


Terbit online pada laman web jurnal : <http://e-journal.sastra-unes.com/index.php/JILP>

 Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti	<b>JURNAL JILP</b> (Jurnal Ilmiah Languge and Parole) Volume 4 Nomor 1	
	ISSN : 2581-0804 (Media Cetak)	E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (Media Online)
Received: 20-11-2020	Revised: 29-11-2020	Available online: 31-12-2020

## THE ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN COLDPLAY'S PARACHUTES ALBUM

**Amelia Yuli Astuti, Widia Astuti**

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti  
[ameliayuli127@gmail.com](mailto:ameliayuli127@gmail.com), [widia\\_widiaastuti@yahoo.com](mailto:widia_widiaastuti@yahoo.com)

\*Corresponding Author: Widia Astuti

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti  
[widia\\_widiaastuti@yahoo.com](mailto:widia_widiaastuti@yahoo.com)

### **Abstract**

*Figurative language is language that uses various kinds of figures. Figurative language is a form of using language in the form of a comparison or parable. This research analyze figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. The data source is taken from all song lyrics of Parachutes album by Coldplay. The purposes of this research are: (1) to describe the types of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, (2) to explain the meaning of figurative language contained in the selected song lyrics, and (3) to find out the types of figurative language is dominantly used in Coldplay song lyrics. This research uses qualitative descriptive method.*

*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. The results of this research show that the total number of figurative languages used in the lyrics of the song parachutes Coldplay is 35 types of figurative language. Which consists of: 2 simile, 3 repetition, 9 metaphor, 8 hyperbole, and 13 rhetoric. The type of figurative language most dominantly is rhetoric.*

*Keywords: Figurative Language, Song, Parachutes Album*

© 2020Jurnal JILP

## **I INTRODUCTION**

According to Chomsky (2000), language is an existing ability in humans to understand and form sentences themselves. Language is a set of sentences contained in human pronunciation which have a limited nature. This definition of language considers the sentence as the basis of a language. Sentences have an unlimited number of things for humans to pronounce, and they only consist of a few elements. Language is one of the important tools for humans to communicate with

each other. Language also has a system in the form of sound.

Analysis of figurative language by Keraf (2009), figure of speech serves to explain, strengthen, and decorate an object. The stars sing happily in the sky, Waves danced in the sea. In this example, it is shown that the figurative language used is "personification" because the stars and waves dance as if they are human

beings who are carrying out activities such as singing and dancing in everyday human life.

Figurative language is often used in our daily conversations and is often found in literary works, such as newspapers, advertisements, novels, songs and poetry. Figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning that facilitates a person's desire to speak to touch emotions, in convincing someone that what he is saying is true by Peter (2002).

Analysis of figurative language by Verdonk (2002), figurative language is a type of language style science. Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something to create the same meaning. This is reinforced by Peter (2002), says that we embody the way someone writes and speaks. Researchers used the theory of Keraf (2009). Research states that there are many kinds of figurative language, such as: simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric.

There are several reasons why researchers chose figurative language for analysis in song lyrics. Meanwhile, this song consists of allusions. Even though the song looks interesting to be sung and accepted in the community. Coldplay's song became popular all over the world. Therefore a music lover must understand the picture in figurative language. Apart from that, the writer himself must really have mastered the part in figurative language.

The difference between this research and previous study is that the previous research only discussed figurative language in songs and one of them used Indonesian songs as the object of research. In their previous research, they conducted research to discuss the influence of figurative language in songs. Kilba's funeral song performance to the audience, to draw conclusions on how figurative language differs from ordinary or everyday language, whereas this research discusses figurative language in Coldplay song lyrics. And this will provide a variety of knowledge about figurative language in a song.

This research uses Keraf theory in analyzing the data. To support and clarify the Keraf theory as the main theory, the researcher also uses Leech's theory of figurative language meaning to find the second problem in this thesis. Furthermore, the theory used in finding the third problem is about the dominant type of figurative language by Perrine.

