on bass, Jonny Buckland on guitar, Will Champion on drums and percussion, and Phil Harvey serving as creative director for the moment. They got together while attending University College London (UCL) and began recording music in 1997–1998 under the name Starfish. Coldplay has sold over 100 million albums globally, making them one of the all-time greatest-selling musical bands. They have won the most Brit Awards of any band, placing them as the sixth most honored group in history according to Fuse in 2014. At the moment, they own nine number-one albums without missing the top and three of the top 50 best-selling albums in the UK.

Coldplay's music often explores themes of love, relationships, and existentialism, and their sound has evolved over the years incorporating elements of electronic, pop, and even experimental music. They are also known for their dynamic and visually striking live performances, often incorporating elaborate stage setups and multimedia effects. Coldplay has won various Grammy Awards, Brit Awards, and MTV Video Music Awards during the course of their

career. Also, they have garnered many other honors and recognitions. With a committed international fan following, they are regarded as one of the most popular and significant bands of the twenty-first century.