

**A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON METAPHORS FOUND IN
COLDPLAY SELECTED LYRICS**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree
in English*

**SYIFA FAUZIAH R
F21114505**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2018**

SKRIPSI

A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON METAPHORS FOUND IN COLDPLAY SELECTED LYRICS

Disusun dan diajukan oleh

SYIFA FAUZIAH R

No. Pokok : F21114505

Telah dipertahankan didepan Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Pada hari Rabu, 6 Juni 2018 dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat

Menyetujui,

Komisi Pembimbing

Ketua

Sekretaris



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL
NIP. 1960 1231 1986 01 1071



Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A
NIP. 1961 1022 1983 03 1003

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya
Universitas Hasanuddin



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, MA.
NIP. 196407161991031010

Ketua Departemen Sastra Inggris



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL
NIP. 1960123119860110

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

Pada hari ini, Rabu Tanggal 6 Juni, Panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

**A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON METAPHORS FOUND IN
COLDPLAY SELECTED LYRICS**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Departemen Sastra Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin

Makassar, 6 Juni 2018

PANITIA UJIAN SKRIPSI

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|
| 1. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL | Ketua | 1. |
| 2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A | Sekretaris | 2. |
| 3. Dra. Nadira Mahaseng, M.Ed. | Penguji I | 3. |
| 4. Dra. Marleiny Radjuni, M.Ed. | Penguji II | 4. |
| 5. Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A., Dipl. TESOL | Konsultan I | 5. |
| 6. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A | Konsultan II | 6. |

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY MAKASSAR
APPROVAL FROM

With reference to the letter of Dean of Cultural Sciences (Nu) 134.9.1/PP.3.5/2018 dated 19th January 2018 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 24th May 2018

Approved by

First Supervisor



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A Dipl. II S.OI
NIP. 196012311986011071

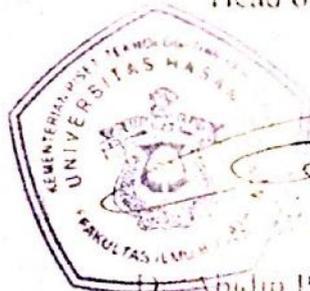
Second Supervisor



Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A
NIP. 196110221989031003

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

On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Department



Dr. Abidin Pammu, M.A Dipl. II S.OI
NIP. 196012311986011071

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the writer would like to express her great praise to the Almighty Allah SWT for giving the writer strength to finish this thesis.

The writer would like to express her gratitude to her supervisor, Abidin Pammu, M.A. Ph.D. TESOL and Drs. Simon Sitoto M.A for their sincere guidance and help that enable the writer to complete the writing. The thesis would not have been completed without their kind help and encouragement.

The writer would also like to convey her sincere thanks to her beloved parents, brothers and sisters for their moral and financial support in order to finish this study. The writer would also like to acknowledge her best friends halaqah in Al-adab without their love and support the writer would not have finished this thesis. Lastly, thanks to my friends in English Department 'EXCALIBUR 2014'.

Makassar, 24

May 2018

The Writer

ABSTRACT

SYIFA FAUZIAH R. *A Semantic Analysis On Metaphors Found In Coldplay Selected Lyrics* (supervised by Abidin Pammu and Simon Sitoto).

This research aimed to analyze the meaning of metaphor in the selected lyrics of Coldplay songs and disclose the metaphorical aspects that contain in the selected lyrics of coldplay's song.

The data were directly collected from the song itself. In analyzing the data, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. The writer analyzed words, phrases, and sentences which have figurative meaning especially metaphor. In order to reach the purpose of this research, the writer used two steps, i.e to identify and classify metaphor based on the Keraf's (2006) theory about metaphor and analyze the metaphorical aspects.

The writer finds there are five aspects of metaphor in the data. Those aspects of metaphor are cosmological, emotional, material, chemical, and locational aspects. The most dominant aspect found in this research is comological aspects. The songwriter use metaphorical and cosmological aspects to beautify the language of the songs and to convey the implicit messages of the songs.

ABSTRAK

SYIFA FAUZIAH R. *Analisis Semantik pada Metafora ditemukan pada lirik – lirik pilihan Coldplay* (Dibimbing oleh Abidin Pammu dan Simon Sitoto).

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis makna metafora pada lirik-lirik lagu tertentu pada lagu Coldplay dan menemukan aspek metafora yang terkandung dalam lirik lagu Coldplay.

Data secara langsung dikumpulkan dari lagu itu sendiri. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis menganalisis kata-kata, frase, dan kalimat yang memiliki arti kiasan. Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian ini penulis menggunakan dua langkah yaitu mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan arti kiasan berdasarkan teori Keraf (2006) tentang metafora dan menganalisis aspek metafora.

Peneliti telah menemukan lima aspek pada data penelitian, yaitu aspek kosmologi, emosional, material, kimiawi, lokasi. Aspek dominan yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini adalah aspek kosmologi. Penulis lagu menggunakan metafora dan aspek kosmologi untuk memperindah bahasa pada lagu dan menyampaikan pesan secara implisit pada lagu.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Title Page	i
Agreements	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Abstract	vi
Abstrak	vii
Table of Content.....	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of Problems	3
1.3 Scope of Problems	4
1.4 Research Question.....	4
1.5 Objective of the Study.....	5
1.6 Significance of Study	5
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Previous Study	6
2.2 Theoretical Background.....	8
2.2.1 Semantic	8
2.2.2 Figurative Language	9

2.2.2.1 Simile	10
2.2.2.2 Metaphor	12
2.2.2.3 Personification	12
2.2.2.4 Irony	13
2.2.2.5 Hyperbole	13
2.2.3 Metaphor in Semantic	14
2.2.4 Meaning	17
2.2.5 Definition of Song	18
2.2.6 Biography of Coldplay	18
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	21
1. Library Research	21
3.1 Method of Collecting Data.....	21
3.2 Method of Analyzing Data.....	22
CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION OF FINDING	23
4.1 Finding	23
4.2 Discussion	42
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION	43
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Meaning can be studied through the scientific study of language called Linguistics. The branch of Linguistics which deals with meaning is called Semantics. In semantics, the meaning is divided into two parts, literal meaning, and non-literal meaning. The literal meaning based on the actual words. Non-literal means another way around. The speaker means something different from his literal meaning of other words; he has another intention which is different from the meaning of words he said. The hearer may find difficult to understand what the speaker wants to convey if the speaker speaks non-literally. There are some ways in expressing ideas which deviate from the semantic conventions, through some of idiom and figurative language.