Definition figurative language according to the experts, figurative language is the object used by the research to bring the reader into an imagination. Figurative language helps readers get a clearer picture of what's going on. It can also be used to convince readers about something. Bannet and Royle (2004) say that authenticity comes from figures of speech. Figurative language is stated by Waluyo (2010), figurative language consists of simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric. Sharndam and Suleiman (2013), figurative language is used in works made based on ideas in performances as a medium for expressing thoughts, feelings, and ideas directly rather than indirectly.

Research finds figurative language is used in literary works, especially in song lyrics. Each song has figurative language to make the lyrics even more profound and beautiful. According to Tarigan (2009) figurative language is a beautiful language used to produce and enhance effects by introducing and comparing certain objects with other objects. Every language has literature and figurative language, and songs are no exception. Therefore, to understand the meaning of the song, the reader must learn figurative language to make it easier to understand the song.

Researchers will explain about Coldplay. This research goes to the selection of bands in which researchers have analyzed the figurative language contained in Coldplay's song lyrics. Coldplay's song lyrics contain a lot of figurative language like that found on several Parachutes albums, namely "Shiver", "Yellow", "Trouble", and "Don't Panic". Coldplay's complete debut, Parachutes in 2000, sold millions by enhancing Martin's vocals and singles such as "Yellow". Parachutes earned the band its first Grammy Award, for best alternative album, and opened the network for the hard-working "A Rush of Blood to the Head" for the album in 2002. The last album saw the group earn two more Grammy Awards, and singles such as "Clocks". This helped drive the band's total album sales to over 20 million. Coldplay followed the "X & Y" concert album in 2005. Parachutes is the debut studio album by British rock band Coldplay. It was released on July 10, 2000 by Parlophone in the United Kingdom. these were produced by British band and record producer Ken Nelson, except for one song, "High Speed", which was produced by Chris Allison.

The analysis is limited on some basic ideas that relate to observation into three questions as follow: What are the types of figurative language found in Coldplay's song lyrics. What are the meaning of the figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. What type of figurative language is most dominantly used in Coldplay's song lyrics.

The purposes of the research are as follow: To describe the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics by Coldplay. To explain the meaning of the figurative language in Coldplay's song lyrics. To find out and explain type of figurative language is most dominantly used in Coldplay's song lyrics.

The importance of this research for readers is to improve understanding of figurative language. Other researchers can be a guide or

reading source for their research regarding figurative language in song lyrics. For readers, this research is important for literature faculty students to become a reference in the field of literature. Therefore, this guide is very useful for researchers discuss figurative language analysis.

This research aims to develop research into the figurative language contained in the parachutes album song which discusses figurative language in song lyrics. Apart from knowing the figurative language in song lyrics, there are some figurative language that should not be used in song lyrics. This research can develop types of figurative language and make it easier for readers to understand the meaning and types of figurative language that are most dominant in song lyrics.

## II RESEARCH METHODS

### 1 Research Method

This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The main purpose of qualitative descriptive method is to provide a real picture of figurative language analysis. The data collection procedure is focused on the data collection process by the author. Based on data collection, this research used a qualitative descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), qualitative methods are research methods that can only be proven or witnessed by the speaker's senses so that what is produced is in the form of data as is. This research uses qualitative descriptive method to examine the problem because this research aims to describe and analyze of figurative language used in Coldplay's song lyrics. This research was conducted by formulating the problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data.

### 2 Method of Collecting Data

This research uses the methods and techniques that proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The research consists of three steps of linguistic research, which are collecting the data, analyzing the data and the last presenting the result and finding of the analysis. In collecting the data, the research uses an observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). In this research, the researcher does not take a part in the lyrics, the research only listened to and observed songs

using observation techniques. Then, the researcher reads the lyrics and tries to identify and underline the figurative language contained in the lyrics.

