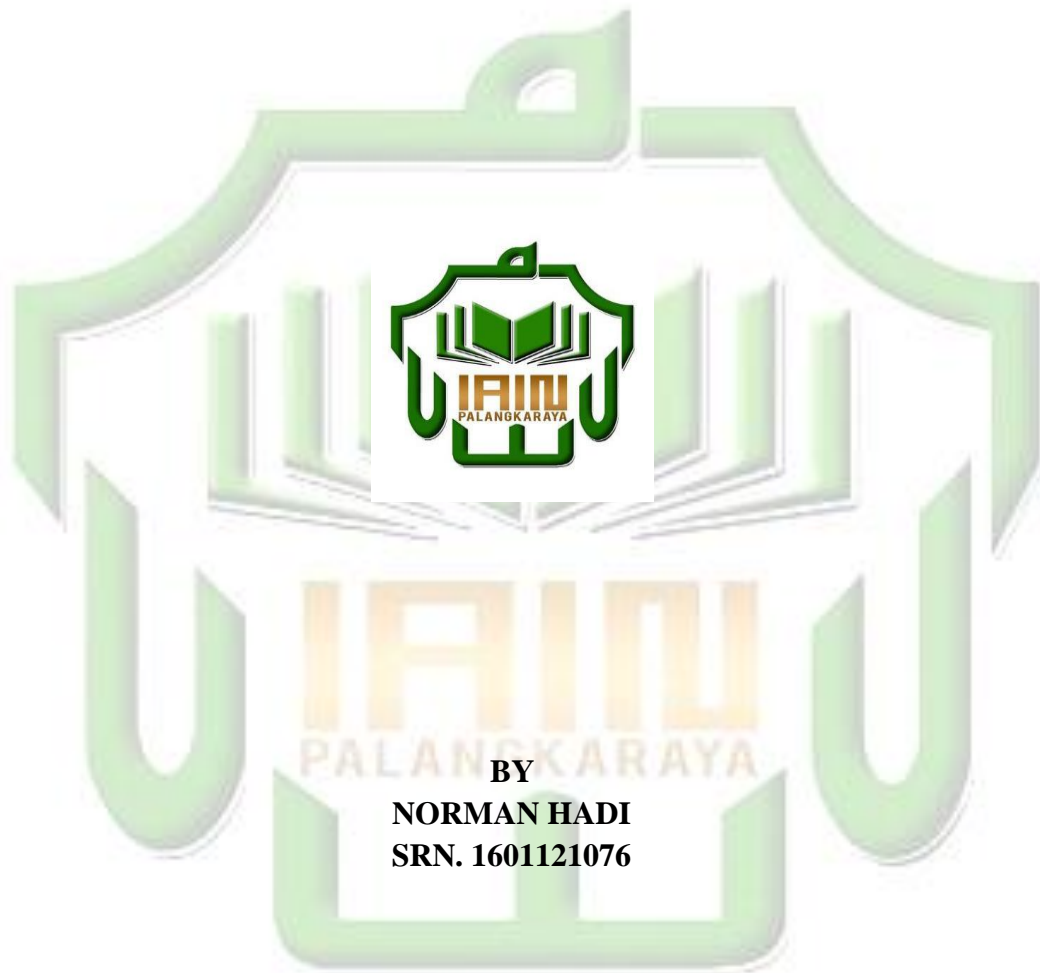


**COMPARATIVE STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON COLDPLAY'S  
SONG LYRICS**

**THESIS**



**STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PALANGKA RAYA  
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION  
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION  
2020 M / 1442 H**

**COMPARATIVE STYLISTIC ANALYSIS ON COLDPLAY'S  
SONG LYRICS**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of Sarjana in English Language Education



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2020 M / 1441 H**

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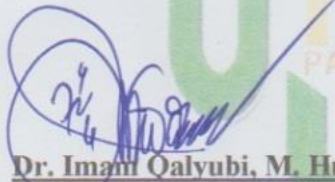
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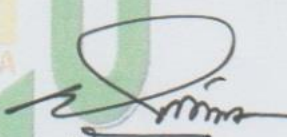
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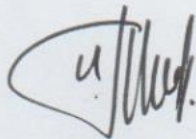
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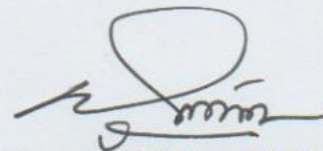
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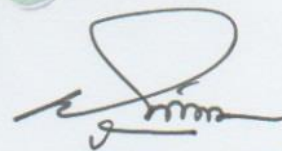
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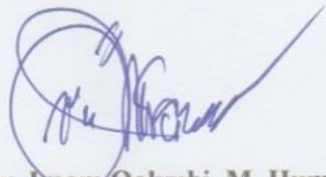
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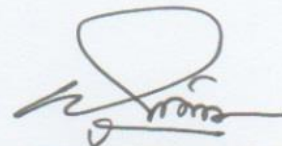
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Demikian atas perhatiannya, diucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

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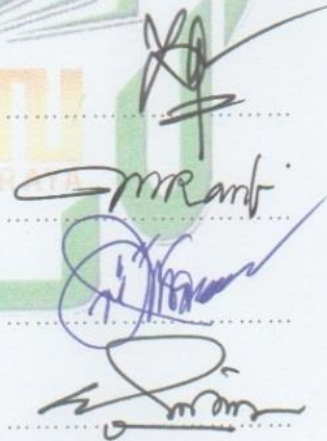
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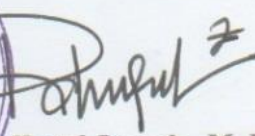
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## MOTTO

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ

*Indeed, God does not change the condition of a people until they change what they are in themselves*

*Sesungguhnya Allah tidak akan mengubah keadaan suatu kaum, sebelum kaum itu sendiri mengubah apa yang ada pada diri mereka.*

(QS. Ar-Ra'd [13]: 11)



## DEDICATION

~~~~~

**This thesis is dedicated to my heroes in this world, four people who always love, teach and give me everything, my father (Mr. Mahyudin), my mother (Mrs. Nor Faridah) my older and younger sister (Noriah & Halimatuzzahra).**

## DECLARATION OF AUTHENTICATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah

Herewith, I:

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Palangka Raya, October 9, 2020

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## ABSTRACT

Hadi, Norman. 2020. *Comparative Stylistic Analysis on Coldplay's Song Lyrics*. Thesis, Department of Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Advisors: (I) Imam Qolyubi, M. Hum (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.

**Keywords:** Comparative Stylistic Analysis, Song Lyrics, Coldplay

This research aimed to analyze Comparative Stylistic in Coldplay's song lyrics. The reason for choosing Coldplay song as an object for the research is based on some aspect. Coldplay used many songs that has kind of language style on their lyric writing to express ideas and feelings. There are lots of language style on Coldplay's song lyrics to deliver the message towards the choices of word by word implicitly in kind of story, love, social, dream, and etc. the other aspect included is because the researcher also interested to interpret and analyze Coldplay's song lyrics Style, especially Comparative Stylistic.

The goal for This research is to find out the existence of Comparative Stylistic Elements which are found on Coldplay's Song Lyrics, also aimed to analyze song lyrics meaning that found in Coldplay's song Lyrics.

This research included on content analysis. The design of this study is qualitative research and the method applied is the descriptive qualitative. The method of collecting data is library research, where the researcher tried to find the data from other sources such as; book, journals, thesis and other writings related to the topic of this study. The research instrument is the researcher himself because the researcher is the key instrument in this research who collects and analyzes the data himself.

After completing the research, the researcher found out that the most kind of comparative stylistic found is allegory with 16 data, while the lowest data found is simile with 4 data. Others data found are metaphor with 9 data, personification with 7 data, and antithesis with 5 data. In other case, the researcher did not find any kind of comparative stylistic such as Depersonification, Pleonasm, Periphrases, Prolepsis, and Epanorthosis. Comparative Stylistic meanings which are used on Coldplay's song lyrics are diverse. if we look back at the lyric, we can conclude that the song lyrics of Coldplay chosen by the researcher is not only about love, but also about life motivation through beautiful language.



