SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF COLDPLAY'S SONGS

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of The Requirements for S1-Degree

By :
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Study Program : English Education

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2023

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ABSTRACT

Semantic is the branches of Linguistic that focus with the study of meaning in utterence or language. In semantic, there are lexical and contextual meaning. The lexical meaning is meaning that refers to the meaning in dictionary. Meanwhile, the contextual meaning is meaning based on the context . Therefore, both of lexical and contextual meaning appear in every literary work in order to convey the message of literary work.

Thus, this research was focused on analyzing the lexical and contextual meaning in song lyrics. The writer choose Coldplay's new Album"Music of The Spheres" to analyze. The objective of the research was to find the words have lexical and contextual meaning and identify the types of contextual meaning in the lyrics of Coldplay's song. The writer takes three songs in "Music of The Spheres" Album by Coldplay, they are *Let Somebody Go, Humankind,* and *My Universe.*

Descriptive qualitative methode used in this study. The writer would analyze and interpret the research object of Coldplay's songs. To conduct this study, the writer use lexical and contextual meaning theory by Parera. The researcher collected the data through searching the source on the internet, selected the songs, read the lyrics, and took a note to analyze the word that contain the lexical and contextual meaning .

The result of this study showed that there are 20 words which have lexical and contextual meaning. Moreover, the types of contextual meaning that found from the song lyrics are object of the context, context of the language, personal context, situational context and mood of speaker or listener. The most found is object of the context types, there are 9 words that include in object of the context types.

Keywords: Semantic, Lexical Meaning, Contextual Meaning, Song Lyrics, Coldplay

FREE PLAGIARISM LETTER

As a result, I declare that this thesis entitled**: "**Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Coldplay's Song" is ultimately my work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and ideas from various sources, such as from books, journals, articles, and other types of documents related to this study, which are appropriately acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, 06 June 2023

Declare by

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MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا يُكَلِّفُ ٱللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۚ

"Allah does not lay a responsibility on anyone beyond his capacity."

(Q.S. Al- Baqarah: 286)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. The Greatest Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, Alhamdulillah'alakullihalwanni'mah
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Nyamut and Mrs. Junelis, my beloved siblings, Julia Eliza Ramadhani who always pray, support and guide me to be success in my study and in my life, I love you all forever.
3. My beloved friends, all students of the English Education Study Program, especially Class H.
4. My beloved teachers from elementary to high school.
5. My beloved almamater and lecturer at UIN Raden Intan Lampung have raised me and motivated my personal. Thank a billion, there is no word but pray may Allah multiply rewards for all your kindess.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Yuliana Ella Puspita was born on July 30th 1998, in Oku Timur, South Sumatera. Ella is the oldest child of Mr. Nyamut and Mrs. Junelis. She has one younger sister, her name is Julia Eliza Ramadhani.

The writer began her study at TK NU Sridadi and finished in 2004. She continued her study at SD Muhammadiyah Sridadi and finished in 2010. After that, she continued her study at SMP Negeri 1 Buay Madang Timur. Then, she continued her education at SMA N 1 Buay Madang and graduated in 2016. After she graduated from Senior High School, she continued he education at Raden Intan State Islamic University (UIN Raden Intan Lampung) and was accepted at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training, majoring in English Education.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, all praise be to Allah the Almighty for giving mercy and blessing to the researcher during the study and in completing this thesis. The best wishes and salutation be upon the great messenger prophet Muhammad S.A.W, Peace be upon Him, his family and followers.

This thesis entitled "Semantic Analysis in The Lyrics of Coldplay's Songs " is presented to the English Education Study Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Writing this thesis is to fulfill a part of students' task as partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain S1-degree.

Then, I would like to thank the following people for their ideas, time, and guidance for this thesis:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty, UIN Raden Lampung, with all staff, who give the researcher opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
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. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd as an advisor, has patiently provided support, guidance, advice, and assistance in completing this thesis.
4. Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd as a co-advisor, has spent a lot of time guiding, providing advice, and helping the writer to complete this thesis.
5. All Lecturers of the Department of English Education who have educated and provided a lot of knowledge and experience to the writer during their studies at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

6. My beloved best friends Irma Meliyana, Yunita Amelia Nurdamayanti and Nadiya Mahirotun whose like my family keep on praying, giving suggestions, and giving motivation.
7. My dear cousin Iis Arnenti and her family whose always giving me support.
8. My dear friend Widyawati who always give me support in my spiritual and being my inspiration.
9. My idol EXO, whose makes me fight to be like them and one of my support system in my life.
10. All parties who have helped the researcher to finish the study that he cannot mention one by one.

Finally, the writer still has errors in the preparation of the thesis. Therefore, the deepest apologies for the mistakes made by the writer and accept all forms of corrections, comments, criticisms and suggestions for the betterment of this thesis. This research is expected to be useful for readers and can be used as a reference for development in a better direction. The truth comes from God and the error comes from the writer. May Allah have mercy and blessing be upon all of us.

Bandar Lampung, May 2023

YULIANA ELLA PUSPITA
NPM. 1611040055

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

Title affirmation is the descrip tion of title in detail. This section is important to limit the misunderstanding in comprehending the title of this research. The title SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE SONG LYRICS OF COLDPLAY'S SONGS can be explained as follows.