### 3 Method of Analyzing Data

The data analysis method used is the referential method with the basic technique of sorting as a reference differentiator. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the method of matching the determining tool is outside, detached and does not become part of the language concerned. This method is used because what is studied in this research is in the form of song lyrics text. There are three steps used in analyzing data. First, this research analyzes song lyrics and finds figurative language based on the context by using Keraf (2009) about types of figurative language. Second, this research interprets the meaning of figurative language using Leech (1980). Furthermore, this research analyzes the dominant type of figurative language based on the theory by Perrine (1978).

### 4 Source of Data

Sources of data in this research were taken from the lyrics of the Coldplay Parachutes album. Coldplay has released the Parachute album in 2000. The data of this research are 32 figurative language. This research was conducted only to analyze the figurative language contained

in Coldplay's song lyrics. The data was taken from Coldplay song lyrics from website in direct lyrics <https://genius.com/Coldplay-dont-panic-lyrics>, which consist of many kinds of figurative language that expressed in the Coldplay song lyrics.

### 5 Technique of Collecting Data

Sudaryanto (2015) states that data collection techniques is a researcher effort to provide or collect sufficient data. In this research, the technique used was the note-taking technique. Sudaryanto (2015) states that the listening technique is a technique used in language research by listening the use of language on the object to be research. This listening technique is done because the object to be examined in this research in the form of Coldplay song lyrics. Then followed by note-taking techniques, namely by recording data on the data tabulation with a writing instrument or a particular computer. Sudaryanto (2015) states

that note-taking can be done after the first or second technique has been used with certain writing instruments. With the advancement of technology, researcher recorded the data that had been obtained using computers.

### 6 Technique of Analyzing Data

After the data is collected, the data is analyzed based on the formulation of the problem in this research. Sudaryanto (2015) states that the data analysis stage is the researcher effort to address the problems to be examined on the data by describing the problem in a certain way. There are several problems that will be examined, namely regarding the type of figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics, then regarding the figurative language meaning of Coldplay song lyrics, finally the type of figurative language that is most dominantly used in song lyrics. In this case, the research uses the interpretation to know the figurative language.

## III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1 Simile

Simile is a comparison in which two different objects or concepts are compared with each other using "like" or "as". According to Keraf (2009), true simile create explicit comparisons between two things that are so different from each other that they make comparisons seem impossible. The research showed that of the eleven song lyrics, two of them contained simile entitled Don't Panic and Spies and the data are:

#### Don'Panic

Bones, sinking like stones

"Bones, sinking like stones" is categorized as simile. Bone is any of the hard parts that form the skeleton of the body of a human or an animal. Stone is a hard solid mineral substance that is found in the ground, often used for building. Like is similar to something or somebody. "Like" is also used to ask somebody's opinion of somebody or something. In the lyric above, it's like comparing something similar to bone and stone very hard on each other. The true meaning

of the lyric above is life is nothing compared to people who are stricken by disaster.

#### Spies

I said, how do you live as a fugitive

"I said, how do you live as a fugitive" is categorized as simile. Live is people to have your home in a particular place. "Fugitive" is a person who has escaped or is running away from somewhere and is trying to avoid being caught. As is used to describe somebody or something appearing to be somebody or something else. In the lyric above, as compares something to a live place and a fugitive that describes someone's place. The true meaning of the lyric above is life is only like a shadow that will always haunt us and we should not live as an escape.

### 2 Repetition

Repetition is figure of speech, which used by research to repeat several words in the sentence. As mentioned by Keraf (2009) repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence form intensifying in suitable context. The research showed that of the eleven

songs lyrics, three of them contained repetition entitled Don't Panic, Sparks, and Parachutes and the data are:

#### **Don't Panic**

Yeah, we do, yeah, we do

"Yeah, we do, yeah, we do" is categorized as repetition. Because the lyric is repeated. Songwriter says that life is nothing, meaningless, as in the video clip of an earthquake. Songwriters also say we live in a beautiful world because we have someone to lean on and someone we love. Songwriters say that we all have a place we call home and that is what we do to keep that memory alive, we grow, work, have families and then die. That is the beauty of the world we live.