The metaphor is one part of figurative language common and widely used. Simpson (2004) states that the relationship between metaphor and simile are different. The metaphor is described as a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two things that are basically dissimilar. In other words, it describes on a thing in terms of another. A simile is a rhetorical figure expressing comparison or likeness that directly compares two objects through some connective words, such as like, as, so, then or many verbs such as resembling. Thus, simile and metaphor are generally as interchangeable, simile acknowledges the imperfections and limitations of comparative relationship to a greater extent

metaphors. The function of metaphor is to describe the imagination of interpreting of the speaker, or writer.

Hence, to analysis the lyric, the theory of metaphor is chosen because the metaphor is used to point thing to make clear the intention of the writer. The writer chooses the theory by (Keraf, 2006) stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure.

The writer is in favor of Coldplay lyrics because as one of the famous musicians, Coldplay has several strategies to attract their listeners. One of their strategies to attract their fans is creating good songs that contain easy-listening melody and attractive lyrics. Coldplay is one of musicians who often uses metaphoric expression in their song lyrics. Metaphoric expression are found in song lyrics in order to add an aesthetic value which makes it more poetic as a literary work. One of Coldplay's song that contains metaphoric expression is A Sky Full of Stars as follow:

Cause you're a sky full of stars

Those lyrics compares a sky full of stars to person. In this context, the singer tells about a person who adores someone a lot. He describes his beloved one as a adorable and beautiful, that resembles a night view. A dark sky at night filled by stars becomethemostmagnificentviewthatattractshim. Hereallyfallsinlove with her and feels like in heaven when he is staring ather.

As Coldplay uses many metaphoric expressions for their songs, sometimes it creates confusion while defining the meaning of the songs. Their lyrics which contain many metaphoric expression are not only amazing but also confusing. It leads researcher to conduct this present study. This study is aimed to see the meaning of the metaphor found in several Coldplay's song lyrics. Besides, this study is also aimed to see the aspect of the writer use to express the metaphor.

Based on the explanation above, the writer chooses 30 lyrics from five albums they are Kaleidoscope (2017) entitled: Alien. A Head Full of Dreams (2015) entitled : Hymn for the Weekend, Adventure of Lifetime, Army of one, Birds. Ghost Stories (2014) entitled: Magic. X & Y (2005) entitled: Mobile, Everytime we Touch, Naturally, Girl on Fire. , A Rush of Blood To The Head (2002) entitled: Green eyes, Count on me, Cinema,Treasure, Love is battlefield, Pearl, Life is a highway, Hello. Song lyrics from Coldplay are that the writer is very interested to analyze these object because of some of the metaphors found in the lyrics. The five album is the writer choosing 30 lyrics because the lyrics are benefits to get experience after the analysis to use metaphors.

Through the songs of Coldplay, the understanding of Metaphor is expected to enhance the ability to analyze English text. The fact above that encourages writers to further explore figurative meaning that contains in the lyrics of the song Coldplay.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the statement of the background above, the writer finds several problems as follows:

1. Readers have a different interpretation in Metaphor.
2. The reader does not understand the aspects of metaphor used in Coldplay's songs.
3. Some readers do not understand well the meaning of the metaphor on Coldplay's songs.
4. Most of the readers find it difficult to figure out the messages from the pop lyrics.

1.3 Scope of Problems

1. The writer would like to figure implied meaning that exists within the selected lyrics of Coldplay's songs.
2. The writer focused on identifying the aspect of Metaphor used in the Coldplay songs and also

1.3 Research Questions

The writer makes boundaries of the problem which focus on figurative language to avoid expansive discussion in this thesis. The specific boundaries of problems are:

1. What are the meaning of Metaphor found in the selected lyrics of Coldplay's songs?
2. What aspects do the song writer used to express metaphor in the related songs?

1.4 Objective of the Study

This writing is aimed at the following objectives:

1. To describe the meanings of Metaphor in the selected lyrics of Coldplay's songs.
2. To disclose the aspect of Metaphor in the selected lyrics Coldplay's songs.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is carried out to provide significant contribution to be beneficial in research on semantic.

In particular, this research can be used as a reference in the further research in analyzing Metaphor of songs. It is also, expected to provide more information for the readers about how to analyze the Metaphor the English songs.

Theoretically, the writer hopes that the study will deepen the students perspective on Metaphor, can analyze the types of Metaphor and its meaning implied in English songs, and also to provide inputs to the students in increasing the student's knowledge to analyze the English language songs.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There have been a lot of studies already done on figurative language. These studies have centered on semantic analysis that have come up with important research findings. To link the context and current studies, the writer include several studies that have been done by tertiary students in English Figurative Language context.

The first important research on figurative language is the one entitled “Figurative Language in English Translation of some Surah’s of Al Quram Dealings Judgementn Day” by Andi Nurtika Karim (Hasanuddin University, 1994). In her writing, she explains the figurative language in the Quran related to the Day of Resurrection. In the result of her analyses she found that the dominant figurative language in English Translation of some surahs of Al-quran Dealings Judgement Day is hyperbole. Another figurative languages she found are personification, metaphor, simile and synecdoche.

Another important study is entitled “ Figurative Language of a Marriage Proposal in Buginese” by Reskiana Solo (Hasanuddin University, 2010). In her writing, she explains about figurative language that is used in Buginese marriage

proposal and also to preserve and maintain the valuable culture that this ethnic has possessed. The result of this research shows that the marriage proposal ceremony has to go through many processes until the wedding party. Using Figurative Language is very strict in Buginese custom because the Buginese people still use figurative language as an appreciation to their culture and the way of making the utterance.

Another study regarding figurative language is entitled “Figurative Language in William Shakespeare’s poems” by Amriani (Hasanuddin University, 2003). In her writing, she analyzed figurative language and its meaning in Shakespeare’s poems. In the result of her analyses she found that the dominant figurative language in Shakespeare’s poem is metaphor. Another figurative languages she found are personification, hyperbola, and synecdoche.

The last important study is entitled “ Figurative Language in English Translation of Holy Quran Chapter 30” by Fitriyanti Puh (Hasanuddin University, 2008). In her writing, she explains the meaning of figurative language in the translation of the chosen verses in thirteen surahs in chapter 30. In the result of this study, there are five kinds of figurative language and she found that translations of the verses in the chosen surahs are the comparison, statement, and opposing.

In their theses above, the writers try to analyze the kinds of Figurative Language in a poem, a marriage proposal in Buginese, and English Translation of some Surah of Al-Quran. However, in this writing, the writer tries to analyze the meaning of Metaphor of the famous band in the world that is Coldplay. The writer

tries to analyze the meaning of Metaphor in Coldplay's and the interpret the aspects of the song. In brief, the writer conclude that the object and the ways to analyze the data of this study are different from some studies above.

2.2 Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Semantics

Generally, Korzybski (1879) views that semantics is a 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. Definetly, 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, these two mean the same thing, but the student can analyze their subtle shade of meaning.

