

**AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN SONG'S LYRIC'S  
MUSIC *THE SPHERES* BY COLDPLAY**

**An Undergraduate Thesis  
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
S1-Degree**

by :  
**VINA MONIKA  
NPM : 1811040243**



**Advisor: M.Sayid Wijaya, M.Pd.**

**Co-Advisor: Septa Aryanika, M.Pd.**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN  
LAMPUNG  
1444 H/2023 M**

## ABSTRACT

In literature, there are several models of literary works, one of them being song lyrics. Lyric is a kind of literature for emotional expression by using the beautiful word. This research aimed to analyze the kinds of metaphors used in Coldplay song lyrics and to describe the contextual meaning of each lyric that had been found.

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to measure the type of metaphor by using Lakoff and Jhonson's theory. The data and data sources of this research used song lyrics, the instrument that was library research the data from the lyrics of the songs. Based on the data finding it can be concluded that from Coldplay's selected song lyrics, *people of pride, humankind, let somebody go, higher power, my universe, coloratura* song lyrics.

The result of this research from the tabulated data analysis, it is shown that the most metaphor found in Coldplay's selected song lyrics is an Ontological metaphor. Ontological metaphor becomes the frequent type that is used by the songwriter in Coldplay songs because most ontological metaphors in which one concept is understood and expressed in terms of another are structured.

***Key word: Coldplay, Metaphor, The Spheres***

## DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

Name : Vina Monika Student's  
Number : 1811040243  
Thesis Title : An Analysis of Metaphor in Song's  
Lyric's Music the Spheres by Coldplay

Hereby this research is definitely my own words. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other people's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, Agustus 2022

The Researcher,



VINA MONIKA

NPM: 1811040243



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

**FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

**Alamat : Jl. LetkolEndroSuratminSukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289**

**APPROVAL LETTER**

This is to testify that the following thesis :

**Title : An Analysis of Metaphor in Song's Lyric's  
Music The Spheres By Coldplay**

**Student's Name : Vina Monika**

**Student's Number : 1811040243**

**Department : English Education**

**Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training**

**APPROVED**

To be tested and defended in the examination session  
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic  
University of Raden Intan Lampung

**Advisor**

**M. Savid Wijaya, M.Pd**  
**NIP.198803172015031006**

**Co-Advisor**

**Septa Aryanika, M.Pd**  
**NIP.-**

**The Chairperson of  
English Education Study Program**

**Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum**  
**NIP. 197708182008011012**



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

**Alamat : Jl. LetkolEndroSuratminSukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289**

**ADMISSION**

**A Thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR IN SONG'S LYRIC'S MUSIC THE SPHERES BY COLDPLAY by VINA MONIKA NPM: 1811040243 Study Program: English Education has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> December 2022.**

**Board of Examiners:**

**Chairperson**

**: Dr. Oki Dermawan, M.Pd**

**Secretary**

**: M. Fikri Nugraha K, M.Pd**

**Primary Examiner**

**: Nurul Puspita, M.Pd**

**1<sup>st</sup> Co- Examiner**

**: M. Sayid Wijaya, M.Pd**

**2<sup>nd</sup> Co- Examiner**

**: Septa Aryanika, M.Pd**

**The Dean of  
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training**



**Prof. Dr. Hi Nurya Diana, M.Pd**

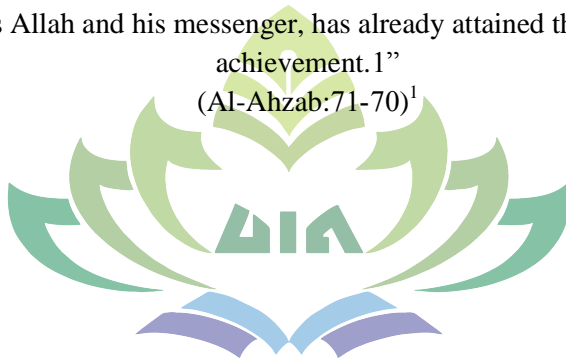
**Telp. 196488287988032002**

## MOTTO

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا .  
يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ  
وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا

“O you who believe, fear Allah, and (always) say a word directed to  
the right: that  
he may make your conduct whole and sound and forgive you your  
sins: he that  
obeys Allah and his messenger, has already attained the highest  
achievement.1”

(Al-Ahzab:71-70)<sup>1</sup>



---

<sup>1</sup> Kementerian Agama Republik Indonesia , Al Qur'an surah Al Azhab

---

## DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for his abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Slamet Ridwan and Mrs. Suhailah who always pray for my success and give me motivation and support to study hard until now.
2. My beloved brothers Heru Susanto, Feri Anzah, and Winata Atmaja.
3. My beloved sisters Ida Susanti and Andriyani, thanks for always supporting me until now.
4. My beloved husband Fisko Brariantama, thanks for your support.
5. My beloved Almamater and lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who have made me grow and have contributed much for my self-development.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

The name of the researcher is Vina Monika. She was born on March 21<sup>nd</sup> 1998 in Kotabumi, North Lampung. She is the sixth child of six children of a lovely couple Mr. Slamet Ridwan and Mrs. Suhailah. She has three brothers and two sisters namely Ida Susanti, Heru Susanto, Feri Anzah, Winata Atmaja, and Andriyani.

The researcher began her study in Elementary School at SD 01 Padang Tambak in 2004 and finished in 2010. After that, she continued her study at Junior High School at SMP 01 Waytenong and finished in 2013. Then, she continued her study at Senior High School at SMA 01 Waytenong and finished at 2016. Next, she continued her study at Jogja Flight School and finished at 2017. At last, she continued her study to UIN Raden Intan Lampung as S1 Degree student of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Study Program in English Education. The researcher also have some experiences in teaching English, one of the experience is as an English teacher at SMK 2 Mei in 2021. This is the program of teaching practice (PPL) that provided by UIN Raden Intan Lampung for the students in tarbiyah and teacher training faculty.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah, the Almighty God, the Most Merciful and the Most Beneficent, for blessing me with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. The peace is upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, with his family and followers. This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Metaphor in Song’s Lyric’s Music the Spheres by Coldplay” is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the state islamic university (UIN) of Raden Intan Lampung. When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so much help, assistance, aid, support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the writer would sincerely thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M.Hum, and Ridho Kholid, M.Pd as the chairman and vice-chairman of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
3. M. Sayid Wijaya, M.Pd, the advisor for giving guidance and helping to finish this thesis.
4. Septa Aryanika, M. Pd, the co-advisor for his patience in improving this thesis.
5. All lecturers of English Department in UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have taught theresearcher since the first of her study.

Bandar Lampung, Agustus 2022The  
Researcher,

**VINA MONIKA**

NPM: 1811040243

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>COVER .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>ADMISSION.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPROVAL.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>MOTTO.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE .....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Title of Confirmation.....	1
B. Background of the Problem.....	3
C. Focus and sub focus of the research.....	8
D. Problem Formulation.....	9
E. Objectives of the Research.....	9
F. Significances of the Research.....	9
G. Relevant Research.....	10
H. Research Method.....	12
I. Sistematic of Discussion.....	22
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Theory .....	23
1. Concept of semantics.....	23
2. Concept of figurative language.....	27
3. Concept of metaphor .....	30

4. Concept of song.....	43
5. Concept of Contextual Meaning.....	44
B. Conceptual Framework .....	50
<b>CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH</b>	
<b>OBJECT .....</b>	<b>53</b>
A. General Description of the Object.....	53
B. Fact Presentation and Research Data .....	53
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>59</b>
A. Data Finding .....	59
B. Discussion .....	68
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>73</b>
A. Conclusion.....	73
B. Sugestion.....	73
<b>REFRENCES .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>APPENDICS .....</b>	<b>79</b>



## LIST OF TABLE

2.1 Mapping life is Journey .....	33
2.2 Mapping of Argument if War .....	34
3.1 metaphor in people of Pride song .....	53
3.2 metaphor in Human kind Song .....	54
3.3 methapor in let somebody go song .....	55
3.4 methapor in higher power song .....	55
3.5 methapor in my univers song .....	56
3.6 methapor in Colortura song .....	57



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Title of Confirmation

As a first to understand the title of this thesis, and to avoid misunderstanding, this research feels need to explain some words which become the title of this research. An Analysis of Metaphor in Song's lyric's Music The Spheres by *Coldplay*.