## ABSTRAK

Hadi, Norman. 2020. *Analisis Gaya Bahasa Perbandingan pada Lirik Lagu Coldplay*. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Palangka Raya. Pembimbing: (I) Imam Qolyubi, M.Hum (II) Akhmad Ali Mirza, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Gaya Perbandingan, Lirik Lagu, Coldplay

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis Gaya Bahasa perbandingan dalam lirik lagu Coldplay. Alasan peneliti memilih lagu Coldplay sebagai objek penelitian didasarkan pada beberapa aspek. Coldplay seperti yang diketahui sering menggunakan banyak lirik yang memiliki gaya bahasa pada penulisannya untuk mengekspresikan ide dan perasaan. Banyak sekali gaya bahasa pada lirik lagu Coldplay untuk menyampaikan pesan terhadap pemilihan kata demi kata yang tersirat dalam jenis cerita, cinta, sosial, mimpi, dan lain-lain. Aspek lain yang dimasukkan adalah karena peneliti tertarik untuk menganalisa dan menginterpretasikan makna dari lagu-lagu Coldplay dari aspek segi Gaya Bahasa, yang mana pada hal ini, peneliti memilih gaya Bahasa Perbandingan untuk dikaji.

Tujuan dari Penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan eksistensi dari adanya Gaya Bahasa Perbandingan yang ditemukan pada Lirik-lirik Lagu Coldplay, juga bertujuan untuk menganalisa makna yang terkandung dari lirik-lirik lagu Coldplay tersebut.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam konten analisis. Desain dari penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan metode yang di aplikasikan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Metode dalam mengoleksi data dalam penelitian ini adalah metode Pustaka, dimana peneliti mencari data dari berbagai macam sumber seperti buku, jurnal, skripsi, dan karya penulisan lainnya yang berkaitan dengan topik. Instrument penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti tersendiri karena peneliti adalah kunci dari instrument penelitian dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data.

Setelah menyelesaikan penelitian, peneliti menemukan bahwa gaya Bahasa perbandingan yang paling banyak dalam lirik lagu adalah Allegory dengan 16 data, kemudian data terendah adalah simile dengan 4 data. Dilanjutkan dengan personifikasi 6 data, metafora 9 data, dan yang terakhir adalah antitesis dengan 5 data. Dalam hal ini, peneliti tidak menemukan jenis gaya perbandingan Bahasa yang lain seperti Depersonification, Allegory, Pleonasm, Periphrases, Prolepsis, dan Epanorthosis.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the name of Allah SWT, the most beneficent and the most merciful. All praises are to Allah for all blesses so that the researcher can accomplish this thesis. In addition, may peace and salutation be given to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has taken all human beings from the darkness to the lightness.

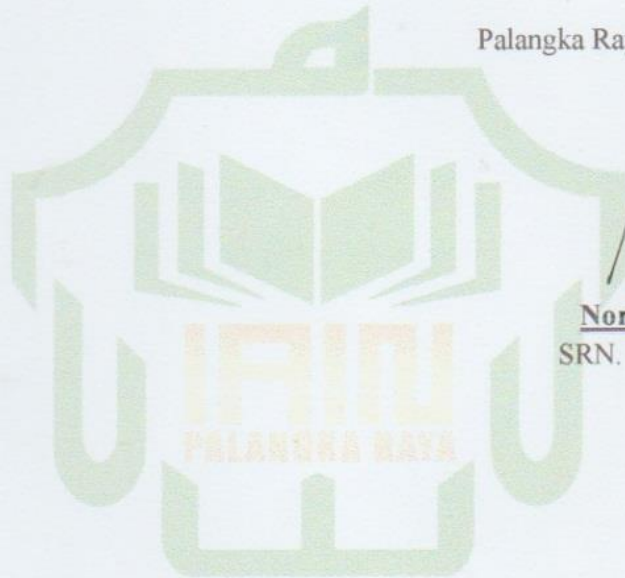
Since the first coming to this college, learning and studying until finishing the study, it cannot apart from many people around that has given the supports. That is why the researcher would like to express genuine gratitude to:


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6. The Family, especially Father, Mother, and Sisters.
7. All friends of TBI 2016

8. All friends and everyone who has helped and supported to finish this thesis.

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Palangka Raya, October 9, 2020



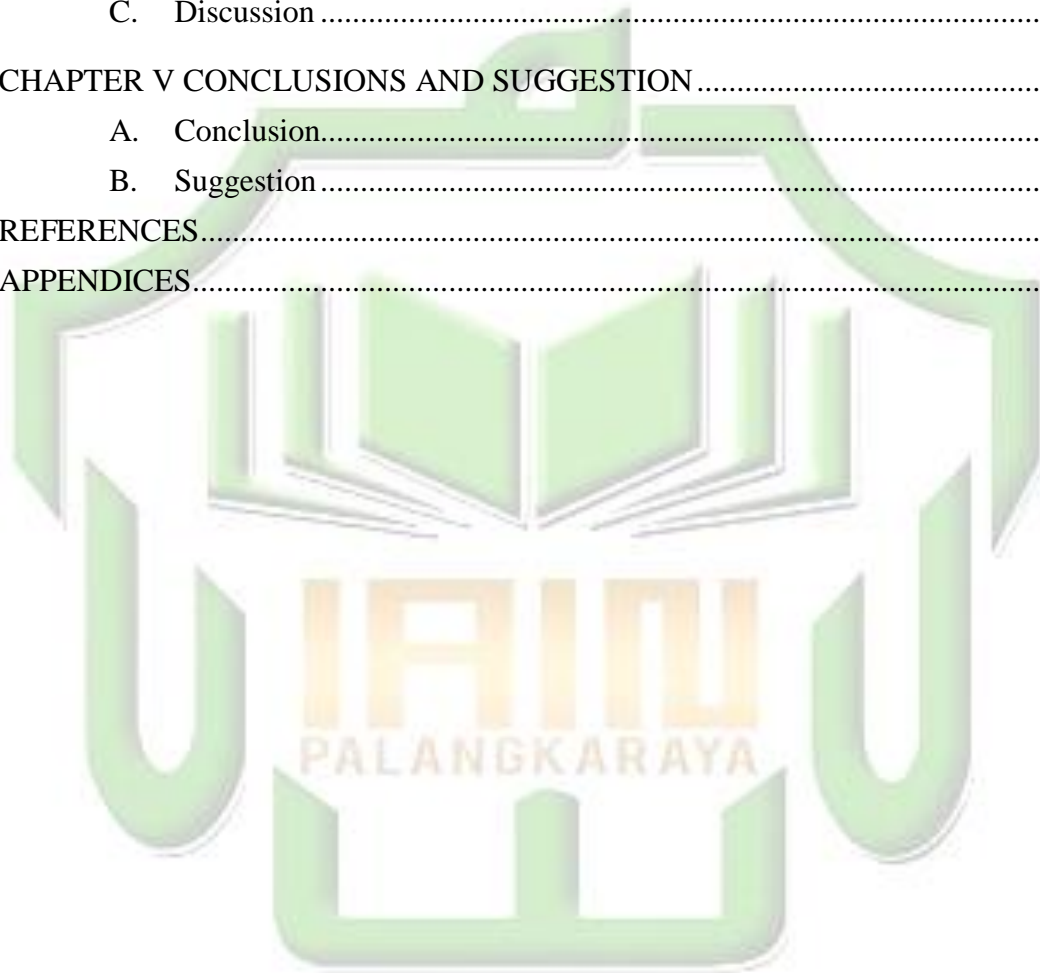
  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will describe background of the study, research problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and definition of key term.

### A. Background of the Study

Literary works are human creations that express thoughts, ideas, understanding, and responses to feelings of the creator about the nature of life by using imaginative language and emotional. In literary works, the author uses stylistics as means of rhetoric by exploiting, manipulating and exploiting language potential. According to Altenbernd and Lewis (in Al-Ma'ruf, 2010: 3), they are many various of rhetoric from one writer to another, which has a specificity in using his work.

literature work is presented as a result of the author's contemplation to the phenomena of human life, literary works are also inseparable from the setting behind the author. This is related with implications for authorship in his work. So that, literary works are not considered just an imaginary story, however literary works are the result of embodiment the author's creativity in imagination and conveyed his thoughts.

Hawkes (via Pradopo, 2010: 108) asserted that structure as a whole unity can be understood if the forms of element are known and interrelated among the

whole of them. Approach that are considered to be used to examine the relationship between the element is a structural approach, which is an approach that use literary texts as the object. Literary meaning cannot be separated from the use of language in it. One form of literary work that has deep beauty language is song lyrics, where Lyric as an object built by various interconnected elements. The intrinsic aspects of lyric which include sound aspects, syntactic aspects and semantic aspects can be analyzed through structural approach to literature, which is an approach that use literature as a structure.