Keidler (1988) defines that Semantics is a study of how languages organizes and expresses meanings. It means that Semantics concerns about meaning as communicate through language, while for some others, semantics is a study about all aspects of meaning. In addition, the study of meaning can be undertaken in various ways. Semantics attempts to explicate the knowledge of any speaker of a language which allows that speaker to communicate fact, feelingsm intentions and products of the imagination to other speakers.

2.2.2 Figurative Language

Rozakis (1995) views that figurative language is saying one thing in terms of another. It means that figurative language is an expression used by person or the author indirectly by using the comparison. It cannot be interpreted literally because the comparison in figurative language expression has the meaning.

Abrams (1981: 63) explained that “Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehend as the ordinary or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.” By this explanation, it can be said that this expression is different from the language that we use in daily activity. The deviation of language occurs in figurative language. This figurative language is often used as the technique to tell the story by the author. It is used to obtain the effect containing the meaning behind figurative language in which the use of it makes the description of the short story more powerful than the daily use of language or it is called literallanguage.

When the author uses figurative language to describe the story, he usually tricks the language because he wants to create the implied meaning that will make the readers think deeply about the meaning. In interpreting the expression of figurative language, the reader will use the power of imagination to imagine this

expression and think what the meaning behind it.

The use of figurative language creates the literary works to have high art value. This style of language makes the language more interesting and poetic. According to Tajali (in Fadaee, 2011: 11), he stated that figurative language has the purpose in three elements as he mentioned “The language that uses figures of speech is called ‘figurative language’ and ‘its purpose is to serve three elements of clarity, forth, and beauty in the language.” The aim of figurative language is to give the clarity because it explains about the comparison of the different things which has meaning behind its expression. Furthermore, the more comparison used by the author in the song lyric, the better his work to be read by the reader. It shows the ability and the creativity of the author in using the language. In addition, it also proves that the use of figurative language has made the language more colorful, rich, and aesthetic.

Some linguists have different perceptions to divide the kinds of figurative language. Little (1984) divided into three kinds, they are comparison, association, and other figure of speech. Meanwhile, Perrine (1983) divided it becomes ten kinds. They are metaphor, simile, synecdoche, personification, metonymy, allegory, overstatement (hyperbole), irony, symbol, and paradox. Rozakis (1995) divided into allegory, ambiguity, apostrophe, conceit, connotation and denotation, contrast, metaphor, irony, hyperbole, irony, litotes, metonymy, onomatopoeia, oxymoron, personification, sarcasm, simile, symbolism, synecdoche, synesthesia, transferred epithet, and understatement.

2.2.2.1 Simile

Simile is the comparison to express the thing is like another thing explicitly. As observed by Wren and Martin (in Siswantoro, 2005), defines that simile is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have, however, at least one point in common. Furthermore, Rozakis (1995) points out that simile is comparison between unlike objects introduced by a connective word such as *like*, *as*, or *than* or a verb as *seems*. Briefly, simile is the comparison of two distinctly different things but it is considered the same as helped by the connective words. In simile expression, other connective words that be found are *compare*, *similar to* and *resemble*. The author clearly states the connective words in expressing simile to make the reader quickly determines and analyzes an expression as simile or not. The concept of simile is *A is like B*. Barnwell (1980) divided three parts in simile as follows:

1. the **TOPIC**, i.e., the actual thing which is being talked about.
2. the **ILLUSTRATION**, i.e., the thing to which the topic is compared.
3. the **POINT(S) OF SIMILARITY**, i.e., the components of meaning which the topic and the illustration have in common when compared.

Henceforth, to make it simple, Barnwell (1980) gives the example of simile, *the baby's skin is as smooth as silk*. This expression is simile because it considers *the baby's skin* is the same with *silk*. Yet we know the baby's skin and silk are different things in form and utility. The connective word used is *as*. In applying Barnwell's theory into simile expression *the baby's skin is as smooth as*

silk, it is necessary to analyze the topic, the illustration, and the point of similarity. *The baby's skin* is the topic and *silk* refers to the illustration while a *smooth* is the point of similarity. Baby have beautiful and smooth skin because the layer of baby's skin is relative young and new. Then a silk is soft thread from the cocoons of certain insects. It feels soft when touching. *The baby's skin* has compared with *silk*, it means the baby's skin is described and considered as silk which is *smooth*. It can be concluded that *the baby's skin is a smooth as silk* means the baby's skin feels smooth and soft like the silk

2.2.2.2 Metaphor

The word *metaphor* comes from Greek; it means *to carry over*. Rozakis (1995) states that metaphor is a comparison without the words *like* or *as*. This statement is supported by Perrine (1983: 571), who he declared that "In metaphor the comparison implies that the figurative term is *substituted for* or *identified with* the literal term." From those statements, we can get the point that metaphor is the process of comparing two unlike things as if they are one. This thing happened because metaphor does not have connective words such as *like, as, than, similar to* and *seems* determining them as figurative.

2.2.2.3 Personification

Barnwell (1980) views that Personification is a figure of speech in which an abstract idea, or something which is not alive, is treated as though it were a person. It means personification is the style of language that gives the characteristics of human to inanimate objects. Furthermore, Rozakis (1995)

explains that Personification is the attribution of human characteristics and/or feelings to nonhuman organisms, inanimate objects, or abstract ideas. This statement is supported by Murfin and Ray (2003) views that Personification is a figure of speech (more specifically a trope) that bestows human characteristics upon anything nonhuman, from an abstract idea to a physical force to an inanimate object to a living organism. Briefly, personification is the expression of language to create non human life as if human. So, this kind of figurative language makes non human can act, speak, and has emotional feeling likehuman.

2.2.2.4 Irony

Irony derived from the word *eironia*, it means deception. Galperin (1977) defines that Irony is a stylistic device also based on the simultaneous realization of two logical meanings—dictionary and contextual, but the two meanings stand in opposition to each other. In short, irony is the style of language to express something captured by the reader that should be opposite from the literal meaning. The things that should be noted when interpreting irony expression is the context of its expression.

Similar to Galperin, Rozakis (1995) also see that Irony states one thing in one of voice when, in fact, the opposite meaning is intended. Clearly, it can be proposed that irony is not seen from what it is said but rather to interpret the meaning from the context or situation.

2.2.2.5 Hyperbole

Barnwell (1977) views that hyperbole is a deliberate exaggeration, used

for emphasis and dramatic effect. This statement is supported by Murfin and Ray (2003), states that a figure of speech that uses deliberate exaggeration to achieve an effect, whether serious, comic, or ironic. It means hyperbole is the style of language in expressing something exaggeratedly even beyond of human logic. Hyperbole or overstatement is used to cause the effect and reaction from the reader such as serious, ironic, and humorous hyperbole has the keywords that indicate them as an expression of hyperbole.