Semantic is one of the main branches of linguistic that studies the meaning of words. According to Griffith, semantic is one of the two main branches of linguistic that study the meaning of a sentence or phrase.[1] Semantic is also part of the structure of language related to the meaning of an expression or the structure of the meaning of a sentence.

Analysis is the process of studying or examining something in an organized way to learn more about it, or a specific study of something.[2]

Song is a short poem or story set to music with a melody and vocals. According to Oxford Dictionary, song is a short piece of music with words that you sing.[3]

Lyrics are sentences used in songs. Lyric usually has characteristic, it sung by someone accompanied by music amd it amzes the audience or listeners' heart by the meaning of the word in the lyrics.

Coldplay, British rock group whose melodic piano-driven anthems lifted it to the top of the pop music world in

[1] Patrick Griffiths,.*An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006), p.3

[2] *Cambridge Eglish Dictionary*

[3] *Oxford Dictionary Online*

the early 21st century. Coldplay was formed in 1998 at University College, London, with the pairing of pianist-vocalist Chris Martin and guitarist Jonny Buckland. The band was later filled out with fellow students Guy Berryman on bass and Will Champion, a guitarist who later switched to drums. Coldplay's full-length debut *Parachutes* (2000) sold millions on the strength of Martin's vocals and such singles as the bittersweet "Yellow." *Parach utes* earned the band its first Grammy Award, for best alternative album, and paved the way for the more ambitious *A Rush of Blood to the Head* (2002).[4] Music of the Spheres (subtitled Vol I. From Earth with Love) 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. Coldplay is so famous because Coldplay's albums have inspired millions of listeners with their songs that are still acceptable in every era and are remembered in our daily lives. Therefore, coldplay have many fans around the world.

Based on that explanation above, the title of this reseach means to analyze the semantic level in song lyric of Coldplay's songs. In this study, the researcher will focus on the parts of lexical and contextual meaning in the Coldplay's song lyrics.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is a verbal communication tool and is a system symbol of sound that is arbitrary. Language humans use to convey someone‟s ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The main function of language is a tool for communicating and interacting with others. To maintain social relationships,

[4] https://www.britannica.com/topic/Coldplay

each individual maintains contact with the environment around him, this can be done by asking about the news or just greeting the other person. Siahaan stated that language is a set of rules used by humans as their communication tool.[5] In other word, language is the communication tool to convey feeling, thoughts and information that used in human daily life.

The study of language is called Linguistics. According to Akmajian et al in linguistic, language can be learned from branches linguistics and its relationship with other disciplines.[6] One of the linguistics studies beside Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Pragmatics, namely Semantic. Semantic is a branch of linguistic that is no less important to study. Semantic is the study of the meaning of the words and sentences. This study closely related to language acquisition. The purpose of semantics is to find out the correct meaning of a word, phrase or sentence, and dismiss any confusing that would lead the reader to believe that a word has multiple meanings. Otherwise, in semantics allows the students to explore the meaning because when people dismiss or change one word from a sentence the whole meaning will change, or the sentence becomes ambiguous. Therefore, the meaning in a sentence becomes very important to clarify, where the sentence contains a literal of figurative meaning.

Nowadays, language and music that occurs in song has connection each other, the capability of producing and enjoying language and music appears in every human society. Literary works like song is a familiar thing that

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[5] Siahaan, *The English Paragraph*. (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008), p.1

[6] Akmajian, A., Demers R., Farmer, A., and Harnish, R. *Linguistics : An Introduction to Language and Communication,* (United States of America: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2001*)*, p.5

almost all of people ever heard that interested to analyze. Through songs, the students can more easily learn foreign language. Song has always played a big part of human's lives, brings emotions to life and also serves as a testimony of people from any land or time.[7] Through the song people can say anything and they also talk about everything in the lyric.

Discuss about song, it cannot be separated from lyric that is always closely related to meaning. Song is one of ways to communicate, and to realize the purpose of communication so need to understand the meaning. Almost all of people are necessarily interested in meaning and wonder about the meaning of a new word. Meaning is a part of language and with language people may give and take a comprehension about meaning. Song's lyric is usually simple so it is easier to understand. However the song composer uses non literal meanings in the lyric and asthe result, people as the listener get some problem in understanding the meaning of the lyric. Song lyrics ar composed by the composers to express their feeling. They often use non literal meaning to make lyrics of song more beautiful and meaningful.

In this research, the author chooses the Coldplay songs, beside they are very popular they also have very good and beautiful song lyrics. Coldplay has many songs that easy listening to every age. Many of Coldplay's songs are inspired by the story of lives of their songwriters, one of which is Chris Martin. Thus, it makes a lot of fans feel that Coldplay's songs are easy listening and relate to their

[7] Suzanne L. Medina, *Using Music to Enhance Second Language Acquisition: From Theory to Practice. Language, Literacy, and Academic Development for English Language Learners* (Pearson Educational Publishing,2002)

lives too. Not only that, the music that is presented also makes the listeners comfortable and enjoy it. Recently, Coldplay have released their new album in 2021, entitled "Music of The Spheres" and the writer take three songs in this album. According to lead singer Chris Martin, its concept and themes were inspired by the *Star Wars* film franchise, which made him and the other band members wonder what other artists could be like across the universe, while also using the planets as canvas to explore human experience.[8] In this album, Coldplay present beautiful music and beautiful lyrics. Therefore, the writer choose the new Album of Coldplay as subject to analyze.