Literature and music are two interconnected works of human creativity. music can be a source of inspiration literary works, especially poetry. Otherwise, as literature, especially poetry and drama, use a lot of music. A literary work can be a theme of music, especially art sound and music program.

The art of music is related to poetry. The art of music which was originally activities to process notes and rhythms for produces a harmonious sound composition (instrumental) requires language media to convey ideas. this is what underlies the presence of lyrics in a song.

Song is a composition made up of lyrics and music. Song lyric is one of the very influential part of music that is attached to music itself. Song lyric is inspired by many things in the human life. It reflects the feeling, thought, and passionate for the purpose to relate on a particular matter, because Lyric is the expression of the writer about what it has been seen, heard or experienced.

The language of the song lyrics is actually not far away different from the language of poetry. Lyrics are pieces of literature (poetry) which contains an outpouring of feelings personal, emotional, and expression soul experience in the form of words in a song. The Form of emotive expression is manifested in sound and the word. Lyrics are an expression of the soul's experience in the form of a string of words accompanied by a sound called singing. Song lyrics is part of a literary work (poetry) belongs to the imaginative literary genre. Lyrics is a rhyme which is an arrangement of words a song; literary works that contain outpouring of personal feelings, which come first is a painting of his feelings (Sudjiman, 2006: 49).

In order to create a song lyric, the writer needs imagination and kind of style to make a lyric. There are two various types to make lyric styles, Implied and explicit. If the song use implied style in a lyric, it will contain words which are beautiful words yet difficult to understand and presented in various ways and full of Style of language to represent the writer's feelings. To get more understanding about style of language in lyric, it is important to know what stylistic is.

Turner (in Pradopo, 1993: 264) defines stylistics as a study of language style which is a part of linguistics that focuses on variations in language usage but not exclusively paying attention specifically to the use of complex language in literature. According to Sudjiman (1993: 13), the notion of stylistics is style, the method that speaker or writer used to make his point by using language as a

means. In this case, song lyric is one of element that the writer used to convey a message through beautiful word with music on its side.

Stylistic can be found in both of daily life and literature, like novel, poem, and song's lyrics. In interpreting the expression of Stylistic, people will use the power of their imagination to think what expression and what the meaning behind it is. It is necessary to learn how to interpret the figure of speech to understand the meaning of the song lyric. By analyzing lyric, we will find certain values which are expressed through certain language including the use of Stylistic. In this context, Stylistic seems to be so important to support the lyric's imagination in combining the physical reality with an inner mood. Stylistic is dependent on the situation of communication and context in which a word is used and this seems to be the characteristic of languages in general.

One of them which almost has stylistic language in song lyrics is Coldplay. Coldplay are a British rock band that were formed in London in 1996. Vocalist and pianist Chris Martin, guitarist Jonny Buckland, bassist Guy Berryman, and drummer Will Champion met at University College London and began playing music together from 1996 till nowadays. They are known as a band that has deep meaning in making lyric. Most of song lyrics they had, related to kind of story and their experience in life. Frequently, they use lots of Comparative Stylistic in their songs to deliver the language to the listener.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze Comparative Stylistic in song because almost all people like to listen to a song.



However, sometimes people listen to a song without understanding the meaning of the song. Whereas, every song has messages to convey to the listeners. Therefore, in this study the data will be taken from songs, in particular, Coldplay's songs.

The researcher chose Coldplay's songs because the songs are meaningful and enjoyable to be heard. The lyrics of the songs are also typically poetic where the researcher can find many stylistic that contained in the song lyrics. Therefore, the researcher interested to elaborate the comparative stylistic in Coldplay's song lyrics by using analysis approach.

#### **B. Research Problem**

Based on the background of the study above, the formulations of the research problem are:

1. What Comparative Stylistic Elements are found on Coldplay's song lyrics?
2. How is Comparative Stylistic meanings used on Coldplay's song lyrics?

#### **C. Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the existence of Comparative Stylistic Elements which are found on Coldplay's song lyrics.
2. To analyze the Comparative Stylistic meanings which are used on Coldplay's song lyrics.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

To facilitate the researcher to analyze the research result, this research is just focused on Stylistic Element, especially Comparative Stylistic elements that used on five Coldplay's Song Lyrics. As for the songs, they are *Everglow*, *Fix You*, *Miracles*, *The Scientist*, *Up and Up*.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

Practically, this study is expected that the listener understand what the meaning is from the song that has Stylistic. The researcher hopes this study will give the significance to the listener who enjoy and appreciate coldplay's song. So, when the listener listen to coldplay's song, they know the meaning is. The researcher also hopes that this study can give more information about the meaning of coldplay's song lyric to the others who analyzed coldplay's song lyric. Finally, this study give the important things for the semantic class, especially for IAIN Palangka Raya's Student. This study can help the semantic class students to analyze what Stylistic elements that the song use, and also to measure the frequency of Stylistic that the song use. It also can help them to learn a new kind of Stylistic that they notice on coldplay's song lyric. At the end, the significance of this study hopely will be benefit for the further researcher in the future.

## **F. Definition of Key Term**

In order to keep away from misunderstanding and misinterpretation, below are the key terms:

### **1. Comparative Stylistic Analysis**

Comparative Stylistic Analysis is the study about analyzing in comparison style in language.

### **2. Song Lyrics**

Song lyric is a set of words in a song which usually consisting of verses and choruses. Verses and choruses usually consisting three-eight line per stanza.

### **3. Coldplay**

Coldplay is a British rock band formed in London in 1996. The four members – comprising lead vocalist/pianist Chris Martin, lead guitarist Jonny Buckland, bassist Guy Berryman and drummer Will Champion. Already had eight song album.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher presents review of related literature of this research. There are Related Study and Concept and Theories which included Stylistic, Figurative Language on Stylistic, Song, and Lyric. The researcher wants to make this research easy to understand for the readers so the researcher has divided each part which is related to the topic of this research.

#### A. Related Study

Alistair Brown (2018) explained about "*A metaphorical analysis of The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock by T. S. Eliot*" – A study conducted at Curtin University, Western Australia. Using the theory of conceptualisation of metaphor, this study analyses the imagery created by accounting metaphors of The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock. The paper applies a typology of metaphors as the basis of metaphorical analysis for the detection of accounting in Eliot's poem. The results of the study suggest that the poem relies on accounting metaphors that use either unstated vehicle concepts, unstated tenor concepts or both to convey dense messages of accounting. An implication arising from the results is that considerable transfers of meaning from one epistemic element to another are needed to unlock Eliot's accounting messages.



Emmanuel C. Sharndama and Jamila B. A Suleiman (2013) explained about “*An analysis of Figurative in two selected traditional funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State*” – a study conducted at Federal University of Wukari, Nigeria. The study that use descriptive and discursive approach try to analyzed rhetorical devices in two funeral songs of the Kilba people of Adamawa State of Nigeria. The outcome of the analysis revealed that performing artists among the Kilba people use a lot of rhetorical device to dress the content of the message in the songs. Metaphors, smiles, rhetorical questions, imageries, symbolism, repetitions among others were found to be the common Figurative used by the performing artists when composing funeral songs. Figurative expressions are used in order to create sad feelings and to let the people recall the positive qualities and achievements of the deceased.

Johann Christian V. Rivera & Alejandro S. Bernardo (2018) explained about “*A lexico-semantic analysis of Philippine indie song lyrics written in English*” – A study conducted at University of Santo Tomas, España, Manila. This study, therefore, examines the intersection of music and linguistics by conducting a lexico-semantic analysis of 30 indie songs written in English by three Filipino indie musicians. One key finding is that indie songs are not usually unclear contrary to the popular belief that they generally tend to be nebulous and require deliberate disambiguation.

Khadijah Arifah (2016) explained about “*Figurative Language Analysis in Five John Legend’s Songs*” – A study Conducted at Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University of Malang. In her thesis the researcher focuses on analyzing the types of Figurative Language used in John Legend’s Songs and what the meaning of Figurative Language in John Legend’s Songs. She provided the songs lyric of *All of Me, You and I, Glory, Money Blown* and *Ordinary People* were found some of the same types of Figurative analysis, there are personification, hyperbole, metaphor, and paradox. Beside of that, the researcher also found another Figurative analysis as oxymoron, litotes, simile, allusion, repetition, symbolic and enumeration. Hyperbole was the most dominant type of figures in John Legend’s selected songs in hyperbole because it as exaggeration used for special effect.