2.2.3 Metaphors in Semantics

Here are brief definition about metaphor. Myers (1994) defines that metaphor is a figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike things that actually have something in common. In other words, a resemblance of two contradictory or different objects is made based on a single or some common characteristics. Furthermore, a metaphor develops a comparison which is different from a simile. We do not use “like” or “as” to develop a comparison in a metaphor. It actually makes an implicit or hidden comparison and not an explicit one.

For example : “Life’s but a walking shadow” – Instead of saying life is like a walking shadow.

Lakoff and Martin (2003) defines that metaphor is for most people a device of the poetic imagination and the rhetorical flourish a matter of extraordinary rather than ordinary language. For example “The customer is king”.

King has many important qualities for a seller to attract customers because it has power, money, and importance and so on. Metaphor is more imaginative and artistic than simile, as it makes language more beautiful and takes the readers to imagine thoughts.

Other definition is given by Keraf (2006) who states that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. For example

- 1) He has a heart of stone
- 2) "Oh , my love is red, red rose

The meaning of heart of stone is the man who cannot accept opinion from others because his heart is hard like a stone. For the second example, this sentence compares a love with a rose that has a red colour, red means brave, so love is brave, brave to face obstacle and fight to get love.

Similarly, Tarigan (1984) views that metaphor as Metaphor means making a comparison between two things or objects to create an impression of mental life even though not stated explicitly by words such as like, for instance, similar, such as, and so on.

Herman Waluyo (1991) states that metaphor is an insight or approach towards object through direct or indirect comparison. Aminuddin in his stilistika explains that metaphor is

“One of the form of figurative language which created and re-created through comparison and the transfer of semantics features via direct or indirect comparison. The Indonesian metaphor “Aku ini binatang jalang” (I am the untamed animal) for example, is a simple form of metaphor which used direct comparison but in the metaphor of “Jam mengerdip” something is compared to the blinking as indirect nature. Viewed to its function, the use of metaphor is functioned, to enrich the nature of imagery description and the picturing of meaning of an elaboration” Aminuddin (1995:304).

The subject of metaphor by telling the things that we compared to. In his *Semantic an Introduction to the science of meaning* explained about both things by giving term tenor and vehicle, whereas the common feature that they have formed the ground of metaphor. This had been stated in these following sentences The basic structure of metaphor is very simple. There are two terms present: the thing we are talking about and that to which we are comparing it. In Richard’s terminology, the former is the tenor, the latter the vehicle, whereas the feature they have in common of the metaphor. (Ullman , 1972)

It means that the basic structure of metaphor is simple. There are two things that we are talking about the things we talk and the things we compared to. The first term of Richard from the early start is tenor (direction/ objectives) and the latest is vehicle. This remains us to the idiosyncrasies of daily lexicon which from the ground of metaphor.

In the view of Andrew Ortony (1993) metaphor is an essential characteristic of the creativity of language; and metaphor as deviant and parasitic upon normal usage to a more fundamental and pervasive difference of opinion about the relationship between language and the world.

It means that it is better to relate two alternatives of approach in metaphor. Metaphor as the main character from language creativity; and metaphor as a deviation and parasitic from the normal language toward deep fundamental difference from the opinion of the relationship between language and the world.

In general, it can be concluded that what had been said by the above linguistic experts had enrich our knowledge about the theories of metaphor started from Keraf, Myers, Tarigan, Herman Waluyo, Aminuddin, Ullman had just given an emphasis theory about metaphor whereas Andrew Ortony had added by his viewpoints which insisted on the inconsistencies between “the two terms” in metaphor called as tension.

2.2.4 Meaning

Meaning of the word is a field of a study discussed in semantics. Semantics is as a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of a word in the language, while linguistics is a science that examines the spoken and written language has the characteristics of a systematic, rational, and empirical as the description of the structure and rules of the language.

Meaning is what the speakers interpret or the speakers mean. Meaning always fused in the speech of the word or sentence. In Oxford Dictionary, the meaning is the thing or idea that a sound, word, and sign. Meaning is the relationship between languages with the world, which has been agreed by the users so that can be understood. It can be concluded that meaning is the result of the relationship between languages with the world, determination of meaning

occurs because the user agreement and the realization of meaning can be used to convey the information that can be understood by mutually.

Lyons (1979) examines the meaning of a word or give the meaning of a word is to understand the word study which regards to the relationships the meaning that makes it word is different from other words. Meaning of a word or of a sentence is a manifestation of the use the word or sentence which depending on the situation the using of that word or sentence. In detailing dependence word meaning or sentence meaning in the context-speaking situation, among other experts suggest a characteristic inherent in the situation must be identified. Traits related to the speaker and the listener, place for speak, objects are discussed, they form the elements of the language situation.

2.2.5 Definition of Song

A song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing. Musical instruments may go with a song, or it may be unaccompanied, as with a cappella songs. The lyrics (words) of songs are typical of a poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. Talking about the song, there is the main thing in the song, which is lyric. Lyric is communicated via language to express the ideas of the writer with ordered words. Lyric of the song can be classified into two kinds they are written and spoken. Lyric is spoken because the lyric is uttered by vocal track/articulators, while lyric is written because before being spoken, something that has written. A song can be a message, hope, criticism or private life of the writer or related to the readers and listeners life.

2.2.6 Biography of Coldplay

After surfacing in 2000 with the breakthrough single "Yellow," [Coldplay](#) quickly became one of the biggest bands of the new millennium, honing a mix of introspective Brit-pop and anthemic rock that landed the British quartet a near-permanent residence on record charts worldwide. The group's emergence was perfectly timed; [Radiohead](#) had just released the overly cerebral [Kid A](#), while [Oasis](#) had ditched two founding members and embraced psychedelic experimentation on [Standing on the Shoulder of Giants](#). Audiences were hungry for a fresh-faced rock band with big aspirations and an even bigger sound, and [Coldplay](#) were more than happy to take the reins. [Parachutes](#) went multi-platinum in several countries and earned the band its first Grammy, but [Coldplay](#) continued to grow into the 2000s, topping their debut album's success with higher record sales and an increased public profile. Chris Martin (vocals/piano), Jonny Buckland (guitar), Will Champion (drums), and Guy Berryman (bass) were all born into musical households. Martin, the eldest of five, began playing the piano as a young child and later took solace in the work of Tom Waits. Buckland, on the other hand, grew up with the heavy guitar sounds of Eric Clapton and Jimi Hendrix. Scotland native Berryman preferred funk to indie rock, thereby leaving him to play bass, while multi-instrumentalist Champion didn't plan to be a drummer until he joined Coldplay's lineup. The bandmates came together in 1996 while attending the University College of London, and

the Safety EP was issued shortly after their first gig at a Manchester festival for unsigned bands. The release only saw 500 pressings, as did the subsequent Brothers & Sisters EP. Nevertheless, it was enough to win the band a U.K. deal with Parlophone Records in April 1999, and the five-track Blue Room EP arrived that fall. With nods from the media, Coldplay were hailed as the next Travis, thanks to their simple acoustics and charming personas.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method was considered as the most important part of conducting research. Therefore, the validity of a study was determined by the method of research. The writer used the method of collecting data and method of analyzing data as follows:

1. Library Research

The writer collected the data and the theories from various kinds of books and articles from library, internet, and many sources to support the analysis of the research. Those were collected and taken properly to build the foundation in answering the research question mentioned before.