This research is limited on lexical meanings and contextual meanings. The researcher wants to analyze the lexical and contextual meaning of Coldplay's song lyrics. Lexical meaning (semantic/external meaning) is the meaning of the word when it stands alone, this means that lexical meaning is free from other aspects such as its usage and context. Lexical meaning concerned with the relationship between words and meanings. The researcher concludes that lexical meaning have correlation to the dictionary because every meaning in the dictionary will be the example of lexical meaning. Contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context in a sentence. According to Requezo, contextual meaning is that whenever a linguistic expression cannot be straightforwardly interpreted that turn to context to find some extra cues in order to get the right meaning.[9] Thus, in contextual meaning, the meaning of the word is correlated to context or situation.

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[8]https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music_of_the_Spheres_(Coldplay_album), access on 4th of November 2022

[9] Maria D.P. Requezo, *The Role of Context in Word Meaning Construction: A Case Study*, (International Journal of English Studies, 2007), no. 1, p. 171.

Therefore, based on the explanations above the researcher would like to conduct ***"Semantic Analysis in Coldplay's Song Lyrics"***. By doing this research, the researcher hopes the readers would be able to distinguish between lexical and contextual meaning in understanding the content of songs.

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

Based on the background of the problem above, this research focuses the research on semantic analysis in Coldplay's song lyrics. The sub-focus of this research is the researcher analyzes two different aspect but related namely (1) lexical meaning and contextual meaning and (2) the types of the lexical and contextual meaning in Coldplay's songs.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the formulation problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What is the word that have lexical and contextual meaning in Coldplay's songs?
2. What is the types of contextual meaning of the words in Coldplay's songs?

E. Objective of the Research

From the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To find out the words that have lexical and contextual meaning in Coldplay's songs?

2. To identify the types of contextual meaning of the words in Coldplay's songs?

F. Benefit of the Research

This research has some benefits.The results of this research are expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretically

   This research is expected to increase knowledge for readers or language enthusiasts, especially in studying a lexical and contextual meaning. Futhermore, this research can be valuable for others who want to know deeper than their knowledge on lexical and contectual meaning of song lyrics. so that they more understand and get the message from the songwriter, not only enjoying the music but also get the point from the song lyrics.

2. Practically

   a. For English Education Study Program students, this research can be used as an alternative to add their understanding into semantic meaning, especially lexical and contextual meaning.

   b. The readers can be more understand about the meaning of the song that interpretate from the songwriter found in Coldplay's songs.

   c. This research can be used as an additional reference for the next researcher, especially those who are interested in lexical and contextual meaning.

G. Relevance Studies

Many researchers had researched the song lyrics to find out the lexical and contextual meaning contained within. The researcher uses several relevance studies conducted by other researcher as a references. The first research was a descriptive qualitative research conducted by Suprihatin with the title "An Analysis of lexical and Contextual Meaning and Its Relevancy in Upgrading Listening Experiences". The aims of the reasearch were to find the word had both of lexical and contextual meaning in Ed Sheeran's song lyrics and to explain how the relevancy of lexical and contextual meaning in upgrading listening experiences. The results showed that, in interpreting the meaning there was not only lexically but it might be done lexically. Moreover the results described that there was a relevancy of lexical and contextual meaning of songs in upgrading listening experiences by doing listening requently it can improve the ability to explore the contextual meaning of a word in sertain context.[10]

The next research is " Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Songs" by Dwiki Rifardi.[11] The research uses descriptive qualitative approach. The data sources of the research were the text of the lyrics on Bob Marley song and analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning found on the lyrics of Bob songs. The results of the research showed that from five songs of Bob Marley there are some types of lexical had found, such us synonym, antonym, hyponym, denotation, and conotation. Then, the types of contextual

[10] Suprihatin, *An Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning and Its Relevancy in Upgrading Listening Experience*, State Institute for Islamic Sudies of Ponorogo, 2021.

[11] Dwiki Rifardi, *Study of Lexical Meaning on Bob Marley Songs*, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, 2017.

meaning that found in the songs of Bob Marley, such as context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, and context of object.

The third research was conducted by Riska Getty Anindya, the title is "An Analysis Contextual Meaning in *A New Day Has Come* Song Lyric". The purpose of the research to analyze the contextual meaning in *A New Day Has Come* song lyric. The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method to conduct the research. The result of this study shows 65 words that have contextual meaning. Those words are miracle, strong, tear, darkness, goodtime, it, world, all, light, sky, blinding, touched, angel, rain, wash, walls, sun, day,dark, light, pain, joy, weakness, strong, and eyes and the context of this song is context situation and context of the speaker's mood.[12]

H. Research Methodology

In this part, the researcher discussess about research methods of the study. Which consists of research approach, data and data source, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data.

1. Research Design

According to Cresswell, research design can be defined as plans and processes that the research can use alongside comprehensive techniques of data collecting and analysis.[13] In short way, resign design is the method or process in conducting the research. The design of this

[12] Riska Getty Anindya, *An Analysis Contextual Meaning in A New Day Has Come Song Lyric* , Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University of Yogyakarta, 2018.

[13] Creswell, J, *Research design Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed medthods approaches (3rd ed)*. (Thousand Oaks, CA Sage, 2018), p.41

study is qualitative research. The reason using qualitative method is because to obtained and analyzed data is provided as words and other verbal expressions. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data in the form of written words or from the subject and its behavior that can be observed, therefore the goal of the research is an individual understanding and its background completely.[14] Qualitative refers to data that describes an objects qualities or meaningful properties.