#### 1. Analysis

Analysis is the kinds of research method to interpret the data based on some theory, and the data.<sup>2</sup> In this research title, analysis means observing the activity of the object by describing the composition of the object and rearranging its components to be studied or studied in detail. This research will analyze the metaphor in song's lyrics by using qualitative research method.

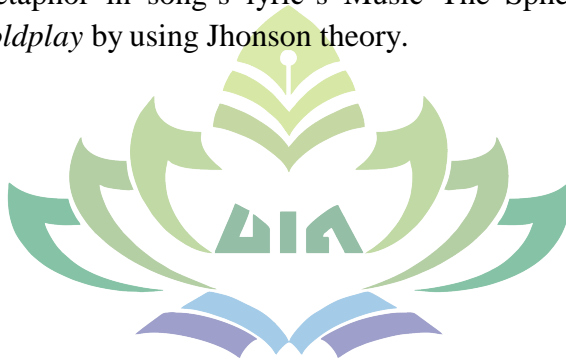
#### 2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of Imagery such as similes, metaphor and personification.<sup>3</sup> This research used metaphor to know the word or phrase that is used to make a comparison between two people, things, animals, or places they can be very helpful for kids who are learning the meaning of specific words because they provide a more visual description of the word or thought. It means that metaphor is kinds of language style in literature that people used in song lyric.

#### 3. Song lyric

Song lyrics is kinds of literature as a place to express

the idea, emotions, the writer and the singer of the song try to tell the story of the song by writing a good lyric.<sup>4</sup> This research focus to analyze song lyrics which is combined by nice music to make a great art in Coldplay songs. This research will focus to analyze type of metaphor and the meaning of metaphor in Coldplay lyric song by using Lakoff and Jhonson theory such as: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. Based on the title confirmation about it can be concluded that this research will be analyze the Metaphor in song's lyric's Music The Spheres by *Coldplay* by using Jhonson theory.



---

<sup>2</sup> Petrina, *Methods in Analysis* (Journal of The University of British Columbia, vol 29 no. 18 2019)

<sup>3</sup> Lies, *The Analysis of Metaphor Westlife's Song Lyrics*, (Jurnal Education and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. Vol 3.No.1.2018 p. 79)

<sup>4</sup> Ohn Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, Second Edition (New York: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p.12.

## B. Background of the Problem

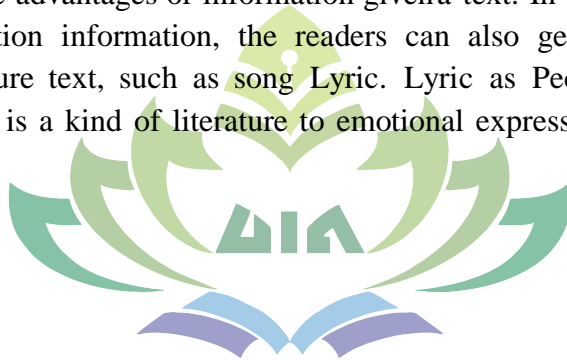
Language is a tool to communicate and express human feelings in their daily life. As a tool, language plays an important role. Without language, humans will never be able to communicate with others in social society, because interacting with society is very needed. People need language to interact, communicate, and get new information. Harmer explained that language is used widely to communicate between people who do not share the same first (or even second) language.<sup>5</sup> It means that language is of primary importance for human needs. It has an important role in making a relationship with others.

Linguistics is the formal study of language. Language in linguistics can be divided into different levels. Richard said that level of linguistics are: semantics that study of meaning, syntax that study of sentence structure, morphology that study of word structure, pragmatics that study of meaning in context, sociolinguistics that study of language in its social context, phonology that study of the sound system and the last is phonetics that study of the sound of speech.<sup>6</sup> In conclusion, linguistics study is divided into some types. They are semantics, syntax, morphology, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, phonology.

In linguistics, the study of meaning is called semantics. Semantics is the study of language meaning, abstracted away from the context of use in a descriptive subject. Based on Patrick's theory semantics is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.<sup>7</sup> It means that semantic is study the meaning of a word and sentence,

semantic describe how the true meaning of a word or sentence is structured.

Semantics is very suitable for use in analyzing contextual meaning in literary works. There are some literary works of literature that include: short stories, drama, lyrics of Songs, novels, and poetry. Warren and Wellek Jacob and Meanwhile explained that literature is a composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, express emotions, analysis and advocated ideas.<sup>8</sup> It means that the literature is come up from the events happen in the society. Based on the reason, actually humans wants to get the advantages or information given a text. In getting education information, the readers can also get it in literature text, such as song Lyric. Lyric as Peck and Coyle is a kind of literature to emotional expression by using




---

<sup>5</sup> Jeremy Harmer, *The Practice of English Language Teaching*, fourth edition ( Pearson Longmen: Cambridge, 2007), p. 13

<sup>6</sup> Richard Ogden, *An Introduction to English Phonetics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2009), p.1.

<sup>7</sup> 7

Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction to English Semantics and pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press, 2006), p.1.

<sup>8</sup>Wellek, R., & Warren, A., *Theory of Literature*. ( London: Penguin Books Ltd.1924) .p 32



beautiful word.<sup>9</sup> In literature, the writer and the singer of the song try to tell the story of the song by writing a good lyric which is combined by nice music to make a great art. The language used in a poem is similar to a song lyrics. One of the dominant builder elements in poem is metaphor.

Beside that Tarigan defines metaphor is a kind of figure of speech, or something that is used to describe normal words in order to help others understand or enjoy the message with.<sup>10</sup> Metaphor is used in the lyrics to aesthetic purpose, to make the song beautiful, and good to be heard generally, metaphors are not literally easy to understand, because Metaphor is part of Figurative Language. In daily life, language used to realize everything that is to be cognitively. For instance, there are many students who can not understand the meaning of word, it will make the students are not get the knowledge or information. While metaphor is one of literature component that hard to understand by most people usually students. But in the song lyrics metaphor is commonly used by composers to inform social issues, because it assumed to be easier to understand by using metaphor instead of using the literal one.

Songs are literary works that contain beautiful and meaningful lyrics. The song is a tone and sound consisting of melodies, lyrics, and notation. Music and components, such as sound in rhythm, harmony, sound, and composition, are no stranger to everyone in the world. Even the literary element possessed by a song is able to upload the soul for listeners.<sup>11</sup> From that it makes a song close in the human life.

Furthermore in understanding the meaning of the song lyric can be grammatically, the meaning of

metaphor in song lyrics needs to be studied further. Because, there are many people that use metaphor is only a deviation from the reasonable form, but this has actually been the use of metaphor caused by earthly experience and use of everyday language that cannot be avoid and not all can be delivered literally either. If the speaker did not find word with its literal meaning the speaker will convey the meaning into a figurative meaning with the same effect.

In the field of education, understanding the meaning of song lyrics has been learned by students since they were in the seventh grade of junior high school. This material is studied by students in even semesters. Based on the syllabus, understanding the meaning of song lyrics is not only in junior high school, but also in high school. This material is one of the basic competencies in the syllabus. In this basic competency, students are asked to capture the

---

<sup>9</sup> John Peck and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, Second Edition (New York: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993), p.12.

<sup>10</sup> Trigan, *Berbicara sebagai suatu : keterampilan berbahasa*. (Bandung: Angkasa 2015), p.25

<sup>11</sup> Vajara Ramadhika, *The Metaphor Analysis of Selected Adele's Song Lyrics*, (a Thesis, UIN Ar-Raniry: 2022), p.2

meaning of songs related to the lives of teenagers. Related to this research, it can be concluded that learning the meaning of song lyrics is an important thing in learning, especially English.

One of the famous song writer and singer is Coldplay. Coldplay are a British rock band formed in London in 1996. Coldplay has produced many timeless songs over years and many of which are famous even now. Songs with metaphors and various literary devices create a substantial emotional impact on the listeners. One example of Metaphor is found in song lyric by Coldplay entitled "*A Sky Full of Stars*". This one of a great single his songs of innocence. Based on the lyric of *A Sky Full of Stars* songs in line "*Cause you're a sky*" is included in metaphor, from that line, it has contextual meaning that it represents.<sup>12</sup> It is the example of metaphor in one song lyric by Coldplay that has meaning in the word "*sky*" is similar to the vast blue ocean, signifying distance and infinity.