3.1 Method of Collecting data

There were two kinds of collecting data in this research, they were primary and secondary data. The primary data were directly taken from the coldplays songs. The data were taken after reading Coldplay's songs Meanwhile, the secondary data were collected by reading some sources that supported this thesis. Furthermore, the writer used some steps to collect the data as follows:

1. The first step, the writer collected the data related to this thesis through internet searching. It was an alternative to find others additional information. Some articles of professional writers in literature which found through internet searching had correlation with the research object.

2. The second step, the writer collected the theories, related books, and materials in the library. They were helpful information in order to support and build strong analysis of this thesis.
3. The third step, the writer checked the previous studies that discussed about the figurative language and metaphor in order to find gaps and differences between previous theses and writer's thesis.
4. After all, the data were intended to explain metaphor in Coldplay's selected songs. Also, they were intended to reveal the meanings through the use of semantic approach.

3.2 Method of Analyzing Data

In this section, the writer analyzed the data by using the descriptive qualitative method. It described the research based on collecting data. This method did not require statistic approach in conducting the research. Furthermore, the writer used some steps to analyze the data as follows:

1. The first step, the writer classified the word, phrases, or sentences which contain metaphor from Coldplay's song.
2. The second step, the writer put the data in tables.
3. The third step, the writer analyzed the data based on metaphor theories.
4. The fourth step, the writer figured out the aspect of the data.
5. The last step, the writer made a conclusion as a result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of data analysis that cover the description of the metaphor in Coldplay song. The display of the data was done formerly by giving the description of the metaphor has found in Coldplay Lyric. The finding lyric and grouping the metaphor in lyric can help the readers understand what will be provided by the researcher

4.1 FINDING

In this chapter, all the selected data which are taken from the Coldplay's album songs are presented and analyzed. There are actually seven albums of Coldplay. However, the writer does not think it is possible to analyze all of them, so she decides to analyze thirty selected lyrics that contain metaphor.

The data being analyzed here are all selected metaphors. They are not analyzed one-by-one from the beginning to the end of the songs, but only some sentences, clauses, or phrases are taken in representing the collected data to be analyzed.

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze thirty (30) of them that she thinks will represent the whole data she has collected. Before being analyzed, they are going to be identified in the table. Next, they are analyzed the meaning of

metaphor then disclosed the aspects of the songs. The writer puts all lyrics of the data in an appendix at the end of this thesis.

These are the identification and classification of metaphors based on Coldplay the five album from 30 lyrics which.

Datum	Song Title	Metaphor
1.	Adventure of lifetime	We are diamond taking shape
2.	Army of one	My heart is my gun
3.	Birds	We'll be birds , flying free. Holding on in the mystery
4.	Magic	You're such a precious jewel
5.	Greeneyes	Honey you are the rock
6.	Greeneyes	Honey you are the sea
7.	Hymn for the weekend	You came to lift me up, life is a drink
8.	Alien	Boy, you're an alien
9.	Love is a battlefield	Love is a battlefield
10.	The show	life is a maze
11.	The show	Love is a riddle
12.	Count me	i'll be the light to guide you
13.	Cinema	You are a cinema, I could watch you forever
14.	Treasure	You are my treasure
15.	One thing	You are my kryptonite
16.	Not over you	I'm a boomerang , doesn't matter how you throw me
17.	You are my sunshine	You are my sunshine

18.	Everytime we touch	Your arms are my castle
19.	Naturally	You are the thunder
20.	Girl on fire	This girl is on fire
21.	Adventure of lifetime	Love is a drug
22.	Hello	You are the air that I breathe to survive
23.	Pearl	She is a pyramid
24.	Life is a highway	Life is a highway
25.	Pearl	Can't believe she is become a shell of herself
26.	A Message	And I'm on fire foryou
27.	Warning sign	And you were an island to discover
28.	A sky full ofstars	Cause you're a sky full ofstars
29.	Christmas Lights	Tears, we cried aflood
30.	Miracles	I blossom anddie

Datum 1

Lyrics: **“We are diamond taking shape”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Adventure of Lifetime*. This sentence compares person to diamond. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The process of the journey of human life to realize the dream into reality is a hard thing similar to the process of making a diamond being

beautiful that is also a hard thing. In this context, the sentence above implies that both person and diamond have a similarity on the process in which people need to go through a lot of obstacles in achieving their dreams, while diamonds pass through a long process in the making them to be valueable.

Datum 2

Lyrics: **“My heart is my gun”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Army of One*. The songwriter compares heart to gun. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The gun is identical to the strength. A weapon has both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of the weapon is used to protect themselves even to keep the security of a nation, while the negative impact of the weapon is used for evil. Similarly, the heart has impacts that are either positive or negative. The positive impact of the heart is such as a tendency to give motivation and strength to the listener, while the negative impact of the heart is such as a tendency to get angry that may harm themselves or their surroundings. In this context, the singer considers the heart as a weapon because the heart is a powerful weapon to fight for someone. He mentions himself as an army of one but the only weapon is his heart.

Datum 3

Lyrics: **“We’ll be birds**

flying free

Holding on in the mystery”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Birds*. The songwriter compares person to bird. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Bird is identical with the freedom to fly to where it wants to. Similarly, human beings have the desire to be free. In this context, the singer describes about someone wanting to be free from a fear of the cruelty of the world and someone having the desire to love someone else freely. This sentence is supposed by some lyrics such as, *don't let the fear, in this world so cruel, falling free, fall in love and I missed you*. In addition, the singer considers person as bird because birds have the freedom as someone wants to be free from the cruelty of his world like a bird.

Datum 4

Lyrics: **“You’re such a precious jewel”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Magic*. This sentence compares person to jewel. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another

figure. In this case the woman is like a jewelry. Adornment has a beautiful characteristic. The beautiful jewelry is maintained where any man can not touch. Similarly as the woman born with a beauty, the beautiful ones are those who can keep away from bad deeds and value themselves. In this context, the singer considers the woman as an ornament because a woman is a figure that has the enchantment that the man could hardly forget. Similarly, jewelry is something a valuable that has high-value for some people to own.

Datum 5

Lyrics: **“Honey you are rock”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Greeneyes*. This sentence compares person to rock. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. In this sentence the rock contains the meaning of the metaphor that is described as a power in a woman. The character compares the stone which has a strong characteristic as the woman who has a strong heart to confront the man. In this context, the singer describes person as rock because a woman is a figure where a man can come to when he has a lot of burdens to only unburden his heart. Besides, a woman is describes as the object as the place of a man to rely on. This sentence is supposed by some lyrics such as *upon is the stand, I came here with a load*.