Meanwhile, according to Bogdan and Taylor qualitative research is a research procedure that is able to produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior of people who are addressed. Through qualitative research it is possible to obtain an understanding of reality through inductive thought processes[15]. Therefore, it can conclude that qualitative research is a method that focuses on deep observations that are descriptive and tend to use analysis.

Descriptive qualitative research is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. According to Sukmadinata, descriptive qualitative research is the most common kind of the study. The purpose of qualitative descriptative research is to describe or exemplify existing phenomenon. Both of these events are the result of nature or human engineering.[16] The problems in this study are solved through analysis, observation and description. Therefore

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[14] Ag. Bambang Setiyadi, *Metode Penelitian untuk Penelitian Bahasa Asing*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006), p. 219

[15] Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, (Surakarta, 2014), p.4

[16] Sukmadinata, Nana Syaodih, metode penelitian pendidikan. Bandung : PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2007), p. 72

this research, the writer described well the results that were found related to lexical and contextual meaning in the Coldplay's songs lyrics.

2. Data Source

The source of data in the study is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research.[17] In this research, the writer uses two data; the first data is primary data and second is secondary data. The first primary data are the transcipts of Coldplay's song lyrics, and the second primary data are the previous studies that were conducted by some researches. The data are taken from words that have lexical and contextual meaning in them.

The researcher has chosen three songs to be analyzed in this research which are listed by the researcher on table 1.1. The chosen songs were taken from Coldplays's Album that researcher got from youtube:

Table 1.1

The Lists of Coldplay's Songs

No	Title	Album	Year
1.	Humankind	Music of The Spheres	2017
2.	Let Somebody Go		
3.	My Universe		

[17] Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), 129.

The secondary data is studying with the researcher's lecturer such as studying the semantics; lexical and contextual meaning is part of semantics, language and linguistics, etc. The researcher has sources of theory semantics are Charles W. Kreidler, Abdul Chaer and so on, more clearly and complete may see in refences that show the books that researcher uses to support in conducting this thesis. Not only Semantics theory, the researcher also uses theory about lexical amd contextual meaning from Abdul Chaer, Addison Wesley Longman, Nirit Kadmon, etc.

3. Instrument of the Research

There are two types of research instruments; main instruments and secondary instruments. Because the study is qualitative research, the primary instrument is the researcher herself. Nasution in Sugiyono stated that in qualitative research, there is no other option than to make humans the main research instrument.[18] Researcher as human instruments can serve as a data source, conduct data collection, data analysis, interpret data and make conclusions on its findings. Moreover, the lyrics of the songs in Coldplay's Album serve as a supplementary instrument.

4. Technique of Data Collection

According to Sugiyono, data collection techniques are a step that is considered strategic in research, because it has the main objective of obtaining data. Data collection techniques are the way of

[18] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), p. 306

collecting data used in this research. There are some steps employed to collect data used in this research. In this case, qualitative data collection techniques are by exploring existing data and relating to the focus when conducting a study. Some steps of collecting the data in this research as follows:

a. Browse Coldplay's songs

   The first step is the writer browsed Coldplay's songs through internet access on website such as Youtube and digital music platform "Spotify".

b. Collecting Coldplay's songs

   In this step, collecting data is a method for collect the data that analyzed by the researcher. The data was from the newest Coldplay's album, and the writer took four songs from the album.

c. Selecting Coldplay's songs

   The research selected Coldplay's songs to find out the lexical and contextual meanings with the titles are: Higher Power, Humankind, Let Somebody Go, and My Universe. The writer choose those four songs in this album have beutiful theme and lyrics.

d. Reading and understanding the lyrics

   The writer in this step read the lyrics not only once but also read several times to comprehend the lyrics of the songs deeply.

e. Identifying the words to be analyzed the lexical and contextual meaning

   After reading and understanding the lyrics of Coldplay's songs, the writer identified the words that contained the lexical and contextual meaning found in Coldplay's songs.

f. Noting down the data classifying them

After did all the steps above, the writer classified the data based on their analysis analysis of lexical and contextual meanings.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is process whereby the researcher systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase the reseacher understanding of the data and to enable in presenting what they learned to others. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview, transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from document, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

In this research, the researcher uses some techniques to analyze the data refer to Miles and Huberman theory, the techniques as follows:[19]

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all of the data have collected are processed to know between the relevant and irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data have gotten from the study and have explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done in order the data provided is appropriate to the problems of the research. In this research, data reduction as the first step refers to the process of selecting lexical and contextual meaning in Coldplay's songs. There is no

[19] Sugiono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatid Dilengkapi Contoh Proposal dan Laporan Penelitian* (Bandung: Alfabet, 2010).

reduction of the words that have selected by the researcher, it means all the words that contain lexical and contextual meanings found in songs are included in the discussion.

2. Data Display

In this research, the data display is anorganized information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data found from Coldplay's songs, the researcher display the results of analysis by making the description of lexical and contextual meaning of words that found in Coldplay's songs lyrics. After the researcher read the lyrics of the songs, the researcher have selected the words that have lexical and contextual meaning. The number of words that researcher found as follows:

Table 1.2

The Lists of Coldplay's Songs

No	Title	Numbers of the Words
1.	Humankind	
2.	Let Somebody Go	
3.	My Universe	

3. Conclusion

Conclusion is the answers for formulation of the problems. In this step, the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display have done before. Therefore, the conclusion taken is directed and not deviated from the data analyzed.