Siti Romlah (2014) explained about “*A Semantics analysis on Avril Lavigne Songs*”- A study conducted at Sunan Ampel Islamic State University Surabaya. In her qualitative method research, she provided five songs to be analyzed about lexical meaning and contextual meaning. The researcher finds that the lexical meaning, the meaning of the terms used in the lyrics of “Avril Lavigne” songs describe in the lexicon or dictionary and the contextual meaning, the terms explained the actual meaning according to the situation in which they were used. In this case, the situation meant above is terms in the lyrics of “Avril Lavigne”.

Yuli Astutik and Endi Prasetyo (2018) explained about “*An Analysis of Figurative analysis Used By Adele And Taylor Swift’s Selected Song*” – a study conducted at Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo which used qualitative method. the writer found 23 Figurative analysis from Adele’s song and 22 Figurative analysis from Taylor Swift song. They are metaphor, personification, simile, hyperbole, paradox, irony, symbol and synecdoche. The dominant form of Figurative analysis by Adele and Taylor Swift is Personification that belongs to comparative Figurative analysis.

In line with the research above, the researcher intends to investigate the types of Stylistic and explain about the meaning Coldplay’s songs lyric. This research has similarities from others. All of their research about Figurative analysis in English songs and use qualitative method as research design. The analysis in this research just made simple in order for the readers to be easier to understand.

## **B. Concept and Theories**

### **1. Semantic**

Before we start discussing about stylistic, it is important to get understanding about semantic, because stylistic is part of semantic. Below are some definitions of semantic by authorities.

Palmer (1976 : 1) states “Semantics is the technical term used to refer to study of meaning.” meaning.” In addition, semantics stay focused on the real

meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language. What the meaning of phrases, sentences are depended on the meaning of its words and the structure. System for analyzing language divides linguistics expression into two classes: literal meaning and non-literal meaning. Uses in non-literal are called figurative expression.

As stated by Leech (1989 : IX), “Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the centre of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”

Hornby (1972 : 789) has defined “Semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences.” Siregar (1992 : 2) states “Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language.”

Chaer (2009, p. 2) states that semantics is a language study or linguistic study that studies meaning or meaning in language. Therefore, through the study of language with semantics, we can analyze the meaning contained in a language or analyze it carefully. Likewise poetry in literature, we can study or analyze the meaning contained in poetry through semantics, so is song lyric.

From all of definition above, it can be concluded that Semantic is the grammatical and philosophical study about meaning in language, programming languages, formal logics, and semiotics. It is distressed with the relationship



between signifiers like words, phrases, signs, and symbols and what they stand for in reality, their denotation.

In examining the meaning in poem or song lyric, we need to focus on four types of meaning contained in the semantic field. four types of meaning are:

- 1) lexical meaning, which is the real meaning or the real meaning in life (usually called the dictionary meaning);
- 2) grammatical meaning, which is the meaning that arises as a result of the grammatical process in a word such as the affixation process;
- 3) referential meaning, which is the meaning that arises because a word has a reference or a word has something that is referred to outside of language; and
- 4) the meaning of figure of speech, which is the meaning that arises from a word, however, the meaning that arises from the word does not refer to the actual meaning.

## **2. Stylistic**

Language is the way to convey messages. On the other side, literature conveys messages beautifully. Therefore, language and literature are closely related. Meanwhile, the study of language in literature is called stylistic. Simply, stilitistic is understood as knowledge about the use of language and language styles in literature.

Elder (2004:294) state that “Language Style is also known as figure of speech, rhetorical figure and metaphorical language. Figure of speech or Style

of Language, it is that compares-paint a picture in people's mind. They are different name for the same thing.”

Abrams (1999:96), he states that: “Language Style was a conspicuous departure from what users of language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect”. Abrams (1981: 190-1) also stated that Stylistic is the way of pronouncing language in prose, or how an author expresses something that will presented.

according to Keraf (1985: 112) Stylistic came from style words that ultimately mean the ability and expertise to write or use words beautifully. Therefore, he continued, language style issues cover all hierarchies linguistic: individual choice of words, phrases, clause, and the sentence, even includes an overall discourse. The style of language in poetry (poetic language) described by Leech (1969: 10) has several characteristics that distinguish it with everyday language (ordinary language).

Endaswara (2003: 72) stylistics is a study about the language style of a literary work. Furthermore, it is said that there are two analytical approaches stylistics: "(1) begins with a systems analysis of literary linguistics, and proceed to interpretation of literary characteristics, where interpretation is directed to meaning in total; (2) studying a number of characteristics that distinguish a system with other systems.

Fananie (2000: 25) suggests stylistics or style is the use of characteristic language in literary works that have separate specifications compared to the use of language in communication networks to another. This style can be a universal usage style as well as the use of language which is the specialty of each author.

Ratna (2009: 167) stylistics is a study that related to style and style of language. But in general it refers more to the style of language. In the field of language and literature, stylistics means the way of using typical language to make another certain effects that related to beauty aspects. Teeuw (in Fananie, 2000: 25) stylistics is the way of author to achieve a goal, because the stylistics is a way to express the mind, soul, and personality of the author in a typical way.

Based on the stylistic definitions above, it can be concluded that stylistics is a branch of linguistics that studies language style. Language Style is the way an author or writer in expressing thoughts and feelings using language that uses figure of speech in order to convey an image or an emotion, where in words used in a certain way to emphasize a meaning, to describe something in a different manner, or to mean something else entirely. The use of language style has certain effects related to the beauty aspect which are characteristic of the author to achieve a goal namely expressing his mind, soul, and personality.

The study of stylistic will always be related to a whole language towards literature in particular, even though stylistically can be aimed in a variety of

languages that are not limited to literature only. Literature Analysis intended to explain the relationship between language and its function and meaning. A stylistic analysis trying replacing the subjectivity and impressionism used by critics literature as a guide in studying literature with a more objective and scientific study.

There are elements in stylistic consist of lexical, grammatical, rhetorical, and cohesion. Rhetoric is aimed as an art, both oral and written based on a well-structured knowledge (Keraf, 2007: 1). Rhetoric is concerned with the use of all elements of language, as for the choice of words, phrases, sentence structures, preparation and the use of class words. Rhetoric is the way to use language for obtain aesthetic effect. It is obtained through disclosure creativity language, where the how authors work around language as a meaning to express their ideas (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 295).

Abrams (1999:7) tells that the common Style of Language consist of 15 figures of speech, they are simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, litotes, hyperbole, irony, paradox, allusion, and many more.

The following will be mentioned several types style of language or form quoted from ARP and Johnson in his book *Sound and Sense, An Introduction to Poetry* (2002):

1. **Simile** Used to compare something that really isn't similar. This comparison expressed with like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems.



*example: Andi and Rani are like Romeo and Juliet who are always together.*

2. **Metaphor** Used for compare something but don't use markers like simile. Figurative term and literal term is used in the metaphor. Metaphor has four forms. *First*, if both terms explained explicitly. *Second*, if the literal term explicit but term the figurative is implicit. *Third*, if the figurative term is implicit while the literal term implicit. *Fourth*, if the second the terms are explained in terms of explicit. Example: *The goddess of the night has come out with the stars.*
3. **Personification** This one made an impression towards inanimate objects as if acting like an animate object. Personification is a subtype from metaphors because it also comparing two things in a way implicit. Inner figurative term the comparison is always in the form human. While the terms literally is a no object animate. Example: *A gust of wind gently caressed my loose hair.*
4. **Apostrophe** is used for called something to human or something unresent, for example, calls to God or people who have died. Apostrophe similar to personification because both of them are same, acting as if gods or people who have been died can be invited to speak, or at least get it listen to the poet. Example: *Dear Moon, I even can't reach you at night.*
5. **Synecdoche** Use of partial words for the whole meaning. Example: *a piece of his soul is not visible.*

6. **Metonymy** Use a word to show another meaning for the object because the word is so close with the object. *Example: the redhead is my friend.*
7. **Symbol** Briefly can be interpreted as something that has more meaning than what is seen explicitly. Symbol function is literal and figurative at the same time. *Example: you're always being a black horse.*
8. **Allegory** is narration or meaningful short story hidden in it. Allegory is a story in which the characters and events are symbols that stand for ideas about human life or for a political or historical situation. *Example: Living in a household life, is like sailing the ocean on an ark.*
9. **Paradox** shows real opposition with the facts. The paradox is in the form of sentences. The paradox attracts attention the reader because the truth is revealed in the contradiction. *Example: War is peace.*
10. **Overstatement** often called super deep hyperbole inside reveal something. Hyperbole can be used to create an impression ridiculing, sad, angry, or convincing. *Example: There has never been a more beautiful day than this, with not a cloud in the sky and the sunlight sparkling off of the dewy grass.*
11. **Understatement** Is the opposite of hyperbole, often called litotes. This majesty shows humility because of reveal something less than reality. *Example: It's not the best weather today.*
12. **Irony** often called innuendo for saying something with purpose and different meaning inside it. Verbal Irony which is to say opposite thing of what is referred to. Meanwhile, sarcasm is used for blurt out words that are aims to hurt the heart listener or reader. Another type of irony is dramatic

irony. This irony manifested by differences what is said in the text (fictional character) with what actually meant by the author. The Last irony type is irony of situation, when the real situation occurred with circumstances that are expected to conflict. Example: *What nice weather we're having! (in a hurricane)*.