Related to the use of metaphor in daily life to express the social reality in society, this research is interest in analyze metaphor in the song lyrics by Coldplay. Because Tarigan stated that metaphor is part of figurative language, that has imaginative use of word or phrase to describe something as another object.<sup>13</sup> It can be concluded that metaphor is used to describe words in order to find out the other or hidden meaning and help other to understand or enjoy the message within the song lyrics. This research will use the album is set in a fictional planetary system called *The Spheres*, music of the *Spheres* is the ninth studio album by British rock band Coldplay, released on 15 October 2021 by Parlophone in the United Kingdom and Atlantic Records in the United

States. The album was produced by Max Martin, who is a newproducer to the band's discography.

Based on the phenomenon, this research will focus to analyze type of Metaphor by Lakoff and Jhonson theory, the subject of the research will be use in Coldplay Songs Lyrics albums entitled *The Spheres*. This research will conducted by the “*An Analysis Of Metaphor In Song’s Lyric’s Music The Spheres By Coldplay*”

### C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

Based on the background of the problem, this research focus on analyzing the type of Metaphor based on Lakoff and Jhonson theory, there are three kinds of metaphor such as: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor and analyzed the contextual meaning of the lyric songs. This research also used Songs Lyrics by Coldplay in the album with titled “*The Spheres*”. Then this research analyzed the type and the contextual meaning of metaphor in song’s Lyric’s by Coldplay. The reason this research used Lakoff and Jhonson theory to analyze the type of Metaphor was because, this theory consist of concept

---

<sup>12</sup> Coldplay, *Yellow* songs (England : Rockfield.2000)

<sup>13</sup> Ibid 9

and type of methapor that can help the researcher to find out the objective of this research and analyze the data in valid and reliable.

#### **D. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of research, there are some questions that need to be answered through this research, they are:

1. What are the types of metaphor used in the Coldplay lyrics refers Lakoff and Jhonson theory?
2. What are the contextual meaning of the metaphors used in the Coldplay lyrics?

#### **E. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the research questions, there are some objectives of the research as follow the research questions:

1. To find out the types of metaphorical expression in the Coldplay lyrics refers to Lakoff and Jhonson theory.
2. To convey the contextual meaning of metaphors in the Coldplay lyrics.

#### **F. Significances of the Research**

At the end of this research, it is expected that the result of this research can be used as follows:

##### **1. Theoretical Contribution**

The result of this research is expected to enrich the study of English, especially in literature and to help the readers to understand more about metaphor in semantics.

##### **2. Practical Contribution**

###### **a. For English Teachers**

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comparison about Metaphor. The teachers can also apply a song as media to teach their students, because songs is one of the

interesting media for students to enjoy during teaching learning process. By using a song it will make the teacher can also apply their knowledge in using Metaphor.

**b. For Students**

The students in all levels can deeply understand about metaphor and they directly are able to understand the meaning of lyric song especially for metaphor, and it will help them to improve their ability in English Though Songs.

**c. For other Researchers**

The result of this research will give motivation for the next researcher to look for metaphor in another thing besides the next research can use this research as the reference if they want to conduct the research about metaphor analysis.

**G. Relevant Research**

1. The first previous research was conducted by Lies entitled "*The Analysis of Metaphor in Westlife's Songs Lyrics*" this study was used descriptive qualitatif method in analyzed the data. The data was got from Westlife's songs lyrics. This research used metaphor theory by Goatly.<sup>14</sup> Based on the calculation the data found 19 of metaphor used in the Westlife's song lyrics. And each metaphors were found in the lyric of Westlife's songs try to tell the people about human social life which contained about love, sadness, happiness, spirit andothers.
2. The second previous research by Deru & Leni entitled "*Án Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of selected Minangkabaunese Song*". This research was used Descriptive Qualitatif research design, in

collected the data this previous research analyzed the data based on Lakoff and Johnson theory and used Minangkabaunese Songs.<sup>15</sup> Based on themes which fall in love or romance theme and ranta theme, this study was found 23 Metaphor from Minangkabaunese lyrics songs there are 34,78% was fail in love or romance, 39,13% fororientational, 26,09% for ontological, and for Rauntau Theme is 56% structural, 36% oriental, and 8% ontological.

3. The last previous research by Lidia entitled "*Metaphors analysis in bring me the Horizons amo album selected song Lyrics*". This study was used descriptive qualitatif in research method, and this research objective is to find out the metaphor in the album by Amo entitled Bring me the Horizons.<sup>16</sup> Based on this previous study the data showed six types of metaphors by Newmark, those are dead, clice, stock, recent, original and simileMetaphor.

Based on the previous research that had been explain above, there are some similarities between this research and previous research such as in the object of this research that previous research mostly used metaphor in song lyrics, but the different is on object of the research thisresearch using Coldplay song lyrics as the object.

---

<sup>14</sup>Lies, *The Analysis of Metaphor Westlife's Song Lyrics*, (Jurnal Education and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan. Vol 3.No.1.2018 p. 79)

<sup>15</sup>Deru & Leni *An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs*, (E-Journal of English Language & Litreature UNP. Vol.8.No.3.2019).P.203

<sup>16</sup>Lidia *Metaphors Analysis in bring e the Horizons Amo Album Selected song lyrics*, (E-Link Journal. Vol.8.No.1.2021)p

## H. Research Method

This part was consisted of research method that used to measure the objective of the research as follows:

### 1. Research Design

In conducting this research used qualitative research design in analyzing the subject. Because, the data in the form of words rather than the number. Moleong stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data where the available data is obtained through written or oral words from people and their behavior, then from the results of the data collected will be examined.<sup>17</sup> It can be concluded that qualitative research is a study that aims understand an event or phenomenon about what is experienced by the research subject such as perception, motivation, action, behavior, and other holistically then described in the form of words and language, in a specific natural context and by making use of various natural methods. The descriptive method used in this research, according to Gall and Borg descriptive qualitative method is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristic based on some theories.

Based on the explanation it can be concluded that this research used descriptive analysis to found out and describe the phenomenon about of Metaphor in Lyric songs by Coldplay in Album titled "*The Spheres*" by using Lakoff and Jhonson theory.

### 2. Data Collecting Technique

The data are information or facts in discussing or deciding the answer of research



questions.<sup>18</sup> It means that data was the evidence collected in this research to answer the research questions. The types of data of this research focus on qualitative research data, which forms of words, sentences and spoken, not in number and this research was used lyrics song by Coldplay in Album titled "*The Spheres*".

In collecting the data, there are some steps that was used in this research, as follows:

- a. First, looked up for the Lyrics of the songs in the albums this research just taken 6 songs from the thirteen totals in the albums of *The Spheres*.
- b. Then, the whole lyrics as a source of data was read thoroughly.
- c. Next, Identified the data which is restricted for the goal of the research. The goal of the research is to analyzed the metaphor in the song lyrics. The data is taken from the album of Music of the Spheres by Coldplay based on Lakoff and Jhonson theory.
- d. Interpreting the data used metaphorical concept by Lakoff and Jhonson based on three types mentioned; structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.

---

<sup>17</sup> Muhammad, Metode Penelitian Bahasa (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media, 2014), p. 30

<sup>18</sup> Arikunto, S. *Prosedur Penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p21

- e. Then, Reduced the data that is not necessary. Marking the data to be analyzed. Marking is done from each lyrics containing metaphor. Writer will marks the word by code.
- f. Last, the writer concludes the result.

### 3. Instrument of the Research

Instrument is tool or facility that is used in this research to collect the data in order to find good result. This means research instrument is what tools in use to collect information (data) and to answer the research question. According to Creswell qualitative research have quite a number of data collection instruments to select from depending on the purpose of their study ability to use them effectively.<sup>19</sup> It means that the research instrument should be validated by the expert it will be provide that this researcher acts with instruments in qualitative research that are useful for getting in depth-results from analyzing phenomena.