#### **Sparks**

Oh yeah I will, yeah I will, yes I will, yeah I will

"Oh yeah I will, yeah I will, yes I will, yeah I will" is categorized as repetition. These lyrics depict a songwriter who says that he will not repeat his mistakes again. He will not disappoint his lover like a spark. Songwriter considers himself an unlucky loser when it comes to love. Songwriter tries to convince her boyfriend that she deserves another chance. Even though her lover knows he will disappoint her again. "And I know I was wrong," he sings over the gentle acoustic guitar. "But I won't let you down. Oh yeah, oh yeah, oh yeah, yeah I will, yes I will."

#### **Parachutes**

I'll be round, I'll be loving you always always

"I'll be round, I'll be loving you always always" is categorized as repetition. In the lyric above, songwriter said that his love was completely for the woman he loved. The true meaning of the lyric above is don't waste someone you love, and don't give hope if you don't intend to love them. Songwriter tells about a love that can help someone. "In a haze, a storm haze, I'll be round, I'll be loving you always," read a piece of the lyrics.

### **3 Metaphor**

According to Keraf (2009) a metaphor is a figure of speech that makes a comparison between two unlike things. Metaphor creates implicit comparisons without the express use of "like" or "as." The research showed that of the eleven songs lyrics, three of them contained metaphor entitled Sparks, Yellow, We Never Change and Everything's Not Lost and the data are:

#### **Sparks**

My heart is yours

"My heart is yours" is categorized as a metaphor. This song tells the story of love or love that failed between partners. Songwriter describes as someone who is less fortunate about love. Songwriter is a former lover who has many flaws but still wants to get back with someone he loves.

#### **Yellow**

And everything you do  
Yeah, they were all yellow

"And everything you do" and "Yeah, they were all yellow" is categorized as metaphor. Songwriter compares two things "everything you do" and "all yellow". Two things that are compared bring a feeling that is alive, in which the meaning of life means something that has in common with the word everything, as if it shines. This interpretation is based on the previous line of the lyrics which reads "Look how they shine for you". On this line, the word "shine" clearly indicates the characteristic of a shining star, always bright and sparkling. Furthermore, the word "yellow" has a meaning like something that shines and can also be interpreted as happiness.

And all the things you do  
And it was all Yellow

"And all the things you do" and "And it was all yellow" is categorized as metaphor. On this line the metaphor shown in the frase "all the things" which is compared to the word in the next line. "it was all yellow" these line carry meaning that the things in this line as it is something that has "yellow" characteristic. . In this case it can be interpreted that the word "yellow" as something that shining and



lightening. It is can be said so because if we look at back to the lyric, the characteristic of stars that shining and sparkling. That is why the meaning that can be attained from the word “yellow” is shining and lightening.

Your skin, oh yeah, your skin and bones  
Turn into something beautiful

“Your skin, oh yeah, your skin and bones” and “Turn into something beautiful” is categorized as metaphor. On these lyric the word "skin and bones" are compared with "something beautiful". This lyric is implicitly explained as "beautiful things" the meaning of them will be as if the skin and bones of you turn into something beautiful.

#### **We Never Change**

I wanna live where the sun comes out

“I wanna live where the sun comes out” is categorized as metaphor. While composing the song, songwriter was in a crisis that almost made him not want to continue his life. As if screaming grief through the lyrics of this song. In his downturn, the songwriter thought he could live a better life in the future. Songwriters will be kind, never cruel. It's a shame, all the good lives that are spoken in these lyrics are just wishful thinking, because the songwriters never put them into practice.

#### **Everything's Not Lost**

I'll be counting up my demons, yeah

“I'll be counting up my demons, yeah” is categorized as metaphors. On this line the metaphor is shown in the word “counting” as compared to the word on the next line. The line “my demons” means that the demons that are around you will not disappear. In this case it can be interpreted that the word “demons” is something very scary and evil. The lyrics above show that the songwriter is facing domestic problems. Put aside all doubts and fears that have passed before and look to the future.