In concluding about words which have both of lexical and contextual meaning found in Coldplay Songs lyrics, the researcher uses some steps as follows:

a. Reading the lyrics of Coldplay's songs carefully.
b. Finding the words that have both of lexical and contextual meaning to be analyzed.
c. Labeling the words of the lyrics based on the lexical and contextual meaning.
d. Determining the lexical and contextual meaning of words.
e. Drawing conclusion based on the results.

6. Trustworthiness of Data

The researcher uses triangulation even though the fact that the researcher worked meticulously and thoroughly. Trustworthiness is one way researcher can persuade themselves and readers that their research results are worthy of attention. Triangulation classifiedinto four forms, according to Denzin[20]: there are four kinds of triangulation. They are 1) triangulation of data, encompasses issues such as time, place, and people. 2) Triangulation of investigator, refers to the utilization of several researchers in a study. 3)Triangulation of theory, which promotes the use of many theoretical mode to understand a phenomena and 4) Triangulation of methodology, encourages to employ of many data gathering methods including interviews and observations.

[20] Denzin (p.301)

Researcher uses the data credibility test with triangulation techniques in testing the validity of the data. In data collection techniques, Sugiyono stated that triangulation is defined as a data collection technique by combining various data collection techniques and existing data sources.[21] This research has been validated by expert. The expert was selected based on their prior experience. The researcher identified one of UIN Raden Intan's lecturer who has relevant experience to this research and has a good understanding of the field of linguistic.

I. Systematic Discussion

Systematic discussion is given to make the readers understand the content of thesis. The systematic of this thesis consists of five chapters:

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains Title Affirmation, Background of the Problem, Focus and Sub-focus of the Research, Formulation of The Problem, Objective of the Research, Benefit of the Research, Relevance Studies, Research Method and Systematics Discussion.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Contains descriptions of theories relating to the problems to be studied. This chapter discuss about review of literature review of related literature, lexical meaning and contextual meaning of song, and song with lyric.

[21] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, (Bandung: ALFABETA, 2017), p.241

CHAPTER III. DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT

This chapter discuss about the overview of the analyzed song and the biography of Coldplay and also the description of research fact and data.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Provided research finding and discussion, which includes examination of the result of the research and conclusions.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Presented the research's conclusions and results.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to present review of related literature which is contained the main theories of the study that support the theories of this research.

A. Semantics

Semantics is agreed as the term used in the field of linguistics which studies the signifier with signified. In other words, semantics is a field of study in linguistics which studies the meaning contained in language units.[22] In addition, Charles W. Kreidler defines Semantics is the study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. It means that meaning was extremely important in linguistic semantics for us to limit our expression of meanings to a single language. Moreover, semantics not only study meaning, but the relationship of one word to other word also learned in semantics that influences on humans and public.

The term semantics is often defined as the study of meaning, and more accurately the definition of semantics is the study of the relationship between linguistics form and meaning. Semantics is difference from pragmatics, semantics is concerned with the meaning of words and sentence as linguistics expression, in and of themselves, while pragmatics is concerned with those aspects of meaning that depend on or derive from the way in which the words and sentences are

[22] Fitri Amalia, Astri Widyaruli A, *Semantik: Konsep dan Contoh Analisis* (Malang: Madani,2017), p. 4.

used.[23] Based on that perception about semantic related to internal meaning focuses on the meaning of the text.

Kreidler stated, there are three discipline are concerned in semantics meaning studies include psychology, philosophy, and linguistics. They each have their own set of interests and approaches. They each, however, borrow from and contribute to the others. Psychologists study how individuals acquire, retain, recall, and lose knowledge; how they classify, make judgments, and solve problems—in other words, how the human mind finds and works with meanings. Language philosophers are interested in how we know, and how any particular fact we know or accept as true is related to other possible facts— what must be antecedent (a presupposition) to that fact and what is a likely consequence, or entailment of it; what statements are mutually contradictory, which sentences express the same meaning in different words, and which are unrelated. (Presupposition and entailment are discussed further in this chapter.)

Linguists are interested in learning how language works. Linguistics is concerned with determining the meaning of certain language elements, such as English words such as paint and happy, as well as affixes such as the -er of painter and the un- of unhappy. It's all about showing how these elements interact to form more comprehensive meanings—in phrases like the sad painter and sentences like The painter is unhappy—and how they're connected to another.

Semantics plays an important role in language. Language activity is interpreted as communicating or speaking activity, either orally or in writing. In language activities, language used to convey the meaning. The meaning of language is found in every word of the sentence

[23] Paul R. Kroger, *Analyzing Meaning: An Inttroduction to Semantics and Pragmatics* (Berlin: language Science Press, 2018), 4.

that used when communicate. Knowledge of relationship between symbols or units of language to the meaning is indispensable in communication with language.[24]

The advantages of studying semantics really depend on human daily task.[25] That statement shows that learning semantics will be useful for all aspects, can be in acquisition, learning, and other activities. Semantic also useful for the profession that is all person have. Learning semantics is also useful at choosing words that have many changes and developments. Occasionally, language shows development with lots of new vocabulary. Each vocabulary has different meaning from other, so the people need semantics competence to choose right.