Datum 6

Lyrics: “**Honey you are the sea**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Greeneyes*. This sentence compares person to the sea. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The sea is the source of human livelihoods that provide many benefits. Also, the sea gives peace. In this context, the singer describes a woman as the sea because a woman who has a wide heart is the woman who can give a peace of mind for the life of a man. This sentence is supposed by the lyrics such *asit feels so much lighter since i met you*.

Datum 7

Lyrics: “You came to lift me up, **life is a drink**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Hymn for the weekend*. This sentence compares life to a drink. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The drink has a characteristic that can be beneficial for the human body. For example, pure water has many benefits such as to keep the fluid balancing in the body. However, there is also a type of drink that can give

negative effects to the human body such as liquors. Drinks that contain substances can make someone drunken. Similarly, life has many benefits, that is, life would be more useful if it is done with positive activities such as helping and sharing with many people. However, life is often mistreated because people do not care about the environment or they are not even concerned with their own. In this context, the singer considers a drink because he is intoxicated by her, and she has made life look different for him, much the same way too much alcohol that can make people see things differently.

Datum 8

Lyrics: “**Boy, you’re an alien**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Alien*. This sentence compares person to Alien. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The sentence above contains metaphors. The alien derives from different dimensions that have a rude nature. Similarly, the man is the figure who has not only a good nature but also a rude nature. In this context, the singer describes a man as an alien because a man has a rude nature and it makes her uncomfortable. This sentence is supported by the lyrics such as *maybe, it's because your Yeezy got harsh a lot*. In addition, in the sentence above a man and an alien have the same characteristics as a man who has the bad attitude to his girlfriend and an alien who has the bad character ruining the universe.

Datum 9

Lyrics: “**Love is a battlefield**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Love is a battlefield*. This sentence compares love to battlefield and contains a metaphor. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Battlefield is the place where some struggles are done to attain the victory. Similarly, love is a struggle to reach a happiness. In this context, the singer describes the lovers in the song as not backing down from the fight, just like many soldiers who do not desert their posts. They hurt and chain each other. While this is not supposed to happen in the reality to prisoners, the songwriter's imagination must be considered as comparing the lovers' relationship to an involuntary bond. The singer says that if her lover surrenders, he needs her "to hold," evoking imagery of a loved one providing mental solace to an injured soldier. It is supported by the lyrics such as *And if your heart surrenders, you'll need me to hold.*

Datum 10

Lyrics: “**Life is a maze**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *The Show*. This sentence compares life to maze and hence contains a metaphor. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly,

but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Winding roads is a path that generates many obstacles and high risks. Similarly, life has many obstacles and each choice has the risk. In this context, the singer describes the life as the winding roads because the life of a girl is in the situation that makes her so confused that she does not know where to go; and hence her life is reflected as the winding roads. This sentence is supported by some lines such as *I don't know where to go, I can't do it alone* and *I am just a little girl lost at the moment*.

Datum 11

Lyrics: **“Love is a riddle”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *The Show*. This sentence compares love to riddle and hence contains metaphor. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. A riddle is the game whose characteristic is difficult to solve. However, a riddle can be an entertainment for some people. Similarly, love is the life's trial that can be difficult to complete. However, love can be the entertainment for some people. In this context, the singer describes the girl's love as a riddle because of complicated problems that are difficult to be solved. The problem of the girl is that she is never satisfied with love that she distances herself from love. This sentence is supposed by some lines such as

'Cause its too much, Yeah it's a lot To be something I'm not and Out of love Cause I can't get enough.

Datum 12

Lyrics: **"I'll be the light to guide you"**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Count on me* that compares person to the light. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. This lyrics carries a metaphor. The light is a hope that provides many benefits in life. The light guides someone from darkness out to brightness. In other words, light can lead someone from misery to happiness. Similarly, human is a figure that provides many benefits in life. He is useful, helpful, in sharing things with other people. In this context, the singer describes a person as a light because someone has a good nature such as giving motivations to a friend to guide him to better circumstances. This sentence is supported by some lines such as *If you ever find yourself lost in the dark and you can't see. I'll be the light to guide you.*

Datum 13

Lyrics: **"You are a cinema, I could watch you forever"**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Cinema* that compares person to cinema. The sentence above contains metaphor. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is

directly linked to another figure. An interesting cinema is a movie that has elements of aesthetics. The movie serves as a medium of information and as the instrument of entertainment. The people who watch a movie are triggered by curiosity. In this context, the singer describes a woman as the movie because a man has an interest and a sense of curiosity. The man describes the respected women as beautiful flowers during the dry season and the treasure of Hollywood. It is what makes men interested in women. This sentence is supported by some lines such as *you are a cinema a Hollywood treasure, You're my favorite movie, a thousand endings.*

Datum 14

Lyrics: **“You are my treasure”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Treasure*. This sentence compares treasure to person. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The treasure is a valuable thing in life. People who get the treasure are considered to be a great person because it requires hard efforts to get it. Treasure is something valuable because only lucky, hardworking people will find it. The precious treasure is the one with the beauty and high-value that is always watched over strictly or traded at the extremely high price. Similarly, great women are those who are not easy to be owned, requiring efforts to get the heart of a great woman. In this context, the singer describes a woman as a treasure for a

man. A woman is considered as a treasure because women have beautiful physics; therefore a man is trying to get and keeping on when he gets that great woman. This sentence is supported by some lines such as *youre wonderful youre flawless, oh girl i'm gonna show you're mine, oh mine.*

Datum 15

Lyrics: “**You are my kryptonite**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *One Thing* that compares kryptonite to person. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Kryptonite is a green-colored rock that comes from the Superman planet named the planet Krypton that becomes the main weakness of Superman. Thus, Superman will become weak and his strength will disappear if he passes by the kryptonite stone. Similarly, the woman is the weakness of a man who is described in the song. In this context, the singer describes a woman as kryptonite. Kryptonite is the weakness of a superman but in the sentences above, kryptonite refers to the women. Therefore, the woman is the source of the weakness of the man and kryptonite is the source of the weakness of the superman. This sentence is supported by the line such as *you keep making me weak, yeah frozen and can't breath.*

Datum 16

Lyrics: “**I’m a boomerang**, doesn’t matter how you throw me”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *not over you* that compares Boomerang to person. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Boomerang is a tool used to fight that has the function as if thrown away into the enemy it turns back toward the thrower. Similarly, a strong man is a man who does not surrender to reunite in peace with a woman who is described in the song. In this context, the singer describes a man as a boomerang because the man wants to re-establish a relationship with a woman who ever became his lover. A man who is letdown is a strong man because no matter how he is let down, he will arise and continue his attempts to go back with the woman he loves. This sentence is supported by the line such as *I'm a boomerang, doesn't matter how you throw me, I turn around and back to the game.*

Datum 17

Lyrics: "**You** are my **sunshine**"

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *You are my Sunshine*. This sentence compares sunshine to person. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Sunshine is a happiness that brings warmth to life. Similarly, the existence of a woman in life is to bring the warmth to live in peace. In this context, the singer describes a woman as sunshine because a woman gives

happiness in the life of a man. The woman who is always there in the dark days of the man is regarded as the sunshine that gives warmth. This sentence is supported by the line such as *you make me happy when skies are gray*.