#### **4 Hyperbole**

Mentioned by Keraf (2009) hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is. Hyperbole is an

exaggeration more than the fact. The language can make attention to the reader and it is an exaggeration of object. The research showed that of the eleven songs lyrics, six of them contained hyperbole entitled Shiver, Yellow, Trouble, High Speed, We Never Change and Life is for Living and the data are:

#### **Shiver**

So you know how much I need you

“So you know how much I need you” is categorized as hyperbole. On this line, songwriters place the word “you” as someone to look forward to. The word "need" is said to be someone who needs his lover. In the lyrics above, songwriter really needs the presence of someone he loves. Songwriter wants the person to know how much he wants and needs it.

#### **Yellow**

For you, I'd bleed myself dry

“For you I'd bleed myself dry” is categorized as hyperbole. On this line the songwriter puts the word “blend myself dry” to emphasize his intention. In this case the word “bleed” gives meaning as if the songwriter is a soft thing. Implicitly, songwriter tries to place himself as something that can be blended. The meaning that can be inferred from the line is the songwriter is willing to do crazy things just to show and express his love to someone even “blend himself dry”.

#### **Trouble**

A spider web is tangled up with me

“A spider web is tangled up with me” is categorizes as hyperbole. On this line, the songwriters put the word "spider web" as a problem. The word "tangled up" is said to be getting into a problem. The songwriter intends to express the regret that has been done to someone he loves. The guilt is then assumed by the songwriter as a spider web that entangles him. The songwriter seemed to want to explain that his mistake was accidental, and did not mean to hurt the people he loved.

And I lost my head

“And i lost my head” is categorizes as hyperbole. On this line, the songwriter puts the word "lost" as lost. The word "my head" is said to have lost its head. The word "my head" indicates that the songwriter has been embarrassed and admits his guilt. That means as exaggerated in the word "lost my head" due to the use of Hyperbole. The songwriter intends to express the regret that has been done to someone he loves.

### **High Speed**

Before my head explodes

“Before my head explodes” is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole indicated by the word “my head” indicates that his mind is now beginning to shake. The phrase “explodes” means to break or make something explode with anxiety in the relationship. The lyrics above suggest that there is more to anxiety in relationships as a skirmish romance compared to the dangers of gliding on a high-speed plane.

Or my head starts to ring

“Or my head starts to ring” is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole is shown in the word “my head” indicating that the memory in his head is always about him falling in love with someone. The word “to ring” means that someone always calls him in his mind. This song is about someone who is in love, but they are not really sure how they feel about it. Despite the uncomfortable feelings, the relationship continues because of trust.

### **We Never Change**

And I wanna fly and never come down

“And I wanna fly and never come down” is categorized as hyperbole. In this line the hyperbole shown on the word “fly” indicates that songwriter wants to leave here because he feels it never changes for someone. The word “never come down” means that songwriter does not want to end a relationship with a loved one. It's about relationships that hold someone back. Songwriter didn't want to end the relationship because he loved her too much. I want to live life, and be nice to you.

### **Life Is For Living**

And I don't wanna live it alone

“And I don't wanna live it alone” is categorized as hyperbole. This is a song about how badly he feels about being wrong and how much he misses her. Songwriter knows that “Life is for Living” but he do not care because he would rather die than without them. The lyric “Ah, ah, oh” in the end is like a cry of regret and sadness towards someone.

### **5 Rhetoric**

Rhetoric is a question expression whose answer is contained in the question. Which means the rhetoric of a question that does not require an answer. Therefore the answer that comes out of this question is only an affirmation. The research showed that of the eleven song lyrics, six of them contained rhetoric entitled Shiver, Spies, Sparks, Trouble, High Speed and We Never Change and the data are:

#### **Shiver**

But you pay me no attention, do you?

“But you pay me no attention, do you?” categorized as rhetoric. Someone who wants himself to be noticed by someone he loves. Therefore, anything that catches one's attention will be done by the songwriter. For example doing anything for someone they care about and always looking for ways to connect with them. This shows the seriousness of a person towards others.

Cause you say you see straight through me, don't you?