This research instrument is called the *human instrument* because the researcher collected the data by himself. The key instrument of this research will be the writer himself.<sup>20</sup> The researcher was searched the lyrics of Songs, after that was read carefully to selected the type of metaphor in Coldplay songs based on the criteria of Metaphor by Lakoff and Jhonson theory. After that the researcher was analyzed the contextual meaning from each songs.

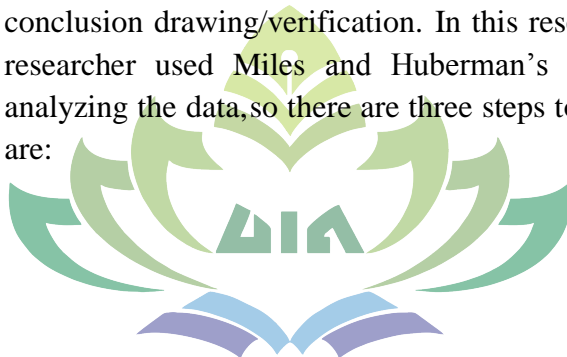
Consequently, this research has instrument such as the writer as the instrument of this research used the table to collect the data. It is to make clear the information of type of metaphor in four songs lyric

by Coldplay. The Table can be seen on the chapter 3 in fact presentations and research data.

#### 4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the important step of every research. According to Lodico, in all qualitative research, data analysis and interpretation are continuous through the study, so that insights gained in initial data analysis can guide future data collection.

According to Miles and Huberman, analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:



---

<sup>19</sup>Adosi *Qualitative data collection instruments : the mostchallenging and easiest to use*. Research Gate Article (2020)

<sup>20</sup> John. W. Creswell, *Education Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (New York: Pearson Education, 2011), p. 175.

**a. Data Condensation**

Data condensation become the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.<sup>21</sup> In this, data condensation refers to the process of selecting the type of utterances that consist of Metaphor in Coldplay Songs Lyrics.

**b. Data Display**

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action.<sup>22</sup>

This research used the data display by an organized assembly in information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from Lyrics songs by Coldplay for type of metaphor based on Lakoff and Jhonson theory.

**c. Conclusion Drawing**

After finished doing data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyzed the data in this research was drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been

proceeding inductively.<sup>23</sup> It means conclusion was where the researcher seeks conclusion as answering for research question. It answers the research problem that mention of the type and meaning of metaphor in songs lyrics by Coldplay in this steps the conclusions that taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore, the conclusion taken was directed and not deviated from the data analyzed. Even if the final research is reached, in this research used steps analyzed the data collection to procedure the finding and answer the research question. The steps are mention below:

- 1) First, analyzed the type and meaning of metaphor in type of metaphor this research will use Lakoff and Jhonson theory such as structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor. And for the meaning of metaphor will use Perrine's theory.

---

<sup>21</sup> Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. . An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative Data Analysis. ( London: SagePublications:1994)

<sup>22</sup>Ibid 14

<sup>23</sup>Ibid 14

- 2) Second, this research made the table to classified every type of metaphor that appears on the lyrics.
- 3) Then, after that this research made the conclusion the highest type and the contextual meaning of metaphor in the songs lyrics.
- 4) Last, this research described about the data finding.

## 5. Validity of the Data

In this study, the researcher as employ data validation to check the accuracy of research finding. It will implement in the form of triangulation. Triangulation is defined as checking data from various sources, methods and times.<sup>24</sup> This research used validity of the data based on Donald Ary theory that consist as follows:

### a. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry findings. Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher make confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In this study the writer will use theory triangulation to make inquiry of the data. The kinds of theory that will use is triangulation that involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explain by multiple theories. In this research will use theory about linguistics specially pragmatics. Because, the problem of this study are to find out type and

meaning of Metaphor in song Lyrics by Coldplay. This research also used member check to know and to check whether the collection data was appropriated or not. After the data found, it wrote down on paper and check validation by using theory.

b. Transferability

Transferability relate to the questions, how far the study might be apply by the other people in other context. Donald was stated transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied or generalized to other context or to other group. Transferability is the external factor. Therefore, the writer was demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, sytematically and acceptably. In order to comply with the transferability of the data, this research tried to report in a clear and understanble way. Because, the data wrote in a detail, clear, systematic and believable format.

---

<sup>24</sup> Yvonna S., Lincoln & Egon G., Guba, *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Beverly hills, (London: SAGE Publications, Inc. 6, 1985),p. 301-327

c. Dependability

Dependability is technique in last process it means the data was done by report that get of discussion with collague. Discussing the data and information that will be collect from other resources. The technique has purpose, they are the researcher gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be ballance. In order to get the good quality of measurement, this research checked by one of the lecturer who expert in linguistics at English Education Study Program as the interrater.

d. Conformability

The Term that use in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborate in invertigasting the same situation. Conformability in qualitative research is the same as the quantitative researcher concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions drew would be confirm by other invertigasting the same situation. Thus, in qualitative studies, the focus shifts from neutrality of the researcher to the conformability of the data and interpretations. In the present study, too reach the conformability



the researcher followed the procedure of the study scientifically.<sup>25</sup>

Qualitative research is subjective, therefore, to be more objective, it is necessary to test objectivity or the so-called confirmability test. The confirmability test is similar to the dependability test, so the tests can be carried out simultaneously. Testing confirmability means testing the results of research, related to the process carried out. If the research results are a function of the research process carried out, then the research has met the confirmability standard.

In this study, the researcher used confirmability to test whether the data finding was valid or not. Confirmability is the criteria for assessing the quality of research results. This is done by discussing the results of the research with people who do not participate and are not interested in research with the aim that the results obtained are more objective. To find out whether the data was valid or not, this research asked to the experts or qualified lecturer in literature

---

<sup>25</sup>Ary,D.Lucy,C.J.,and Chris.p.439

## **I. Sistematic of Discussion**

This research is expected to know what the metaphor in the songs lyrics of Coldplay albums in the Spheres. The investigation of the metaphor and contextual meaning.

To obtain a systematic discussion, this research needs to arrange a systematic in such a way that it can showed good research results. This research described the writing systematic as follows:

The first chapter is an introductory part that contains title confirmation, the background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the research, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant research, research method, and systematics of the discussion.

The second chapter, in this chapter, contains the theoretical basis in the form of a description of the theories referenced from the literature or the result of previous research used as an explanation and ends in the construction of the theory proposed by the researcher.

The third chapter, in this chapter, contains a general description of the object and Facts and Data Display. The fourth chapter, this chapter contains the data analysis and research findings. It presents all the data obtained along with the result of the data analysis with the interpretation of the data.

Then the fifth chapter, this chapter contains the conclusion and recommendations of the research. It presents what can be concluded from the result of the study and provides recommendations related to the conclusion.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theory

This chapter will discuss a theoretical foundation that describe the concept of Semantics, Figurative Language, Metaphor, Contextual Meaning and Biography of Coldplay.

##### 1. Concept of Semantics

Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings are contained in a language, code, or other types of representation. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning. To know every meaning of the word is very important for us. It will be very hard for us to understand the meaning of the word if we do not know what the real meant of the author of the word is. As stated by Yule, the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics.<sup>26</sup> Semantic is the study of meaning and in linguistics semantics also studies how language is structured and expresses meaning.

Davies and Elder said that semantics is one of the divisions in linguistics that explain the meaning.<sup>27</sup> It means that semantics is the study of linguistics meaning. This relates to what sentences and what not Linguistic object express, not by arrangement with heir syntactic part or with their pronunciation. This related to how the language system can make people communicate with each other. People use natural signs to get the meaning of

language. Everyone can accept meaning in full by going through the process of perceiving, identifying, and interpreting.

In term of semantic is the recent addition to English. In language learning, the definition of language is sometimes based on meaning and sometimes on function. Semantics has been widely described as sign science, from symbolic behavior or communication system. It focuses on the scope in term "communication". Certain concepts are relevant to the investigation from all communication systems, human and non-human, natural and artificial. The signal is transmitted from the sender to the recipient (receiver group) along a communication channel. The signal will have a certain shape and will convey certain meanings (or messages). The connection between forms the signal and its meaning is determined by what (in a rather general sense from term) is usually referred to as Semiotics as code: a message is encoded by the sender and decided by the recipient.