B. Meaning

1. Definition of Meaning

The meaning of language is the main discussion of semantics. The meaning of language refers to what the people mean. Semantics is the study of linguistics meanings of morphemes, word, phrases and sentence. There are some opinions about study of meaning. Meaning is the heart of language. Meaning plays as very important role in any situation of speech acts. Without meaning, all utterances of language are useless, language will be not exist without language. According to Ulman in Pateda, meaning is the relationship between meaning

[24] Abdul Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1994)

[25] Abdul Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002)

and understanding.[26] Meaning is the link exists between the elements of language.[27]

Ullman stated that there is a relationship between name and meaning, when people imagine an object they will immediately say the object. Here the reciprocal relationship between sound and meaning, and this is what the word means. In Djajasudarma, Lyons stated that studying or reporting the meaning of a word understands the study regards with relationship of meaning that makes a word different from other words. Meaning can be simply found in dictionaries that meaning is understood as the intended idea or the message that is intended or expressed or signified through language. Meaning is idea exists and coded in language, whether it is a word, phrase, clause, or sentences.[28]

From definitions mentioned above, the researcher concludes that meaning is a very important part that inseparable from semantics and always attached whatever people said. Meaning can be defined as definition of words. Meaning describes words so the meaning of one word is different from other words. For example in a communication, meaning plays an important role to convey the speaker purpose so the hearer can be well received by the listener.

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[26] Mansoer Pateda, *Semantik Leksikal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2001), p. 82.

[27] T Fatimah Djajasudarma, *Semantik 2: Pemahaman Ilmu Makna* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 1999), 5.

[28] Zainurrahman, *Semantics: The Basic Notions* (Ternate, STKIP Kie Raha, 2015), 7-8.

2. Kinds of Meaning

There are many theories about types of meanings the researcher found. In this study, the researcher classifies the meanings that have been summarized into 10 types as follows:

a. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language. The lexical meaning of a base or root word is defined as the meaning of the term without any prefixes or suffixes. Lexical meaning is an adjunctive form derived from the form of a noun lexicon (vocabulary). The unit of the lexicon is lexeme which is a meaningful unit of language.[29]

Lexical meaning is meaning belongs to or exists in lexeme even without any context. For example, the word "horse" has a lexical meaning as a type of animal with four legs that can be driven.[30]From the theories above, the researcher concludes that lexical meaning is the sense of a speaker attaches to linguistic elements as symbol of actual objects and events. For example words such as boy, book, pen, have lexical meaning which may be found in dictionary. In short, lexical meaning is the meaning based on the dictionary.

Then, more explanation some examples of lexical meanings in sentences. The word mouse in the phrase "the mouse got murdered by the cat" has the lexical sense of a rodent that can cause typhus. The

[29] Abdul Chaer, *Gramatika Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta,1993), p. 62.

[30] Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), p. 289.

word mouse in the preceding statement refers to the mammal mouse, not other mice. These mice are frequently found in filthy areas and move freely inside the house, particularly in hidden areas. If people are not aware, these mice can damage foods and cause disease when they come into contact with or are eaten by humans. Synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, homonymy, ambiguity, and redundancy are all examples of lexical meaning.

b. Contextual Meaning

Contextual meaning is linguistic meaning that based on context. The definition of contextual meaning is defined by Chaer who stated that contextual meaning is the meaning of lexeme or word in acontext. Meaning of contextual related to situation, place, time and the environment in which language is used.[31] The context includes all sorts of things and previous utterances. There is a speech situation, including the location, the speakers, addressees, various salient objects, and more. The contextual meaning includes various topics in the conversation about the world in general and about the subject matter of the conversation in particular.

According to Parera, contextual meaning can be defined as situational meaning. It happens as a result of the interaction between speech and context.[32] Parera said, there are 11 kinds of contextual meaning in Rifadi's Study. They are:

1) Personal Context

[31] *Ibid.*, 290
[32] Josh Daniel Parera, *Teori Semantic,* (Jakarta: Erlangga), 2004

In this stage, gender, speaker position, speaker or listener age, socioeconomic background, and speaker or listener age are all factors to the context. It signifies the speaker only stated the words that a certain individual comprehended. A youngster, for example, would not comprehend if we addressed politics with them, regardless of speaker or listener age. "In gratitude of Aburizal's readiness to stand aside, Golkar will provide him a new leadership post."

2) Situational Context

The issue contains both a sad and a safe setting, and the speaker will speak appropriately. In a grieving circumstance, for example, they will use the term that means to be sad, sorry, and provide encouragement to be patient in this condition. They would never say something that might insult someone who is bereaved since it would damage their sentiments for their relatives. "She who passed away owed me money."

3) Purposeful Context

People will discover the meaning of requesting in situations such as asking or expecting. "Could you please bring me a glass of tea?"

4) Formal or Informal Context in Conversation

People will be required to select a suitable term for the context of the conversation, whether it is

formal or informal. In a meeting situation, for example, we must use formal language. We will not declare "your opinion is not rejected" if we refuse someone's opinion. The utterence is informal and impolite, because it might be hurtful to the one who expresses an opinion. We can express by using utterence; “thank you for your opinion, but may we can use your opinion in another chance” it can be polite statement might be not hurt to the someone.

5) Mood Context of Speaker or Listener

This stage is explaining about the speaker's or listener's mood might have an impact on the word and its meaning. For example, an annoyed mood might allow the phrases irritated or unpleasant to appear significant. We might say : —Your words have hurt me.