Datum 18

Lyrics: “**Your arms are my castle**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Everytime we touch*. This sentence compares arms to castle. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The Castle serves as dwelling place of the royal family. Each king would have a luxurious castle which is safe and comfortable. Similarly, the arms of the one who is considered as the place of a person to get a sense of safety and comfort which as described in the song. In this context, arms literally cannot be a castle but contain the meaning of the metaphor. The singer describes arms of a man as a castle because he is always there in all conditions. The man is always entertaining when she is feeling sad and accompanying when feeling happy. Therefore, arms of a man are considered a castle because the woman feels comfortable that she wants to stay and settled. This sentence is supported by the line such as *they wipe away tears that I cry, the good and the bad times, we've been through them all, you make me rise when I fall*.

Datum 19

Lyrics: “ **You** are the **thunder**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Naturally*. This sentence compares thunder to person. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Thunder is a natural phenomenon that occurs during the rainy season when the sky gives rise to a blinding flash of light a few moments later followed by a thunderous voice called thunder. The thunderous sound makes the heart beat. Similarly, humans have a natural habit of doing something based on intuition. In this context, the singer describes a person as thunder because someone has a natural habit. A person is portrayed as loving his partner for having the natural trait of doing things by the whisper of his heart and knowing himself deeply. Because of the person's nature it makes the partner’s heart pounding. This sentence is supported by the line such as *it comes naturally and it takes my breath away, know who you are and to me it’s exciting*.

Datum 20

Lyrics: “ **This girl** is **on fire**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Girl on fire* that compares girl to fire. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as,

and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. In this context, the girl on fire cannot mean literally but can have the meaning of the metaphor. This song is about a tragic character of a girl living in a catastrophe. She is living along with many enemies. However, she is fighting for life with the eyes of fire, overcoming many obstacles bothered meant to hold her down. It is all about the real world which is cruel and harsh, and many people are living in a tragedy and the only way out is to fight with determination and bravery. The girl on fire shows the ambition to be successful when people are almost like the invisible to the world.

Datum 21

Lyrics: **“love is a drug”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Adventure of Lifetime*. This sentence compares love to drug. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The drug has a characteristic that is healing the pain to make a person gain poise and feel happy. Because of it, drug has a strong influence to improve health or the quality of life, and even saves lives, but it also is often abused by some parties. The drug can give the bad impact that is an addiction by stimulating the central system in the brain, which affects the feeling of happy giving rise to a strong desire to consume the drugs over again. Similarly with love, it can positively affect someone's life. Besides, love can also motivate a

person to feel happy and have a positive mood. Love often makes bad impacts such as an addiction that consequently makes someone harder to sleep and concentrate. In this context, the songwriter describes love as a drug because love makes a man who becomes addicted to the girl as portrayed in the song.

Datum 22

Lyrics: **“You are the air that I breathe to survive”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Hello* that compares person to the air. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Air is one of the most essential needs of human. Without it, human can not survive and it provides serenity to life. Similarly, women need men as their protector in order to make sense of life. In this context, the singer describes a man as the air in providing calmness to women’s life. In the song, the man is described as to be always there unconditionally and to sacrifice their life for the woman. In addition, the man gives happiness to the woman, so he is figured as the air because it gives calmness to the life of the woman. This sentence is supported by the line such as *I get so excited when you travel with me, If I need you, you will be here, You will make the sacrifice.*

Datum 23

Lyrics: **“ She is pyramid”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Pearl* that compares person to the pyramid. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The pyramid is a strong and monumental building with a unique characteristics. According to the historians, one of the uniquenesses of the pyramid is that it is able to shine, where the pyramid was actually covered with limestone layer. This layer can reflect the light of the sun that makes the pyramid shine forth brightly like a diamond. A woman basically has a gentle nature, but there is one with a strong heart. In this context, the singer describes the woman as the pyramid because she has a strong personality and freedom, but engaging with her lover makes her lost ways. This song describes that a strong woman is able to face the problems of life. In addition, a woman who is free sets herself as her pleasure and will. This sentence is supposed by the line such as *he used to set the sails of a thousand ships was a force to be reckoned with. She used to rule the world. She was unstoppable.*

Datum 24

Lyrics: **"Can't believe she is become a shell of herself"**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Pearl* that compares shell to someone. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another

figure. In this context, the singer describes a woman as a shell because she is in the situation of being undercontrolled. This song describes a powerful woman who deals with a man who wants to stop her strength by setting up the life of the woman, making her bridled due to the bad character of the man. However, the woman rises higher and tries to turn into a woman who can fully live on all by herself. This sentence is supposed by the line such as *Cause I used to be a shell, Yeah I let him rule my world. But I woke up and grew strong, and I can still go on.*

Datum 25

Lyrics: **“Life is a highway”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Life is a Highway* that compares life to highway. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Highway is a long way and has many obstacles. Similarly, life is where every man has their own ways and faces different obstacles. In this context, the singer describes a highway that is considered as life. As a love song, it tells a story of two people being apart. Their love is like a highway. Although it might be long, filled with ups and downs, their love will survive, and they will fight through the battles that come. This sentence is supported by the line such as *there was a distance between you and I. Life is a highway, I want to ride it all night long.*

Datum 26

Lyrics: “**And I’m on fire for you**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *A Message* that compares person to fire. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The fire is hot and shimmering. Similarly, a person has enthusiast of things. Thus, the word fire in this context is compared to the enthusiast of a person. In this context, the song tells about a woman who scared to fall in love. She does not only close every way for a man to reach her love but she also act cold to them. She does not realize that there is a man who adore her so much and tries to reach her. The man tries to convince her that his love is real and asks her not to be so sceptical about love. In addition, the lyrics ‘*And I’m on fire with you*’ describes a feeling or an emotion from a person like enthusiasm or love which is pointed to someone else because there are subjects like you and I.