---

<sup>26</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, fourth edition (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.114.

<sup>27</sup> Alan Davies, Catherine Elder, *The Handbook of Applied Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2004), p. 48 – 49.

Davies and Elder mentioned there are two classifications meaning of semantics,<sup>28</sup> they are:

a. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is a semantic field that deals with the systematic study of words. Lexical semantics can be defined of words' meaning, but in practice, it is often more specifically related to the study of lexical word meanings. As apposed grammatical or function word meaning. This means that lexical semantics are more interested in open classes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives and with members who are more satisfied with adverbs and preposition classes. Lexical semantics also examines the meaning and relationship between words, such as synonyms where two words have the same meaning or similar meaning. The lexical semantics also examines the opposite words that called antonym, hyponymy the meaning of one is included Anthony J. Liddicoat and Timothy J. Curnowin the meaning of another, homonymy like two words have the same form but have different meanings, and next is polysemy where a word has two or more than two related but distinguishable meanings.

b. Grammatical Semantics

Semantics grammatical is more focused on grammatical morpheme and how the meaning of grammar different across languages, by analyzing meanings depending on the class or subclass. Every language has a different grammar system and different languages also

have a somewhat different grammar system.

**Example:**

Present and past

Present: a wolf roars

Past: a wolf roared

Singular and plural

Singular: a wolf roared

Plural: some wolves roared

The examples are expressed in various ways. Words arrangement refers to expressions before the predicate. By grammatical affixes such as the addition of *-s* the singular word and *-ed* to the past tense based on the grammatical order.

Based on the explanation above, it means that semantics is a study that focused on meaning, words, phrases, and sentences. This relates to how the grammatical process

---

<sup>28</sup>ibid. p. 49-50

builds complex from simple meanings, and how the listener digests and analyzes these meanings.

## 2. Concept of Figurative Language

### a. Definition of Figurative Language

The language used in words or expressions with a meaning different from interpretation is called figurative language. In figurative language is using logically agreed words for specific meanings. Unlike ordinary words, figurative language uses more meaningful words, so the reader needs to be harder and uses imagination to better understand it. To Perrine, figurative language is a language that cannot be understood literally.<sup>29</sup> Cuddon said that figurative language has to be distinguished from literal language.<sup>30</sup> It is a language that uses figures of speech, not literal meanings. Therefore, the meaning of figurative language is not fully reflected in the words that compose it. Commonly figurative language is usually applied in literary works. It can be found in the advertisement, articles in the newspaper, songs, novel, poems, etc. In understanding figurative language, imagination is usually needed to understand the meaning contained in a figure of speech.

Figurative language is very commonly used in poetry, figurative language plays a major role in encouraging literature. The ultimate goal is to force the reader to imagine or understand what an author means by an expression or statement.

Figurative language is usually used when someone says or writes something in creating multiple meanings. Based on Kennedy, a figure of speech can be said to occur every time a speaker or writer, for the sake of freshness or emphasis, departing from the usual denotation words.<sup>31</sup> So, figurative language is the language used by the writer to express something based on the meaning implied and not interpreted literally.

Peter in Khadijah, defined figurative language is a language that has a figurative meaning and combines the speaker's desire to touch emotions, cause surprise and persuade to act.<sup>32</sup> Figurative language means a way of saying something other than the literal meanings of those words. Discuss the different meanings of the literal interpretations. To encourage parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that can

---

<sup>29</sup> Perrine, L. ARP.T.R, *Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (London: Southern Methodist University, 1992), p.28

<sup>30</sup> Coddon, J.A, *Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition*(New York: Wiley -Blackwell, 2013), p.279.

<sup>31</sup> Khadijah Arifah, “Figurative Language Analysis in Five Legend’s Song”. (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim: Malang, 2016),p.22

<sup>32</sup> Kennedy, XJ, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, sixth ed, (Boston: Little Brown and Company, 1995), p.677.



create a sense of persuasion in his speech, one can use figurative language. In other words, the figurative derived from the speaker help him transfer ideas into the minds of the audience. As such, he can persuade the audience to agree with ideas or phrases used that do not have an ordinary or literal meaning. It is also deviation from what is understood by language speakers as a theory, or standard, significance, or sequence of words, to achieve some special effect meanings.

From some definitions and explanations above, it means that figurative language is a language that contains implied meaning, and characteristics in expressing thought, idea, and feeling in oral and written form. Using the uniqueness of the words and the style of language influenced by the writer itself makes the reader have to think more to interpret it. So, the style of language used in figurative language is completely different from the language in general, the uniqueness of this style lies in the choice of words used by the writer or speaker himself.

#### **b. Type of Figurative Language**

Many types of figurative Language explain by many experts. This research will be explained the kinds of figurative language based on Perrine's perception in Habib, kinds of figurative language are: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbola/ overstatement, understatement, and irony.<sup>33</sup>

### 3. Concept of Metaphor

#### a. Definition of Metaphor

Metaphor is a part of figurative language using an analogy or close comparison between two things that are not normally treated as if it had anything in common. Metaphor is common means of extending the uses and references of words. From the genus and applied to the species or from the species and applied to the genus, or from one species to another, or else by analogy.<sup>34</sup>

Aristotle defined metaphor is essential for philosophy as a means of persuasion, in order to gain influence in the political sphere. For Aristotle, metaphor also played a key role in theatrical art and tragic poetry, where it is widely used to express and describe human emotions and actions. Thus, metaphor is useful for philosophy as it makes one's speech clearer and brings into it elegance and style.

---

<sup>33</sup> Perrine, L. ARP.T.R, Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry (London: Southern Methodist University, 1992), p.28

<sup>34</sup>Aristotle.

Later student, for example Richards criticized Aristotle's point of view, according to which only an elite group of people with "an eye for resemblance" can distinguish and use metaphor, while ordinary people do not have the necessary skills and cannot be taught to observe metaphor in discourse. Richard opposes this statement, claiming that "we all live, and speak only through our eye of resemblance",<sup>35</sup> stressing that all speakers of a language learn how to use metaphor in the process of learning that language.

Conceptual Metaphor theory is a theory of metaphor developed by Lakoff. The basic idea is that metaphor is essentially a relation between conceptual domains, whereby ways of talking about one domain (the 'source domain') can be applied to another domain (the 'target domain') by virtue of correspondences, or mappings between the two. Typically, the source domain relatively familiar and conceptually well-structured, and the structures are used to articulate the target domain. In the case of well-established metaphors, the correspondences are held to be permanently laid down in the cognitive system. By this theory, metaphor is not tied to particular linguistic expressions: a given conceptual metaphor can in principle underline any number of metaphorical expressions, some of which may be conventionalised, others not. An example of conceptual metaphor is life is journey. Here, the source domain is that of journey and the target domain what the metaphorical expression refers to is that of life where many aspects of

arguments are framed in terms of life e.g. “beginning of journey”, “reaching destination”, “going uphill”, “obstacle” etc.<sup>36</sup> These correspondences allow expression such as the following to be interpreted: My son is just beginning life’s journey, She has come to a crossroads in her life. Another example to illustrate this point would be the argument is war metaphor where many aspects of arguments are framed in terms of war e.g. “shooting down arguments”, “launching counter-attacks” winning strategies that are “right on target” etc.

In daily life, language used to realize everything that is to be cognitively. For instance, in daily life often contend argumentation. People can actually win or lose argument. People see the person that is arguing with as an opponent. People attack other positions and defend theirs. Many of the things that do in arguing are partially structured by the concept of war. Though there is no physical battle, there is a verbal battle. It is in this sense that we live by the argument is war metaphor in this culture,

---

<sup>35</sup>I.A. 1936 Richards, ‘No Title’, ..In: Artunova, A.D. (Ed). *Theory of Metaphor*. Moscow: Progress, 1936.

<sup>36</sup>Alan.A Cruse, ‘Cruse, Ala’, *Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, Adinburg: Edinburg University Press Ltd 22 George Square, 2006.

structure the actions we perform in arguing. Based on the concept argument is war, the terms appearing like i don't want to lose my argument, I won my argument. The victory and defeat in debate or arguing considered as a war. Another metaphor that emerge from the concept argument is war are; he shot down all my argument, and I demolished his argument. The words shot down and demolished is part of the concept war, where the actors in the war shot and overthrow each other. From the example, the concept of argument can be understood and formed through the concept of war. Here are the mappings to support the conceptual metaphor of "life is journey" and "argument is war".