“Cause you say you see straight through me, don't you?” is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter says that whatever she needs, she will be for him even if it's not what she wants. Songwriter also said that he was looking directly at her. Even if the person is not interested in what the songwriter is saying, because she do not want to listen, it is as if the songwriter isn't there. This song is about a writer falling in love with someone he loves, as if that person do not like him.

Oh, did you want me to change?

“Oh, did you want me to change?” is categorized as rhetoric. It's about unrequited love. Songwriter tries to get her affectionate attention, transforms herself, promises her eternal love. In the same way he seems unsuccessful at it. Even do, all the songwriters do is keep trying, even if it's futile. Until now her love didn't seem to notice him no matter how hard she tried.

But you never even see me, do you?

“But you never even see me, do you?” is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter feels disappointed and sad about the attitude of someone he likes. Because Songwriters feel their love is not reciprocated. Songwriter makes situations that feel like hell sound so beautiful in the same vein, because even though unrequited love is hell, it's still beautiful because at least to me it changes my whole way of thinking.

And is this my final chance of getting you?

“And is this my final chance of getting you?” is categorized as rhetoric. The meaning of the song is that the songwriter does anything for someone he loves. Know that I will always love you and that feeling will never change. Songwriter hopes this opportunity will bring him to girlfriend so that songwriter can get back to how it was. Hearing that, I really improved myself, which I think is a good thing.

### **Spies**

Down here, where I cannot see so clear?”

“Down here, where I cannot see so clear?” is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about all the different things in life that can't be avoided. Worries, stressors, small or big problems in daily life and their complications are always there, and there is no way to avoid them even if there are ways to deal with them. Songwriter said that life is sometimes not what is imagined.

I said, "What do I know?"

“I said, "What do I know?"” is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about someone who is trying to spy on and annoy someone. Even songwriters can't touch them because they are spies. If we don't hide here they will find actually songwriters do not know where to go and asked someone to show us the way.

I said, "Which way do I turn?"

“I said, "Which way do I turn?”” is categorized as rhetoric. This song tells about spies trying to get someone down. Songwriter doesn't know where to go and asks someone for directions. Because no one seemed free there.

Songwriter just realized that he was around the fugitive. Here, I can't sleep because spies are popping up from every angle.

### **Sparks**

Did I drive you away?

“Did I drive you away?” is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter says the first verse where he says “Did I drive you away? But I promise you this I'll always look out for you” is a promise that even though he is driven this person away he assures still look out for them. Songwriter admits he is done a wrong but tries to correct it by making that promise. This is a very honest and sincere song that doesn't hide any truth.

### **Trouble**

Oh no, what's this?

“Oh no, what's this?” is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about hurting someone accidentally, apologizing and not being able to get their forgiveness. Songwriter explains how it can cause a person to become so caught up in emotion that it becomes symbolic through the spider's web. It can drag us down when we make mistakes and all you can do is apologize. Until finally made himself regret having done it.

### **High Speed**

Can anybody fly this thing?

“Can anybody fly this thing?” is categorized as rhetoric. This song is about how sometimes life moves fast and you don't even know it because you live in a shell not open to anything. Where songwriter said “Can anybody fly this thing?” is where the songwriter ask if anyone feels the same way as him about how fast life is going and if anyone knows how to deal with it. Even though the message of the song is “confidence in high speed” it means don't think of high speed as bad because the songwriters do well in life.

### **We Never Change**

We never change, do we? no, no

“We never change, do we? no, no” is categorized as rhetoric. Songwriter does not know that in reality, he cannot continue to fly in one place where he will never fall. He can't always be with friends. Songwriter can't even contain his anger. Even though no matter how much he realized that it would never happen, his mind kept drifting back to the idea of “we never change”.

We never learn, do we?



“We never learn, do we?” is categorized as rhetoric. A touching song about living a life of simple existence and pleasure. Songwriter talk about being disappointed with themselves. In his downturn, songwriter thought of a better life in

the future. Songwriter do not want to give up on life. Songwriter leave out all the insignificant things in life. Songwriter only focus on what really matters having good friends, being nice, and enjoying nature.