From several types of common style language that mentioned by ARP and Johnson, there are some of comparative stylistic. There are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, and Allegory. To get understanding about what kind of comparative stylistic that going to be analyzed in Coldplay's Song Lyrics, the following will be mentioned Comparative Stylistic meaning and kind of comparative stylistic based on Prof. Dr. Guntur Tarigan's book "*Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*".

Comparative Stylistic is one of part in Stylistic itself. Comparative Stylistic is a language style which uses words in the form of a comparison to enhance the impression to the reader or listener. Comparative Stylistic compare two thing and relate them based on semantic meaning through processing, exaggeration and equation.

Based on Dr. Guntur Tarigan's book "*Pengajaran Gaya Bahasa*". he mentioned that Comparative Stylistic is divided into ten types. There are:

1. **Simile** Used to compare something that really isn't similar. This comparison expressed with like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. *example: Andi and Rani are like Romeo and Juliet who are always together.*
2. **Metaphor** Used for compare something but don't use markers like simile. If simile use conjunction to connect two words, metaphor directly compare the two word with no conjunction. Example: *The goddess of the night has come out with the stars.*
3. **Personification** This one made an impression towards inanimate objects as if acting like an animate object. Personification is a subtype from metaphors because it also comparing two things in a way implicit. Inner figurative term the comparison is always in the form human. While the terms literally is a no object animate. *Example: A gust of wind gently caressed my loose hair.*
4. **Depersonification** is the antonym of Personification. Where, depersonification made an impression towards animate object to be inanimate objects. *Example: don't be a fire in front of a gasoline.*
5. **Allegory** is narration or meaningful short story that has explicit meaning. Allegory is the expression by means of symbolic fictional figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human existence, where there is a hidden meaning in the story. *Example: the story of adam and eve, the story of turtle and rabbit.*
6. **Antithesis** is a style of language that has comparison between two antonym words. *Example: in a crowd, I feel forlorn.*

7. **Pleonasme** is the use of redundant words in a sentence. A sentence will be called pleonasm when the excess word is removed, the meaning will remain intact. (Keraf, 1985: 133). *Example: I've wrote it on my note by myself, Become I've wrote it on my note.*
8. **Periphrases** is same as pleonasm, but periphrases use the redundant words, where that word can be changed just by one word. *Example: his father has gone from the world forever, become his father has die.*
9. **Prolepsis** is the word that gave the reaction at first sentence towards main word after the first word. *Example: that boy is really sad, his parents divorced.*
10. **Epanorthosis** is a figure of speech that signifies emphatic word replacement. *Example: "Thousands, no, millions!"*

### 3. Song Lyrics

Song is a musical piece made up of melody and lyrics that is adapted to be sung by the human voice, for the purpose of producing a proportionate feeling or emotion in relation to a particular matter. Song usually has a meter or beat. Whether you sing or speak the lyrics, you can feel a pattern or pulse in the way the words move the song forward.

According to Aristotle, Song makes up one of the media of the tragedy, some parts of the text of the play are conveyed through the singing of the chorus or of other characters. Songs that are composed for professional singers who sell their recordings or live shows to the mass market are called popular



songs. These songs, which have broad appeal, are often composed by professional songwriters, composers and lyricists. A good song produces proportionate feelings relative to a given matter or experience.

According to Semi (1984: 95) Lyrics are short poems with kind of emotions. Furthermore, Sylado (1983: 32) states the song can also be a musical arrangement that can add lyrics (text) which the lyrics express the feelings and thoughts of the creator in certain ways that are generally accepted. So, between songs and lyrics related to the Literature.

Song lyrics as one of the building elements in a song or music can be categorized as poetry in literary works. This is appropriate with some following statements. Depdiknas (2008) explains that lyrics are part of literature (poems) that contain an outpouring of personal feelings.

Song lyric is a part of expression as well as a mean of delivering messages and opinions to wide community. Lyric are written words created specifically for music or for which music is specifically created. Lyric are words that make up a song usually consisting of verse and chorus. The opinions and messages contained in song lyrics can be understood through the language style chosen lyricist. Lyric (of poetry) is expressing the writer's emotions, usually briefly and in stanzas or recognized forms. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter covers Research Design, Subject of the Study, Source of Data, Research Instrument, Data Collection Procedure, Data Analysis Procedure, and Data Endorsement.

#### **A. Research Design**

The design of this study is qualitative research and aimed to analyze song lyrics. Specifically, the method applied in this research is the descriptive qualitative method, because the data are in the form of the text and lyric of Coldplay's songs which contain stylistic.

This research included on content analysis. Content analysis means to analyze the content, where for this case, the content is song lyrics. In addition, the data in this research are not statistically analyzed. Descriptive analysis means to describe what actually happen to procedures about method which are useful in research.

#### **B. Subject of the Study**

The subject of this study is Coldplay's song lyrics which contained comparative stylistic. The songs will be analyzed one by one. Five song lyrics of Coldplay has been selected for this research.

### C. Source of Data

In this research the source of data is Coldplay and the data are the song lyrics from Coldplay's song that has been chosen. The songs are *Everglow*, *Fix you*, *Miracles*, *The scientist*, and *Up and Up*. These lyrics have many of Figurative language expression. But, since the main focus is only to analyze the four element of stylistic figurative language, other literary aspects are not analyzed further.

These songs are written by Chris Martin, Jonny Buckland, Guy Berryman and Will Champion. the researcher focuses to analyze the stylistic they used in these song lyrics. Below are the song lyrics that has been choosen:

Table 3. 1. Coldplay's Songs List

| No | Title         |
|----|---------------|
| 1. | Everglow      |
| 2. | Fix You       |
| 3. | Miracles      |
| 4. | The Scientist |
| 5. | Up and Up     |

#### **D. Research Instrument**

The research instrument is the researcher himself because the researcher is the key instrument in this research who collects and analyzes the data himself. To do the analysis, the researcher supported by other instruments such as journals, articles, internet and dictionaries which are relevance with the research, and also equipped with some knowledge on Stylistic as previously discussed on chapter II.

#### **E. Data Collection Procedure**

The method of collecting data is one aspect that plays an important role in determine the success or failure of a study. The research used library research to collect data, and information. The researcher tried to find the data from other sources such as; book, journals, thesis and other writings related to the topic of this study. The researcher also used internet to support this study. In this research, the researcher used three methods to collect the data, as follows:

##### *1. Observation*

Observation is an important part of this study as it was used to collect a significant number of the data for this research. In this method, the researcher observed the song by using music player and listened to the song entirely to know the lyrics.

##### *2. Note-taking*

Note-taking was also an important part of this study. Notetaking was used in this study for two main reasons, as follows:

1. Note-taking helped the researcher to concentrate. When the researcher listened to the song, note-taking was done in order to understand the lyrics.
  2. Note-taking helped the researcher to maintain a permanent record of what the researcher read or listened. This was useful in the step of analyzing the data.
3. *Transcribing*

The researcher observed the song and did transcribing to get the song lyric. In this step, the researcher made transcription of the lyrics.

#### **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

Data analysis is the most complex phase of qualitative research. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because, typically the researcher faces information from various sources, all of which must be examined and interpreted. Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important. (Ary, D., et. Al., 2010, p. 481).

Miles and Huberman (1994, p.10-12) define an analysis is consisted of three simultaneous activities, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, simplifying and transforming the gathered data. Data display means the information or the gathered data are designed to become easier to access so the researcher can continue the analysis into another phase. Conclusion drawing



and verification means bringing the analysis result to the final decision after the validity of the data has been confirmed.