**Table 2.1 Mapping *Life is Journey***

<b>Source: JOURNEY</b>	<b>Target: LIFE</b>
Life has a start and an end	A journey has a start and an end
Life has a goal	A journey has destination
Problem when achieving the goal	Obstacle during the journey

**Table 2.3 Mapping of *Argument Is War***

<b>Source: WAR</b>	<b>Target: ARGUMENT</b>
War Contenders	People arguing
War strategies (tactics, high technology weapons, strong fortress)	Strategies for arguing (strong argument, facts, and beliefs)
To win or lose a battle	To win or lose an argument
To stop fighting	To stop arguing

From the example that given from (Lakoff and Johnson 4) about “argument is war”, it can be understood that people treat a variety of things they met, they feel, and they applied in the form of language which is metaphorical through their utterances in daily life.<sup>37</sup> This metaphor theory is known as Conceptual Metaphor Theory. In Conceptual

---

<sup>37</sup>Lakoff, G. and Johnson.

Metaphor theory, there are two conceptual domains, those are the source domain and the target domain. Source domain generally such things that usually found in daily life. Source domain is concrete, while the target domains abstract. Source domain used by people to understand abstract concept in the target domain.

Based on that statement, it can be said that a person can understand something through the process of understanding the other things that have been known and understood in advance. Lakoff's opinion suggests that metaphor not just in the words used but more than that, this is a fact that the process of human thinking and system of understanding is partly metaphorical.

#### **b. Type of Metaphor**

According to Newmark he classified six kinds of Metaphors as follows:

##### 1) Dead Metaphor

It is the metaphor that loses its figurative and connotative meanings and is used like ordinary words; the image cannot be recognized by the speaker or listener. This category includes "Concepts of space and time, the main parts of the body, general ecological features and the main human activities" Dead metaphor has three kinds. The first group is those which have a little metaphorical imagery. For instance, the word 'reflect' has a referential meaning of 'shining' and also, has a secondary meaning of 'superiority'. The second group is metonymies which come instead of objects

and things, like, 'crown, worm, and fork'. This group is more used in technical texts. The third group is non-technical words like 'mouth and foot' used metaphorically when combined with other words. The example of metaphor are: *The arm of the chair, an arm of the heat and a matter of life and death*

#### 2) Cliche Metaphor

Like dead metaphor, this kind of metaphor is overused so much that cannot convey any figurative meaning and "is used as a substitute for clear thought, often emotively, but without corresponding to the facts of the matter. It is said that contrary to dead and stock metaphors, cliché metaphors have an indication that tell the reader the word or expression is not an ordinary one. The example of cliché metaphor: *Explore all avenues, stick out a smile and a transparent lie.*

#### 3) Stock Metaphor

This is the one which deals with cultural elements and is conventional in each language. Newmark A stock metaphor has certain emotional warmth-and which is not deadened by overuse". The example of stock metaphor are: *Her life hangs on a thread, laugh in.*

#### 4) Recent Metaphor

This is a live metaphor, produced by coining or as Newmark called "they are neologisms fashionable in the source language



community". This kind is specific to each language and includes more colloquial and informal words. The example of this metaphor is: *Park your carcass.*

#### 5) Original Metaphor

It is another kind of live metaphor arising from writer or speaker's personal and creative thoughts and ideologies, so it is not fixed in the language and is more new and fresh. Examples of this metaphor: *I am close to the wet loneliness of grass and I hear the sound of gardens breathing.*

#### 6) Simile

It is another kind of live metaphor arising from writer or speaker's personal and creative thoughts and ideologies, so it is not fixed in the language and is more new and fresh. Examples of this metaphor: *I am close to the wet loneliness of grass and I hear the sound of gardens breathing.*<sup>38</sup>

In the another side Spaceyt explained are the sixteen types if netgsoir there are:

#### 1) Absolute metaphor:

It is a metaphor where the two things being compared and they do not have obvious similarity in order to make a clear point. For example: she is doing a tightrope walk with her grades this semester.

#### 2) Tight metaphor:

It is also known as simple metaphor, a metaphor with clear subject and metaphorical

meaning. For example: I am titanium

3) Metonymy:

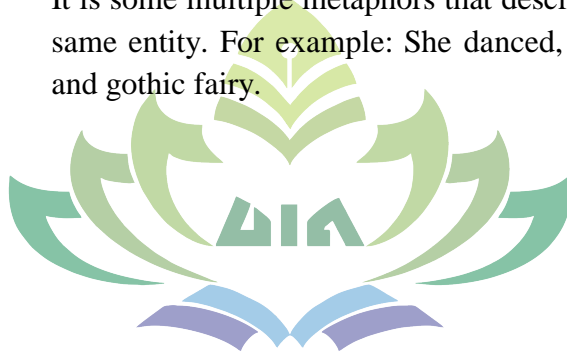
It is referring to something or someone with name associated with it. For example: Every actor dreams to make it into Hollywood

4) Active metaphor:

It is a metaphor without dead nor dying meaning that keeps its metaphorical effect. For example: Life is theatre

5) Compound metaphor:

It is some multiple metaphors that describe the same entity. For example: She danced, a wild and gothic fairy.



---

<sup>38</sup> Mariati, *Analisisi on the Types and translation in Methapor into Indonesian in "the sky is falling"* (Journal Uniersitas KristenIndonesia, VOL.3.NO.3.2017),

## 6) Thought experiment

It is metaphor that is used to solve problems by reducing extreme complexity to an example that anyone can understand. For example: Time is money.

## 7) Simile:

It is a metaphor using 'like' or 'as'. For example: Prim's face is as fresh as a raindrop.

## 8) Visual metaphor:

It is a visual representation used to be interpreted as metaphor. For example: The Last Leaf by Ilya Glazunov. An open cage having no bird inside is a metaphor of a soul escaping from a body.

## 9) Dead metaphor:

It is a term that used to be a metaphor but lost its metaphorical meaning because it is used too often and become a regular phrase. For example: Body of an essay, hands of a clock, and legs of a chair.

## 10) Allegory:

It is a metaphor that used as theme of a book. For example: The Lion, The Witch, and the Wardrobe by C.S Lewis is allegory of Christ, heaven, and evil.

## 11) Epic metaphor:

It is a metaphor that goes into unnecessary detail to produce a dramatic or humorous effect. For example: "Mama always said life was like a box of chocolate. You never know what you're gonna get" – Forrest Gump.

## 12) Antithesis:

It is a comparison of opposites. For example:  
 “Patience is bitter, but it has a sweet fruit” –  
 Aristotle

## 13) Hyperbole:

It is an exaggeration of comparison as opposed  
 to the literal meaning. For example: Her smile  
 is brighter than the sun

## 14) Dying metaphor:

It is a metaphor that has been used daily and  
 become cliché. For example: You are the apple  
 of my eyes.

## 15) Complex metaphor:

It is multiple metaphors in the same sentence.  
 For example: In the heat of the moment, she  
 turned to ice and danced to the beat of her own  
 drum.

## 16) Implied metaphor:

It is a metaphor between two things where at  
 least one of the things is not explicitly  
 mentioned. For example: spending too much  
 time with them is worse than swimming in the  
 sea of sharks.<sup>39</sup>

Furthermore Lakoff and Johnson classified  
 Metaphor Consist of Three types as follows:

## 1) Structural Metaphor

Cases where one concept is metaphorically  
 structured in terms of another. Structural  
 metaphor often involves using a concept from

one domain to structure a concept from another domain. Structural metaphor based on two domains, source domain and target domain. Structural metaphor based on systematic correlation in daily experience.