Datum 27

Lyrics: “**And you were an island to discover**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Warning Sign* that compares an island to person. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of

analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. Island is usually described as a full of surprise destination for the explorer, mostly like a treasure. Similarly, a person who has something unique from himself so that makes it interesting to find. In this context, the song tells about a sad love story where a man regrets his mistake. He first got a woman who was right for him. However, this man let the woman go, so she was no longer with him. Finally he realized that the woman was the best for him and felt stupid to let her go. Now, he tries to apologize to the woman and hopes he can get her back. In addition, the singer describes ‘*an island to discover*’ is a person as treasure and it is a luck to find that person.

Datum 28

Lyrics: **“Cause you’re a sky full of stars”**

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *A Sky Full of Stars* that compares a sky full of stars to person. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. In this context, the singer tells about a person who adores someone a lot. He describes his beloved one as a adorable and beautiful, that resembles a night view. A dark sky at night filled by stars becomes the most magnificent view that attracts him. Here all falls in love with her and feels like in heaven when he is staring at her.

Datum 29

Lyrics: “**Tears, we cried aflood**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Christmas Lights* that compares tears to flood. Based on Keraf’s (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The flood is one of the natural disasters that occurred due to the actions of people like disposal of waste vain. Similarly, someone who get the disaster due to his deeds to make it grieve. In this context, the singer tells about a sad Christmas. The person who is told in the song lose his girlfriend. They could experience a fight at Christmas night the nit become sad Christmas. He hope that his girlfriend would come back but he does not feel sure about that. In the song, the man still enjoys his sad Christmas in the street. In Coldplay’s *Christmas Lights*, flood shows metaphorical expression as it is used to describe the amount of tears. In fact, flood cannot happen just because someone is crying.

Datum 30

Lyrics: “**I blossom anddie**”

This datum is taken from a song entitled, *Miracles* that compares blossom to person. Based on Keraf's (2006) theory stated that metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a brief form and do not use a word like, as, and so on. Therefore, the first point is directly linked to another figure. The word "blossom" in Coldplay's *Miracles* refers to a person. blossom is used to describe flowers. It is the process of the flowers getting bigger and more beautiful. In this context, the singer describes blossom to a person. So, the meaning of blossom here, the person who is told in the lyrics is in the condition of happy and cheerful but suddenly he died or sad. It describes the phase in someone's life before and after.

4.2 Discussion

The most dominant aspect that has emerged from this research is cosmological that compared human to cosmological aspect. The words that contains cosmological aspect from the lyrics such as sky, star, thunder, fire, air, sunshine, light, alien, and shell. These aspects of metaphor are used by the writer in order to make his creation in this case the songs something different so we can imagine the meaning that the writer tries to show in that song.

In addition, it was found that a songwriter writing songs use several aspects to compare one thing with another. Other aspects found in this research are emotional aspects such as tears and love, chemical aspect such as drug, material aspects such as diamond, rock, jewelry, kryptonite, pyramid, treasure, gun and boomerang, locational aspect such as castle, cinema, battlefield, highway, and maze. The song writer has a high creativity in making a metaphor using the song which leads the listener to figure out the meaning behind the song.

Furthermore, through song lyrics as the object of the analysis, it is also indicated that those songs lyrics generally contain metaphorical expressions. They are used to beautify the songs and convey deeper meaning rather than the literal one, because they are more expressive and evokes a particular sense which can help the readers to conceive what the author means.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of metaphors found in the data, some conclusions can be drawn. First, it is found that some lyrics analyzed have some metaphorical expressions. The Authors have something special in their works. They have done them not only to get some pleasures but also to share to others about his problem or his feeling about something. The songwriters show feelings and hopes through their songs. After finding and analyzing metaphor in Coldplay's selected lyrics that the writer finds thirty data in this research. These data contain in the song entitled Adventure of lifetime, Army of one, Birds, Magic, Greeneyes, Hymn for the weekend, Alien, Love is a battlefield, The show, Count me, Cinema, Treasure, One thing, Not over you, You are my sunshine, Naturally, Girl on fire, Hello, Pearl, life is a highway, A Message, Warning sign, A sky full of stars, Christmas Lights, Miracles. The writer concludes that in these selected lyrics there are thirty data that they comprise ingenious meaning and cosmological aspects.

After analyzing and discussing the lyrics of the song Coldplay, the writer can conclude that there are several aspects of metaphor found in this research. The writer finds some songs having similar metaphorical aspects. In this study, the dominant metaphorical aspect is cosmological aspects. Beside that, the writer also finds other aspects of metaphor, they are emotional, material, chemical, and locational aspects. The writer concludes that the aspect of cosmos is used to make the objects become unique than the real objects. In the end of the conclusion, this present study hopes that listeners can get clearer meaning or able to

analyze the metaphorical meaning based on how this present study analyzed it. The last music can lead a listener to interpret a song much better.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams M. H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Terms Ed. 7th*. US, Massachusetts.
- Amriani. 2003. *Figurative Language in William Shakespeare's poems*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar. Sarjana Degree of Faculty Letters. Hasanuddin University.
- Barnwell, Katherine. (1980). *Introduction to Semantic and Translation*. Horsley Green: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Bradford, Richard. (1997). *Stylistics, The New Critical Idiom*. London: Routledge.
- Carter, Ronald. (2003). *Language and Creativity: The Art of Common Talk*. London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
- Fadaee, Elaheh. (February, 2010). *Symbols, Metaphors & Simile in Literature: A Case Study of Animal Farm*. E. Journal. 2(2): 19-27. Retrieved: May 17th, 2013. From web: <http://www.academicjournals.org/ijel>. Galperin. (1977). *Stylistics*. Moscow Higher School
- Karim, Andi Nurtika. 2010. *Figurative Language in English Translation of Some Surahs of Al-Quran Dealings Judgement Day*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar. Sarjana Degree of Faculty Letters. Hasanuddin University
- Keraf, Groys. 2006. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Murfin, Ross and Supryia M. Ray. (2003). *The Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms*. Boston: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Ortony, Andrew. (Ed). 1993. *Metaphor and thought*. London : Cambridge University Press.
- Perrine, Laurence. (1983). *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, Inc.
- Puhi, Fitriyanti. 2008. *The Study of Figurative Language in English Translation Of holy Quran Chapter 30*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar. Sarjana Degree of Faculty Letters. Hasanuddin University
- Rozakis, Laurie. E. (1995). *How to Interpret Poetry*. New York: A Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company.
- Solo, Reskiana. 2010. *Figurative Language in marriage proposal in Buginese*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar. Sarjana Degree of Faculty Letters. Hasanuddin University.

Siswanto. (2005). *Apresiasi Sastra Inggris*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.

Tarigan, Hendry Guntur. 1984. *Prinsip-Prinsip Dasar Sastra*. Bandung. Angkasa

Ullmann, S. 1997. *Semantics : An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

(http://thefreedictionary/index_L/lyric.htm) Online. (Access on 23.15 pm 7th of November 2017).

(<https://www.azlyrics.com/>) Online. (Access on 09.00 am 5th of January 2018).