Therefore, the study applies several steps for analyzing the data collection in order to answer the research questions and produce the findings. The steps are:

1. The researcher classified the collected data into ten categories of comparative stylistic.
2. The researcher tabulated the sentences containing comparative stylistic. The table divided was into five columns, i.e., number, comparative stylistic, title of the song, stanza, and the lyric. Stanza is a group of lyric lines.
3. The researcher explained the meaning of the lyrics that contained comparative stylistic by using semantic approach.
4. The researcher determined the dominant types of Comparative Stylistic in the songs selected.
5. The researcher drew conclusion based on data analysis.

#### **G. Data Endorsement**

To determine the endorsement of the data, the researcher used triangulation method. According to Patton (2002, p. 556) the triangulation method adds credibility to the research by strengthening confidence in conclusions that are drawn beside providing different points of view towards particular phenomenon. The four kinds of triangulation can contribute to verification and validation of qualitative analysis. The triangulation methods

are:

1. *Method Triangulation*: checking out the consistency of findings generated by different data collection methods.
2. *Triangulation of sources*: Checking out the consistency of different data sources within the same method.
3. *Analyst Triangulation*: Using multiple analysts to review findings.
4. *Theory/Perspective triangulation*: Using multiple perspective or theories to interpret the data.

The common misconception about triangulation involves thinking that the purpose is to demonstrate that different data sources approaches yield essentially the same result. Thus, finding the inconsistencies ought not to be viewed as weakening the credibility of results, but rather as offering opportunities for deeper insight in the research (Patton, p. 556). The theory triangulation that is used in this research, and the theories that is used in this research are semiotic theory by Michael Riffaterre and previous studies about Stylistic and Figurative Language.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of comparative stylistic in selected Coldplay's songs which have been mentioned in scope of problem in chapter one. The researcher classified the comparative stylistic which found in songs and then explain the meaning. Moreover, the researcher also mentions the dominant comparative stylistic in Coldplay's songs.

#### A. Data Presentation

Data Presentation is the description that is presented to know the characteristics of the main data related to the research conducted by researchers with the appropriate process researcher does and observe in the research.

this part presented the data presentation of the Comparative Stylistic Analysis based on five song that has been chosen by the researcher. In each song on this presentation, there will be described the story behind of each song at the beginning. And then, it will be followed by the data characteristic found. To conclude the data presentation, the researcher will show the graphic of Comparative Stylistic Found in Five selected Coldplay's songs.

##### 1. *Everglow*

Everglow is the fourth track and also the promotional single and fifth single proper from Coldplay's seventh LP(Long Playing), *A Head Full of Dreams*. The song features uncredited guest vocals by Gwyneth Paltrow, who,

at the time, was married to Coldplay's lead singer, Chris Martin. The track premiered during Zane Lowe's Beats 1 radio show on 26 November 2015. on 27 November 2015, it was released as a promotional single for the album.

On 11 November 2016 it was released digitally as the fifth single proper from the album, in a newly recorded stripped-down version inspired by Martin's unrehearsed solo performance of the song at the recent Glastonbury Festival. This version ends with a sample of Muhammad Ali's 1977 speech in Newcastle upon Tyne. This song reached a new peak of number four on Belgium (Ultratip Wallonia). Moreover, this song also reached number six on US Bubbling Under Hot 100 Singles (Billboard).

Martin came up with the idea for the title of the song from a slang word he heard from a surfer. In an interview with Zane Lowe, he explained the origin of the phrase: "I was in the ocean one day with this surfer guy, who spoke just like you'd imagine a surfer guy to speak. This guy spoke like Sean Penn's character from *Fast Times at Ridgemont High*. He was like, "Yo dude, I was doing this thing the other day man, it gave me this total everglow!".

This song comes with pop Ballad Genre, which built by a whole instrument of piano, guitar, bass, and drum. Everglow has 7 stanza, which divided into 3 verses, 3 refrain, and 1 coda. The first two verses described what the author felt toward his ex-wife. The author seemed like giving a supposition to his ex-wife by using style of language.

Continuing verses section, refrain described the author's feeling when he felt lonely, as well as describing that his feeling is as an encouragement for him. this is applied throughout the song, where this song is for the author's relationship with his ex-wife. *Everglow* use lots of stylistic language to describe the author's feeling towards their relationship.

## 2. *Fix You*

*Fix You* is one of the most popular song by Coldplay. It was written by all four members of the band for their third LP, "X&Y" (2005). The track is built around an organ accompanied by piano and guitar in the first half and an alternative rock style in the second half featuring electric guitar, bass and drums.

It was released on 5 September 2005 as the second single from X&Y. this track reached number 4 on the UK Singles Chart. The song reached number 18 in the United States Billboard Hot Modern Rock Tracks. Promo singles were released for the UK and US.

*Fix You* was critically acclaimed by music critics. It has been widely sampled, with different covers and sounds. The music video was garnered as a tribute to the 7 July 2005 London bombings. The guitar solo of "Fix You" is currently used as the player introduction at all of the National Hockey League's Montreal Canadiens' home games, during the three stars of the game selection after every Los Angeles Kings home win, and was played at Staples Center as the Stanley Cup was brought on the ice after the Kings' victory in the 2014



Stanley Cup Final. The song is also used for the 2015–16 New York Islanders inaugural season in Barclays Center. In 2013, the Lewisham and Greenwich NHS Choir recorded a mashup cover version of the song, combining it with "Bridge over Troubled Water" by Simon & Garfunkel. This single, titled "A Bridge over You", claimed the coveted UK Christmas number one spot two years later, in 2015.

When writing the song, lead singer Chris Martin originally intended to use a church-style organ for the track. Unable to gain access to the instrument, Martin instead used an old keyboard that his late father-in-law, Bruce Paltrow, gave to his daughter Gwyneth. However, in other instances Martin has claimed that "*Fix You*" is influenced by English alternative rock band Elbow's 2003 anthem "*Grace Under Pressure*". Martin said that the song is "probably the most important song we've ever written".

During a track-by-track analysis bassist Guy Berryman admitted that the song takes "a bit of inspiration" from Jimmy Cliff's 1969 song "Many Rivers to Cross". Berryman also added, "It becomes its own thing, kind of like points of inspiration that kind of lead you down certain paths. Whenever you want to write a song like someone else, it ultimately ends up sounding like something different anyway".

Fix you is Coldplay's song which has 7 stanza, divided into 3 verses, 3 refrain, and 1 coda. In writing lyric of *Fix You*, Chris tried to reassure his wife,

Gwyneth for her father who has gone forever. Fix you also used lots of stylistic language.

### 3. *Miracles*

Miracles is Coldplay's song which was written and recorded for the 2014 drama film *Unbroken*, directed by Angelina Jolie. This film tells the true story of an Olympian who is also a soldier, named Louis "Louie" Zamperini. In the film's story, Zamperini miraculously survives from a plane crash, during World War II and spends 47 days hovering on a raft, before being captured by the Japanese Navy. Like the Zamperini story, the song *Miracles* also seems to convey that nothing is impossible in this world if we believe in miracles. Though this song lyric is too short, but most of this song used Stylistic. This song has 5 stanza, which divided into 2 verses, 2 refrain, and 1 coda.

The song was first unveiled on 11 December 2014, and released as a single from the film's soundtrack album on 15 December 2014 through Parlophone and Atlantic Records. The song was accompanied by a lyric video, which was released on 22 December of the same year. It is also included on the Japanese edition of the band's seventh studio album *A Head Full of Dreams* (2015).

The song was well received by music critics, who praised its anthemic and uplifting feel. Several sources also noted that the song could be a serious contender for the Academy Award for Best Original Song. however, it ultimately did not receive a nomination.

On 28 October 2014, Coldplay announced on its official website that it would be releasing a song written and recorded especially for *Unbroken*, a film directed and produced by Angelina Jolie and telling the story of American Olympic distance runner and prisoner of war during World War II, Louis Zamperini.

On 29 November 2014, Billboard and Gigwise wrote on their websites that a snippet of "Miracles" was used in a commercial for Sky Movies Christmas. However, Billboard later updated the article, stating that the song used in the ad was not Coldplay's.

Ryan Kristobak of The Huffington Post noted, "Sonically similar to the band's most recent album, *Ghost Stories*, 'Miracles' is a classic Coldplay mixture of sad, yet inspirational, with a dash more of the latter in keeping with the movie's story".