## 2) Oriental Metaphor

Called as Orientational Metaphor because most of them have to do with spatial orientational: up-down, front-back, on-off, deepshallow, etc. Orientational Metaphor gives a concept a spatial orientation, for example, happy is up. The fact that the concept happy is oriented up leads to English expression like *"i'm feeling up today"*. Such metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience. Though the polar opposition, up-down, in-out, etc., are physical in nature, the called as Orientational Metaphor because most of them have to do with spatial orientational: up-down, front-back, on-off, deepshallow, etc. Orientational Metaphor gives a concept a spatial orientation, for example, happy is up. The fact that the concept happy is oriented up leads to English expression like *"i'm feeling up today"*. Such metaphorical orientations are not arbitrary. They have a basis in our physical and cultural experience. Though the polar opposition, up-down, in-out, etc., are physical in nature, the orientational metaphor based on them can vary from culture to culture. For example, in some cultures the future is in front of us,

whereas in others is in back.

### 3) Ontological Metaphor

That is, the ways of viewing events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., as entities and substances. For example, in metaphor of the mind is a machine in a sentence we're still trying to grind out the solution to this equation. Ontological Metaphor assumes that abstract noun as concrete noun. Ontological Metaphor serves various



---

<sup>39</sup> Garner, P. W., Dunsmore, J. C., & Southam-Gerrow, M. .  
Mother-child onversations about emotions: Linkagesto child aggression and  
prosocial behavior. Social Development, (Insan Media : 17 (2), 259–277. S)

purposes, and the various kind of metaphor there are reflect the kind of purposes served. Take the experience of rising prices, which can be metaphorically viewed as an entity via the noun inflation.<sup>40</sup>

Based on the explanation above we can concluded that metaphorical structure based on regular correspondence in experience. Then, the majority of them relate to spatial orientation, they are known as orientational metaphors. Viewing things as entities and substances, such as events, activities, emotions, ideas, etc., is known as ontological metaphor. For instance, we're still working to hammer out the answer to this equation in the phrase metaphor of the mind is a machine. This research analyzed type of metaphor by using Lakoff and Jhonson theory that consist of three type that explained above. The reason why this research use this theory because, Lakoff and Jhonson theory of type metaphor is Coldplay songs consist of the expression that interepreted in the sentences, that consist of emotions, activities, viewing events, feelings and etc.

#### **4. Concept of Song**

Everyone enjoys song whether we realize or not, songs have become part of our life. Some people think that song can be source of business. Songs appear almost every day in our life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Song lyrics are an expression of someone about something that has been seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experience, the poet or creator of songs do play on words and language to create attraction and

distinctiveness of the lyrics or poems.

As said by Hornby song is a piece of music with words that is song. A song is a composition made up of lyrics and music, with the intent of the lyrics being sung, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter.<sup>41</sup> It means that song is an artistic form of expression based on sound, generally considered a single (and often stand alone) work of music with distinct and fixed pitches, pattern, and form. The words of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, although they may be religious verses or free prose.

## 5. Concept of Lyric

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a "libretto" and their writer, as a "librettist". The

---

<sup>40</sup> Lakoff, George. The Contemporary Theory of Metaphor, in Ortony (ed). Metaphor in Thought. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.)



<sup>41</sup>Hornby, *Literature in life*, (London:Global press,1995)

meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics with a variation of rhyming words or words that create and tell a story or song.

According to Stanford word of lyric come from the lyre, the greek instrument used for musical accompaniment poetry, which was often sung or chanted. Although a lyric poem may depict an outward action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight, or responses.<sup>42</sup>

Hornby defined lyric as expressing the writer's feelings. Lyric is made to express deep emotion of the writer.<sup>43</sup> It means that lyric can also be interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. To produce a good lyric of song, the author composes beautiful lyrics. The lyrics of a song usually use implicit or explicit meaning to get the desired result. Relating to song, lyrics are the words of a song. From the definitions of lyrics above, it can be concluded that a lyric is designed to be sung by the human voice and heard with music.

## 6. Concept of Contextual Meaning

Context is a situation that occurs and depends on whether a phrase or sentence appears. A contextual definition can be defined as a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing its explanation. Sekhar Dash said that "I have used the term context to refer to an immediate

linguistic environment (rarely detached or isolated) in which a particular word occurs. Since it is not always explicit, it may be hidden within the neighboring members of a word used in a piece of text. If we cannot extract the information relevant to the meaning of a word from its immediate linguistic environment, we need to take into account the topic of discussion as the sphere of important information."<sup>44</sup>

Based on the quotation above, it means that when a word is used in a piece of text, it usually has only one meaning, but sometimes it has a variety of meanings depends on the topic of discussion. We must know the hidden meaning of the word to provide useful information to understand the meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the context of the meaning.

Contextual meaning is a meaning based on the context in a sentence. Requejo said that contextual meaning is whatever a linguistic expression cannot be straight

---

<sup>42</sup>Stanford ,*Litreacy* ,( California: *Stanford* University Press.2003)

<sup>43</sup>Hornby,., *Literature in life* ,(London:Global press,1995)

<sup>44</sup> Agung Firmansyah, Yan Ardian, "Figurative Language and symbol in Poems "She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways", "Women", and "Homage to My Hips". Pamulang University, 2013. *Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra*, Vol.2. No.2. p.4

forwardly interpreted, we turn to the context to find some extra clues to get the right meaning.<sup>45</sup> It means that context is used here in its broadest sense because anything around a particular word influences that word means. In interpreting the contextual meaning must be careful, so that whoever interprets it will not make misunderstanding. Contextual meaning appears as a result of the relationship between speech and context. Chaer in Riska said that contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context.<sup>46</sup>

Mansoer Petada in Vida Seftiana defined contextual meaning could be regarded as a situational meaning.<sup>47</sup> It arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It took the form of a lot of things. In conclusion, from some of the opinions above that contextual meaning is the meaning based on the context based on situations and conditions.

From some explanation above, it can be concluded that contextual meaning is the meaning that occurs based on the context depending on the conditions and situations in a text. Because basically if the meaning is used in a text-only contains one meaning, but sometimes it has many meanings depending on the topic discussion. Therefore, it is important to know the hidden meaning of the word to provide useful and relevant information to understand the meaning in a sentence or phrase based on the context it self. Contextual meaning is a result of the relationship between speech and context.

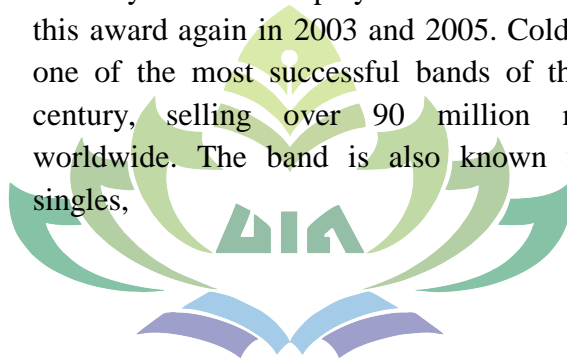
## **7. Coldplay**

In this part is the biography of Rock Band

## Coldplay, his brief history, and literacy Work.

### a. A brief History

Coldplay is an English rock band formed in London in 1996. The band's members are vocalist/pianist Chris Martin, guitarist Jonny Buckland, bass player Guy Berryman and drummer Will Champion. Coldplay became famous around the world with their 2000 song "Yellow". Their first album, *Parachutes*, was very successful and was nominated for the Mercury Prize. Coldplay were nominated for this award again in 2003 and 2005. Coldplay is one of the most successful bands of the 21st century, selling over 90 million records worldwide. The band is also known for hit singles,




---

<sup>45</sup> Requejo, Maria D.P, "The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study". *InternationalJournal of English Study*, 2007. Vol. 7 no.1. p.171.

<sup>46</sup> Riska Getty Anindya, "An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in A New Day Has Come Song Lyric". (UIN SunanKalijaga: Yogyakarta,2018), p. 5.

<sup>47</sup> Vida Seftiana. "An Analysis of Lexical And Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri's Song Lyrics". (UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya: Surabaya, 2017), p.14.

including "*Speed of Sound*" and the 2 Grammy Award-winning songs, "*Clocks*" and their 2008 single "*Viva la Vida*" (Song of the Year for 2008).

b. Literacy work of Coldplay

There are many literacy works of Coldplay. They will be mentioned in this part. Despite Coldplay's world-wide popularity, the band has remained protective of how their music is used in the media, refusing its use for some product endorsement. In the earlier years, Coldplay turned down million-dollar contracts from Gatorade, Diet Coke, and Gap who wanted to use the songs *Yellow*, *Trouble*, and *Don't Panic*.