6) Context of Time

Time context, such as when time goes to sleep or when time eats. We were certainly feel disturbed when people came to our house in the middle of the night. The feeling of dissatisfaction will be evident from the meaning word we use. For example : —The music took me back to that long winter.

7) Context of Place

It has the ability to influence the words and meanings that people use. The place in a

market, for example, or in a cinema, for example. According to the preceding example, people typically use the word that has a meaning related to information.

8) Object of Context

The word used to focus on anything will be influenced by the object context. For instance, we shall discuss educations. We certainly use words with significance or relevant to education. For example, the newest curriculum make the purpose of learning is reached.

9) Completeness of The Context in Which The Speaker or Listener Speaks or Hears

That will have an impact on how words are used. For example, if we want to ask someone a question but he or she is unable to hear properly due to poor hearing, We might make a mistake with them.

10) Context of Linguistic

In a linguistic setting, it satisfies the laws of the language used by both parties. The things that are related with the laws of language that are concerned will also have an impact on the meaning.

11) Context of Language

Both the speaker and the listener must grasp the language used in this situation, since it will

impact the overall meaning. The meaning of a lexeme or word inside the context is referred to as contextual meaning. Context is a situation that occurs as a result of the:appearance of a phrase or sentence. A contextual definition is one in which the term is used by embedding it inside a larger phrase that also includes its explanation. For example: ―Like a distant memory‖ this sentence means that something happened in past time.

c. Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning (functional meaning, structural meaning, and internal meaning) is the relationship said to exist between linguistics elements such as the word within the sentence.[33] The sentence has several kinds of grammatical meanings. Every language has a grammatical system and different languages have somewhat different grammatical systems.

The arrangement of words (referring expression before the predicate, for instance), by the grammatical affixes like the *–s* attached to the noun *dog* and the *–ed* attached to the verb *bark*, and by the grammatical words or function words, like the ones illustrated in these sentences: *do* (in the form did), *not*, *a*, *some*, and *the*.

[33] Hilman Pardede, *Semantics: A View to Logic of Language* (Pematang Siantar, 2016), 20.

d. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning can be called as denotative meaning or logical meaning or cognitive meaning. conceptual identifies the meaning based on literal concept, the literal concept found out by the meaning in dictionary. The conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of meaning. Leech state that Conceptual meaning is also called as logical or cognitive meaning.[34] It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. Such a meaning is stylistically neutral and objective as opposed to other kinds of associative meanings.

E.g.

/P/ can be described as- voiceless + bilabial + plosive.

Similarly

Boy = + human + male-adult.

The structure of "Boy" = + Human + Male-Adult

Or "Boy" =Human – Male/Female-adult in a rough way.

From the example above, conceptual meaning offers the representation on semantics based on their sentence and statement. Boy in conceptual meaning means as human with male gender and not adult. That is how the conceptual meaning represents the words, sentence, and statement.

[34] Geoffrey Leech, *Semantis: the Study of Meaning Second Edition*, p.79.

e. Connotative Meaning

Connotaative meaning can be defined as additional meaning or figurative meaning.Connotative meaning is a meaning in the form figuratively and has sense of value, personal and social attitude, and criteria. This type of meanings also has changes time to time. According to Leech, Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purelyconceptual context. The differences between conceptual (denotative) meaning and connotative meaning are; conceptual meaning is a real meaning based on dictionary. This statement means that conceptual meaning interprets directly a word, phrase, or sentence according to dictionary. Meanwhile, connotative meaning is about getting a meaning from a word, phrase, or sentence according suggests, or what human associate the word with, that goes beyond the formal definitions. This is an example of connotative meaning; first sentence "This clothing is affordable", second sentence "This clothing is cheap". Here, "affordable" sounds much better than "cheap," because also implies low quality.

f. Social Meaning

Leech stresses that social meaning includes all social circumstances regarding the use of a piece of language.[35] the words with the same conceptual meaning and social meaning are particularly rare. Depending on the situation, the social meaning also

[35] *Ibid.,* p 14

include what is called the illocutionary force of an utterance, which can be interpreted as request, an apology, a threat, etc.

The writer sums up that social meaning is the meaning which an expression conveys about the contexts or social circumstances of its use. Social meaning chiefly includes stylistic meaning of an utterance, for example:

1) Mother (formal), mom (informal) 4) Father (formal), papa (informal), etc.
2) Mama (child‟s language)
3) Dollar (neutral), buck (slang)

g. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is the way language can reflect personal feelings of the speaker that may include attitude to a listener or something that someone is talking about.[36] According to Crystal, affective meaning is a term sometimes used in semantics as part of a classification of types of meaning: this meaning refers to the attitudinal element in meaning, as in the differing emotional association of lexical items.[37]

The affective meaning can conclude as the way people express their feelings, attitudes, and opinions when they are communicating. In affective meaning, language can be defined to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or the subject matter of his

[36] *Ibid.*, p.15

[37]David Crystal, *A Dictionary of Linguistic and Phonetics* (Massachusetts: Blackwell Publisher,1997)

discourse. For example, “I am terribly sorry but if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little”

h. Reflected Meaning

This type meaning can be defined as the one appearing in situations of multiple conceptual meanings, when one sense of a word influences someone response to another sense.[38] the example of reflective meaning is taken from *The Comforter* and *The Holy Ghost* where, although both terms refer to the third element in the Holy Trinity, there are certain semantic differences between those two expressions. Thereby is *The Comforter* described as something “warm and comforting” while *The Holy Ghost* is perceived as “awesome”.

i. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning as associated with habitual co-occurance of words that conventionally attached to certain words. The word *handsome* and *pretty* shares common ground in the meaning “good looking”, but may distinguish of the nouns that used to collocate. This statement means that collocative meaning consists of associations a word acquires on account of the meaning of words which tend to occur in its environments.[39] In sum, the purposes of collocations are to enhance people understanding of meanings brought about from verbal

[38] Geoffrey Leech, *Semantis: the Study of Meaning Second Edition,* 16

[39] *Ibid.,* p.17

communication, for collocative meaning is a broad term for the many example of co-occurrence.

j. Thematic Meaning

This type of meaning refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a researcher organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. The way words are sequenced in a phrase or clause or sentence is one of great significance. The subject position and the role when it is replaced with the object in passive voices, can affect the semantic property of the utterance. The example of this type as follows:

1) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the first prize.

2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.

From the examples above we can conclude that the first sentence (active sentence) seems to answer an implicit question "What did Mrs. Bessie Smith donate?", while the second (passive) sentence seems to answer an implicit question "Who was the first prize donated by?" or more simply "Who donated the first prize?". So, both of the sentences have different focus based on the speaker or researcher organizes the message, in term ordering, focus, and emphasis.

C. Song

A song is a vocal composition that is performed with or without the accompaniment of musical instruments. Susan defined song as the part of music that is uttered through

words.[40] Song and music are related each to other in order to make good symphony. A song is a musical composition comprised of lyrics and music, with the objective of the lyrics being sung to elicit a corresponding sensation or emotion in regard to a specific subject. Songs appear almost every day, every place and every time in our life whether it is accidentally or in purpose. Hardjana stated song is a variety of sounds that rhythmic (in speaking, singing, reading, and so on). Song is part of music that is a part of art. Song can be defined as a combination of rhythmic.[41] Therefore, some statements above has a conclusions that song is a combination of words and music which in representing the words, human convey their words through the tone as the main characteristics of song.

In Cambridge Dictionary Third edition, "song is a usually short piece of music with words which are sung".[42] In other word songs are part of music that is usually short text with the words sung . Meanwhile in Oxford Learner"s Pocket Dictionary, "it is explained that song is apiece of music with words that is sung or music for the voicesinging".[43] It means the song is part of the music with the words sung or made a song from the singing voice.

Based on it's type song can be divided into three: *Art Songs*, *Folk Songs*, and *Popular Songs*. *Art songs* are songs created for performance, or for the purposes of a European upper class, usually with piano accompaniment, even

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[40] Luthfy Fajar Hidayah, *An Analysis of Indonesian Moral Values Found in The Song Lyrics Forgive Me Album By Maherzain*, Education, 5, 2005,167.

[41] Firman Galang K A, "Analisis lagu dan Makna Syair Karya Grup Band Be seven Steady Semarang", (Skripsi, UNES, Semarang, 2015), p9.

[42] E . Walter, *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third edition*., p.446.

[43] S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English Fifth Edition.,* p. 907

though they also have other types of accompaniment such as anorchestra. In this modern era, Art songs are not only performed in the orchestra but also performed by instrumental artist solo or group. Beside that, *Folk songs* are songs of often-anonymous origin that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Art songs often approach the status of folk songs when people forget who the author was. Folk songs are also frequently transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every culture. Indonesia has many folk songs such as *Gundul-Gundul Pacul* from Central Java, *Cingcakeuling* from West Java, *Yamko Rambe Yamko* from Papua, etc.

The last type is *Popular songs,* it may be called pop songs for short, however pop songs or pop music may instead be considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music as a whole. There are many popular songs from many popular singers in every country right now, for example in Indonesia, we have *Separuh aku* from *Noah*. Or Malaysia has *Siti Nurhaliza* with *Cindai, Nirmala,*etc. From the explanation above, the researcher can explain that song and music are in one unity, they cannot separated each other. Song is form of any poem and being set music. Usually, song refers to a poem in regular material that can be sung.

D. Lyrics

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. Hornby stated that lyrics is expressing a person’s feeling or thought, connected with singing and written for a lyric

poem is the words of song.[44] The 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.

In third edition of Cambridge Dictionary, lyric is a short poem which expresses the personal thoughts and feelings of the person who wrote it. Lyric can also interpreted as written words created specifically for music or for music which is specifically created. The other definition of lyric is stated by Wallace that defined lyric as the written words in song. Lyrics can be written during composition of a song or after the accompanying music is composed.[45] However, a lyric poem may depict an out war action, it generally focuses on inward reaction, insight, or responses. Meanwhile, Hornby defines lyricis expressing thewriter's feelings.[46] In short, Lyric is made to express deep emotion of the writer.

From the description above, it can be concluded that song lyrics are a form of literary work that expresses one's expression, feeling, thought, or imagination regarding something that one sees, feels and experiences. The combination of lyrics and music would be a wonderful song and comfortable to listen.

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[44] *Ibid.*, p. 802

[45] Wallace Steven, et al., "Rethinking The Value of Lyric Closure," *PMLA*, 2 (March 2011)

[46] S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English Fifth Edition*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.703

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF COLDPLAY'S SONGS
Karya

NAMA	NPM	FAKULTAS/PRODI
YULIANA ELLA PUSPITA	1611040055	FTK/PBI

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SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE LYRICS OF COLDPLAY'S SONGS

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