Radio.com's Shannon Carlin commented, "With a sweetly strummed guitar, a twinkling piano and a lot of snapping, this song sounds triumphant and as varied as the film itself. It also sounds ready for its Oscar moment. Frontman Chris Martin sings about angels that talk to him, lightning strikes and floating above the world. It's all pretty magical".

Tom Breihan of Stereogum called the song "a fairly generic uplift anthem that really just sounds like a Coldplay song," adding that "it's a more rhythmically focused Coldplay song than it has to be, and it's a bit surprising hearing the band trying out ideas on syncopation during an Oscar-season end-

credits anthem.

#### 4. *The Scientist*

"The Scientist" is one of famous song from Coldplay. The song was written collaboratively by all the band members for their second album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head*. It is built around a piano ballad, with lyrics telling the story about a man's desire to love and an apology. The song was released in the United Kingdom on 4 November 2002 as the second single from *A Rush of Blood to the Head* and reached number 10 in the UK Charts. It was released in the United States on 15 April 2003 as the third single and reached number 18 on the US Billboard Modern Rock Tracks chart and number 34 on the Adult Top 40 chart.

Critics were highly positive towards "The Scientist" and praised the song's piano ballad and falsetto. Several remixes of the track exist, and its riff has been widely sampled. The single's music video won three MTV Music Video Awards, for the video's use of reverse narrative. The song was also featured on the band's 2003 live album *Live 2003* and has been a permanent fixture in the band's live set lists since 2002.

Lead singer Chris Martin wrote "The Scientist" after listening to George Harrison's *All Things Must Pass*. In an interview with *Rolling Stone*, Martin

revealed that while working on the band's second album, *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, he knew that the album was missing something. One night, during a stay in Liverpool, Martin found an old piano that was out of tune. He wanted to work on Harrison's song, "Isn't It a Pity", but he could not manage to do so. When the song came to Martin, he asked that the recorder be turned on. He concluded by saying that he came across this chord sequence and noted that the chord was "lovely". Martin recorded the vocals and piano takes in a studio in Liverpool.

When asked about the development of the song, during a track-by-track reveal, Martin said "That's just about girls. It's weird that whatever else is on your mind, whether it's the downfall of global economics or terrible environmental troubles, the thing that always gets you most is when you fancy someone". The liner notes from *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, on the other hand, states that "*The Scientist is Dan*", with Dan referring to Dan Keeling, the A&R man who signed the band to Parlophone.

The scientist is a song about a man (songwriter), who was trying to fix his relationship with his girlfriend. In this endeavor, he carefully analyzed the root of all problems based on thought and logic like a scientist. But in the end, he could not explain why the problem occurred, and why the relationship between him and his girlfriend became complicated. The Scientist also used some stylistic to convey a message in lyrics

*Up and Up*



Up & Up is one of Coldplay's song from their seventh studio album, *A Head Full of Dreams* (2015). It was released as the third single of the record on 22 April 2016 by Parlophone. Background vocals in the song are provided by Beyoncé, Annabelle Wallis and Merry Clayton. A music video for the track, directed by Vania Heymann and Gal Muggia, was released on 16 May 2016.

The song contains a chorus choir, which featured nearly all the artists who have collaborated with the group, including Beyoncé, Brian Eno and the children and guests of the four musicians. Guitarist and singer Noel Gallagher also contributed, performing the song's second guitar solo, which was omitted in the radio edit.

Billboard magazine's Chris Payne described the music video as "appropriately epic" with "a heady, shoot-for-the-stars type of statement".<sup>[6]</sup> Carl Willott of Idolator, who was reserved towards the song itself, felt that its video "elevates it thanks to some artfully trippy visuals". MTV UK called the video "weird and wonderful in every respect" and "magical yet poignant".

The video received nominations for Best Direction and Best Visual Effects at the 2016 MTV Video Music Awards, winning the latter. The music video was also nominated for the Grammy Award for Best Music Video at the 59th Annual Grammy Awards.

The band's lead singer, Chris Martin feels that this was one of best videos

to be made. He says "The video is – I'm going to drop the mic here and say – I think it's one of the best videos people have made. Even if you take the music away. That's my point," Coldplay's lead singer Chris Martin said. "It's made by these Israeli guys. These young guys. I can't believe that that's our video. If that was someone else's video, I'd be so jealous".

This song has 10 stanza, which divided into 4 verses, 4 refrain, 1 bridge, and 1 coda.

## B. Research Findings

Table 4. 1. Comparative Stylistic Found List on Coldplay's Song Lyrics

| No. | Comp. Stylistic | Song Title | Stanza, Line                      | Lyric                                                             |
|-----|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Simile          | Everglow   | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>Like</i> a lion you ran                                        |
|     |                 |            | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | <i>Like</i> an eagle, you circled                                 |
|     |                 |            | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>Like</i> brothers in blood                                     |
|     |                 |            | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> | Life <i>as short as</i> the falling of snow                       |
| 2.  | Metaphor        | Everglow   | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | this <i>particular diamond</i> was extra special                  |
|     |                 |            | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | still I see you, <i>celestial</i>                                 |
|     |                 |            | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | Like an eagle you circle in <i>perfect purple</i>                 |
|     |                 |            | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | there's <i>a light</i> that you give me when I'm <i>in shadow</i> |

|    |                 |                  |                                   |                                                                                         |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                 |                  | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> | there's a feeling you<br>give me, <i>an everglow</i>                                    |
|    |                 | Miracles         | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | From <i>up above</i> I heard                                                            |
|    |                 |                  | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | in your eyes I see <i>the<br/>beauty of the world</i>                                   |
|    |                 |                  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | Send your <i>storm</i> and<br>your <i>lightening to<br/>strike</i> me                   |
|    |                 | The<br>Scientist | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | <i>Heads</i> on a <i>science<br/>apart</i>                                              |
| 3. | Personification | Fix You          | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | And the <i>tears</i> come<br>streaming down your<br>face                                |
|    |                 |                  | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>Lights</i> will <i>guide</i> you<br>home and <i>ignite</i> your<br>bones             |
|    |                 | Miracles         | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | From <i>up above</i> I heard<br><i>the angels</i> sing to me<br>these words             |
|    |                 |                  | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | Sometimes <i>the stars</i><br><i>decide</i> to reflect in<br>puddles in the <i>dart</i> |
|    |                 | The<br>Scientist | 7 <sup>th</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | Do not <i>speak</i> as loud<br>as <i>my heart</i>                                       |
|    |                 | Up & Up          | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> | <i>an umbrella</i> is saying<br>“sitting with the<br>poison takes away the<br>pain”     |
|    |                 |                  | 5 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> | <i>angels</i> in the <i>marble</i><br><i>waiting</i> to be freed                        |

|    |                   |               |                                   |                                                                                                 |
|----|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. | Depersonification | -             | -                                 | -                                                                                               |
| 5. | Allegory          | The Scientist | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | Running in <i>circles</i>                                                                       |
|    |                   |               | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | Coming up <i>tails</i>                                                                          |
|    |                   |               | 6 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | I was just guessing at <i>numbers and figures</i>                                               |
|    |                   |               | 6 <sup>th</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | Pulling <i>the puzzles apart</i>                                                                |
|    |                   |               | 7 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | Questions of <i>science</i><br><i>Science and progress</i>                                      |
|    |                   |               | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | fixing up <i>a car to drive in it again</i>                                                     |
|    |                   |               | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | searching for <i>the water hoping for the rain</i>                                              |
|    |                   |               | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> | down upon <i>the canvas working meal to meal</i>                                                |
|    |                   |               | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> | waiting for a chance to pick your <i>orange field</i>                                           |
|    |                   |               | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | see a <i>pearl form, a diamond in the rough</i>                                                 |
|    |                   |               | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | see a <i>bird soaring high above the flood</i>                                                  |
|    |                   |               | 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | underneath the storm <i>an umbrella is saying "sitting with the poison takes away the pain"</i> |
|    |                   |               | 4 <sup>th</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | lying in <i>the gutter,</i>                                                                     |

|     |              |          |                                   |                                                                                                     |
|-----|--------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |              |          |                                   | <i>aiming for the moon</i>                                                                          |
|     |              |          | 5 <sup>th</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | <i>see the forest there in every seed, angels in the marble waiting to be freed, just need love</i> |
|     |              |          | 7 <sup>th</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | <i>you can say, it's mine and clench your fist</i>                                                  |
|     |              |          | 7 <sup>th</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> | <i>see each sunrise as a gift</i>                                                                   |
| 6.  | Antithesis   | Fix You  | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>When you try your best, but you don't succeed</i>                                                |
|     |              |          | 1 <sup>st</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> | <i>When you feel so tired, but you can't sleep</i>                                                  |
|     |              |          | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>High up above or down below</i>                                                                  |
|     |              | Miracles | 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 1 <sup>st</sup> | <i>Sometimes the stars decide to reflect in puddles in the dirt</i>                                 |
|     |              | Up & Up  | 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> | <i>close your mind or take a risk</i>                                                               |
| 7.  | Pleonasme    | -        | -                                 | -                                                                                                   |
| 8.  | Periphrases  | -        | -                                 | -                                                                                                   |
| 9.  | Prolepsis    | -        | -                                 | -                                                                                                   |
| 10. | Epanorthosis | -        | -                                 | -                                                                                                   |

## C. Discussion

### 1. Comparative Stylistic Found in Five Selected Songs

Based on the datum on the Research Findings, the researcher found 41 Comparative Stylistic used in the five selected song of Coldplay. The types of Comparative Stylistic that appears five times is Antithesis, which three of them is from *Fix you*, the two are from *miracles* and *Up & Up*. In other case, Personification has seven Comparative Stylistic which found on the lyrics, where *Fix You* has two, *Mircales* with two personification, *The Scientist* has one personification and *Up & Up* with two personification. Metaphor found in five selected coldplay's songs are 9 data, where 5 of them is from *Everglow*, 3 of them is from *Miracles*, and the only one metaphor on *The Scientist*. Simile is the lowest data found with four of them are from *Everglow*. In other case, The most type of comparative stylistic found in the five selected song of Coldplay is Allegory. Allegory has 16 data, there are 5 data found in *The scientist*, where 11 data left are from *Up & Up*.