On 1st September 2010, the Coldplay success story appeared at an Apple Inc. event. Their collaboration assisted in marketing *Viva La Vida*. During the early years, Coldplay became widely known in the media for giving 10 percent of the band's profits to charity.

The first album was released in 1998, entitled *Safety*. It was recorded for Parlophone with their manager Phil Harvey. The album consists of the following singles: "*Brothers & Sisters*" · "*Shiver*" · "*Yellow*" · "*Trouble*" · "*Don't Panic*" · "*In My Place*" · "*The Scientist*" · "*Clocks*" · "*God Put a Smile upon Your Face*" · "*2000 Miles*" · "*Moses*" · "*Speed of Sound*" · "*Fix You*" · "*Talk*" · "*The Hardest Part*" · "*What If*" · "*White Shadows*" · "*Violet Hill*" · "*Viva la Vida*" · "*Lovers in Japan*" · "*Lost!*" · "*Lhuna*" · "*Life in Technicolor II*" · "*Strawberry Swing*" ·

*"Christmas Lights" · "Every Teardrop Is a Waterfall" · "Paradise" · "Charlie Brown" · "Up with the Birds" · "Princess of China" · "Hurts Like Heaven" · "Up In Flames" · "Atlas" · "Magic" · "Midnight" · "A Sky Full of Stars" · "True Love" · "Ink" · "Miracles" · "Adventure of a Lifetime" · "Hymn for the Weekend" · "Up & Up" · "A Head Full of Dreams" · "Everglow".*

In the next year the Coldplay was released the second albums entitled *The Blue room*. In the 2000 year released again with the album entitled *Parachutes*. Next in 2002 entitled *Arush of Blood to the Head*, next in 2005 entitled *X&Y*, IN 2008 entitled *Viva la Vida or Death and All his friend*, in 2008 released again with the different titled *Prospekts March*, in 2011 entitled *mylo Xlyoto*, in 2014 entitled *Ghost Stories*, in 2015 entitled *A Head full of Dreams*, in 2019 entitled *Everyday Life*, and the last album released in 2021 entitled *The Spheres*.

Based on the explanation above this research will use the last album of Coldplayband entitled *The Spheres*, that consist of twelve single. But, this research will limit

only take 6 songs as follows: *Let Somebody go, Human Heart, People of Pride, my Universe, Coloratura, Higher Power.*

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

Language can be defined as means of communication for humans. Many people use language as a means of communication, interaction, and even a way to get

information. Language is also used as a tool to express emotions, feelings, and even thoughts, either by speaking and writing. As spoken, it can be found in songs, conversations, or speech. While written language can be found in poetry, novels, newspapers, and so on. As humans, language has a very important role for us as a means of communication and social interaction. That's what makes us live by having a language. Linguistics is a study of how language is used in context. Linguistic studies are divided into some such as Morphology, Phonology, Semantics, Syntax, and Pragmatics. Linguistics that discusses and studies meaning is called semantics. In semantics, it explains language meaning or can be said that the most important thing in studying semantics term is about meaning.

The songs if the expression of the hearth voice and feelings that in written in beautiful lyric form and expressed with style and motion suitable with the irama and instrument with the content so that it is performed and listened to be beautifully .

Metaphor is part of figurative language that how word tells about in written, the meaning is hard to understand and, we can find its meaning just by looking it up in dictionary; like other words, however, readers are expected to use to their imagination in understanding the metaphor meaning. The function of metaphor is to force the reader to understand what the writer conveys meaning and want to express. Metaphor often compared on concept to another to make the first concept to understand.

Contextual meaning is the meaning that occurs based on the context depending on the conditions and situations in a text, context is used here in its broadest

sense because anything around a particular word influences that word means. In interpreting the contextual meaning must be careful, so that whoever interprets it will not make misunderstanding.

Based on the explanation above, this research will analyze the type of metaphor and contextual meaning by using theory Lakoff and Jhonson, based on Lakoff and Jhonson there three type of metaphor are: structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, and ontological metaphor.





## REFERENCES

- Agung Firmansyah, Yan Ardian, (2013) “*Figurative Language and symbol in Poems “She Dwelt Among the Untrod Ways”, “Women”, and “Homage to My Hips”*”. Pamulang University, (Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra, Vol.2. No.2.)
- Adosi (2020) *Qualitative data collection instruments : the mostchallenging and easiest to use*. (Research Gate Article )
- Alan.A Cruse, ‘Cruse, Ala’,(2006) *Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Adinburg: Edinburg University Press Ltd 22 George Square )
- Alan Davies, Catherine Elder,(2004)*The Handbook of Applied Linguistics* (Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd,)
- Coddon, J.A,(2013)*Literary Terms and Literary Theory Fifth Edition*(New York: Wiley Blackwell,) Deru & Leni (2019) *An Analysis of Metaphor in the Lyrics of Selected Minangkabaunese Songs*,(E-Journal of English Language & Litreature UNP.Vol.8.No.3)
- George Yule,(2010) *The Study of Language, fourth edition* (New York: Cambridge University Press,)
- Hornby,.(1995) *Literature in life* ,(New York: Global press)
- Khadijah Arifah,(2016) “*Figurative Language Analysis in*

- Five Legend's Song*". (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim: Malang)
- I.A Richards, (1936) 'No Title', ..In: *Artunova, A.D. (Ed). Theory of Metaphor. (Moscow:Progress,)*
- Kennedy, XJ, (1995)*Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama, sixth ed,*(Boston: Little Brown and Company,)
- Kovecses, Zoltan,(2010), *Metaphor: A Practical Introduction (Second Edition).*, (Oxford: Oxford University Pres)
- Lakoff, George.(1992)*The Contemporary Theory of Metaphor, in Ortony (ed).Metaphor in Thought.*(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)
- Lies,(2018) *The Analysis of Metaphor Westlife's Song Lyrics,*(Jurnal Education and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan.Vol 3.No.1.)
- Lidia (2021) *Metaphors Analysis in bring e the Horizons Amo Album Selected song lyrics,*.(E-Link Journal.Vol.8.No.1)
- Lies,(2018) *The Analysis of Metaphor Westlife's Song Lyrics,*(Jurnal Education and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan.Vol 3.No.1.)
- Lidia (2021) *Metaphors Analysis in bring e the Horizons Amo Album Selected song lyrics,*.(E-Link Journal.Vol.8.No.1.
- John. W. Creswell, (2011)*Education Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*

- (New York: Pearson inc, )
- Mariati, (2017) *Analisis on the Types and translation in Methapor into Indonesian in “the skyis falling”*  
(Journal Uniersitas Kristen Indonesia, VOL.3.NO.3)
- Muhammad,(2014)*Metode Penelitian Bahasa* (Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media)
- Miles, Mathew B., dan A. Michael Huberman. (1994) *An Expanded Sourcebook: Qualitative DataAnalysis.*(  
London: Sage Publications)
- Newmark, P.(1988)*Approaches To Translation.*(London: Prentice Hall International)
- Perrine, L. ARP.T.R,(1992)*Sound, and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry*  
(London: SouthernMethodist University,)
- Requejo, Maria D.P, (2007) “*The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A CaseStudy*”  
,( International Journal of English Study, Vol. 7 no.1. )
- Riska Getty Anindya, (2018) “*An Analysis of Contextual Meaning in A New Day Has ComeSongLyric*”.(UIN Sunan Kalijaga: Yogyakarta)
- Sugiyono,(2013)*Metode Penelitian Kuantitaif, Kualitatif, and R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta)Stanford
- ,(2003) *Litreacy* ,( California: Stanford University Press)
- Vida Seftiana.(2017) “*An Analysis of Lexical And Contextual Meanings in Christina Perri’sSongLyrics*”. (UIN

Sunan Ampel Surabaya: Surabaya)

Wellek, R., & Warren, A.(1994) ,*Theory of Literature*.  
( London: Penguin Books Ltd.1924) .

Rahayu,(2017) *An Analysis of Intrinsc element in Emily  
Dickinson's "because i could not stop for  
death"*(UINRFTH.vol.17)