#### IV CONCLUSION

In this section, the researcher makes the conclusions after reading and identifying Figurative Language in the lyrics of Coldplay selected songs. In the findings of this research, the researcher can classify the findings into three main points:

1. The researcher found five kinds of figurative language in the Coldplay selected songs. They are simile, repetition, metaphor, hyperbole and rhetoric. Rhetoric is figurative language that mostly appears in this songs. That means songwriters like questions that don't need answers. The reason is, this figure of speech provides satirical affirmation.

2. Researchers find several meanings in figurative language, one of which is about the closeness of the songwriter to someone younger than him. Then about songwriters who are less fortunate about love, this song describes a songwriter as a former lover who has many mistakes but still wants to get back together in love with someone.

3. Researchers analyzed the types of figurative language that often appear in Coldplay's song lyrics. Each type of figurative language produced the following findings: The researcher found 2 similes. Then find 3 repetition. And find 6 metaphors. The next type is 9 hyperbole. and finally found 12 rhetoric types. Rhetoric is the one most frequently used in

Coldplay's song lyrics. That is, the type of figurative language that occurs the most is rhetoric. Meanwhile, the figurative language that appears the least is simile.

#### Suggestion

Based on the findings that researcher got in this research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

#### 4. The Student

The students should know about figurative language. In analyzing this song, the writer realizes that analyzing figurative language is not only here, although there are still many things that can be developed through this thesis. There should be a study of the analysis of figurative language which is not only used in song lyrics but also in other literary works such as novels, short stories or everyday conversations in our society. Therefore, researchers suggest to other researchers who want to discuss figurative language.

#### 2. The Further Research

The future researcher can use the results of this research as a reference for conducting further research related to figurative language. Because this research explains the figurative language found in Coldplay song lyrics. And there are many kinds of figurative language that can be found in some songs.

### Bibliography

- [1] Bannet, A & Royle, N. 2004. *Introduction to Literature: Criticism and Theory*. Harlow: Longman.
- [2] Chomsky, N. 2000. *The Architecture of Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Diyanni, R. 2003. *Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, Drama, And The Essay*. New York, McGraw-Hill, Inc.
- [4] Fitria, T. N. 2018. *Figurative Language Used in One Direction's Album Entitled Up All Night*. University of STIE AAS Surakarta.
- [5] Glucksberg, S. 2001. *Understanding Figurative Language from Metaphors to Idioms*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [6] Jauhari, M. C. 2015. *An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Song Lyrics of "4" Album by Beyonce*. Thesis. Kudus: Sunan Muria Kudus University.
- [7] Keraf, G. 2009. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [8] Kurniawan, D. 2014. "An Analysis of Figurative Language in Scorpion Song Lyrics and its Application in ELT for Junior High School Students". Faculty Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo.
- [9] Leech, G. 1981. *A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry*. New York: Longman Inc.
- [10] Minderop, A. 2005. *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Jakarta.
- [11] Perrine, L. 1978. *Sound and Sense; An Introduction to Poetry*. New York: Harcourt Braee Jovanovich Inc.
- [12] Peter. 2002. *Figurative Language and Semantics*. Boston: Little Brown and Company.
- [13] Risdianto, F. 2011. *Introduction to Literature*. Yogyakarta: Trust Media Publishing.
- [14] Sharndama, E. C. & Suleiman, A. BJ. 2013. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Two Selected Traditional Funeral Songs of The Kilba People of Adam State*. International Journal of English and Literature.
- [15] Sholihah, L. 2018. *The Meaning of Semantic Analysis Within Song's Lyrics "A Head Full of Dreams" Album Coldplay*. University of Muhammadiyah Metro Lampung.
- [16] Sudaryanto. 2015. *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana Press.
- [17] Tarigan, H. G. 2009. *Pengajaran Semantik*. Bandung: Angkasa
- [18] Verdonk, P. 2002. *Stylistics*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- [19] Waluyo, H. J. 2010. *Teori dan Apresiasi Puisi*. Jakarta: Erlangga.