In other case, the researcher did not find any kind of comparative stylistic such as Depersonification, Pleonasm, Periphrases, Prolepsis, and Epanorthosis.

Not only focused in types of Comparative Stylistic Found, but the researcher also focuses on analyzing the meaning of each Comparative Stylistic found in five Coldplay selected songs. so, the readers can more comprehend fully, understand, appreciate the song and feel the emotions contained in the



song lyrics.

## 2. Comparative Stylistic Analyzing

### a. *Simile*

Simile is a figure of speech that compares one thing to another by using a conjunction or comparison word. the comparison in this case is pointed by using like, such as, than, similar to, and etc. based on table, there are four simile found in Coldplay's song lyrics, where four of them is from *Everglow*, Here are some lyrics from Coldplay that uses simile:

#### 1) *Like* a lion you ran

The sentence above is an example of simile on one of coldplay's song, *Everglow*. *Everglow* is a song made by Chris Martin and his ex-wife, Gwyneth Paltrow. Gwyneth Paltrow is getting credit for writing some of the lyrics in "*Everglow*." According to NME.com, she wrote the words "How come things move on? / How come cars don't slow?".

In this line, the author makes a comparison between human with lion. According to Perrine (1969), simile is a Stylistic involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid. In addition, it also uses a word "like" to connect between human and lion. It represents that human can run like a lion, where running is one of the strongest skills of lion. There are many interpretations of lion, but for this case, lion means powerful, spiritually in symbolize (Kulsoom Shafique, 2019). Based on semantic approach, *Like a lion you ran* can be

interpreted as a beautiful way to image how amazing Gwyneth Paltrow for Chris.

2) *Like* an eagle, you circled

This line is also a simile. The author used *Like* as a conjunction to compare an eagle and human. In this line, the eagle is circling in *perfect purple* (metaphor). In mythology, eagle is a king of bird (Kulsoom Shafique, 2019). When eagle circling, eagle goes around in circles within its thermal lift one and soar higher to get a better perspective of the vast area. *Like an eagle*, by semantic approach it can be interpreted that human in this line described by Chris as someone who is so special, because eagle circling in a perfect purple (*it will be discussed in metaphor session*). It also means that they are both keep always going ahead, whatever problem they faced. Chris Martin and Gwyneth Paltrow went through it all in a beautiful way, though they had parted.

3) *Like* brothers in blood

This line is a simile. This is can be included in simile because the author used *Like* as a conjunction to compare phrases “brothers in blood” with Gwyneth Paltrow. The author compares Gwyneth Paltrow as if she is his brother, where in real life, Gwyneth is a woman.

Brothers in blood in lexical meaning is brother by birth. But, it can be interpreted in other meaning as one of ceremonial where a man who has sworn to treat another man as a brother, sometimes with a ceremonial mingling of blood. (Dictionary, 2020). This line also emphasized by the following

underlining lyrics “*like brothers in blood, sisters who ride and we swore on that night we’d be friends til we die*”

This underlining lyric is a supposition that describes a situation where their last seconds apart. They parted on good terms. As if they are have no trouble and still keep in touch as a friend, till they die.

#### 4) Life *as short as* the falling of snow

Life *as short as* the falling of snow is a simile because, this line use “*as short as*” as a conjunction between “life” and the “falling of snow”. According to Perrine (1969), simile is a Stylistic involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid.

as we know that Our time in this life is limited. And how we respect that time will create a greater possibility for fulfillment. This line taught us that life is so short, Like the snow. in connotative meaning, it can be interpreted that when winter came, snow began to fall from the top to the ground, as if that was life. too short for a snow from above up the sky to underground. then, the snow melted, returning into water, the essence of snow. in this line, chris feels that all they had faced is really short, but will be missed, like waiting the winter in every season.

#### **b. Metaphor**

Metaphor is one of comparative stylistic that compares two unlike things implicitly, but in a short form. Metaphor doesn't use a conjunction such as "like", "as" and etc like simile. However, it directly connects the first and

second part.

According to Moeliono, (1984: 3), metaphor is an implicit comparison. without a word like or as in between two different things. Poerwadarminta, (1976: 648) also explained that, metaphor is the use of words that has not real meaning, but as paintings based on equations or comparisons.

According to Tarigan, (1983: 141; Tarigan, 1985: 183) metaphor is the shortest, compacted, neatly structured type of language comparative style. there are two ideas. The first one is a reality, something that is thought, which becomes an object. the other one is a comparison to the reality; and we replace the latter with the previous word.

based on table, there are 9 Metaphor found in Coldplay's song lyrics, where five of them is from *Everglow*, three of them is from *miracles*, one of them is from *the scientist*. Here are some lyrics from Coldplay that uses Metaphor:

1) this ***particular diamond*** was extra special

this is the first metaphor found in *Everglow*. The metaphor in this sentence is a phrase "*particular diamond*". Particular diamond is a phrase that contained another meaning which referred to Gwyneth Paltrow by Chris. In lexical meaning, Diamond is a special Goods, because Diamonds are durable. Diamond is a solid form of the element carbon with its atoms arranged in a crystal structure called diamond cubic (Dictionary, 2020).

By semantic approach, this line can be interpreted that Chris tried to described his ex-wife, Gwyneth Paltrow by saying that she is a *Particular Diamond*, and adore her by saying “(it) was *Extra Special*”.

2) still I see you, *celestial*

this is the second metaphor found in *Everglow*. The metaphor in this sentence is a phrase “*Celestial*”. Celestial is a phrase that contained another meaning for Gwyneth Paltrow by Chris. In Lexical meaning, Celestial is pertaining to the sky or visible heaven, or to the universe beyond the earth’s atmosphere, as in celestial body (Dictionary 2020).

By semantic approach, it can be interpreted as if Chris thought that Gwyneth is a "celestial" (or supernatural as opposed to natural), where if Chris miss Gwyneth, he still can see her in everywhere, or even meet and talk, as if he still can see celestial everytime.

3) Like an eagle you circle in *perfect purple*

this is the third metaphor found in *Everglow*. He used beautiful imagery to describe how spectacular this person means to him. In this line, *perfect purple* in lexical meaning is a perfect color, where blue and red is mixed (Dictionary 2020). But in semantic approach, it is a metaphor to describe they relationship. By connotative meaning, purple is like the luxurious color of the old royals, so purple is the perfect color to describe how beautiful her ex-lover and his relationship was.

4) there’s *a light* that you give me when I’m *in shadow*

this is the fifth metaphor found in *Everglow*. This line is still connected with the first line. This type of metaphor is basically a transfer from one experience to another, or from one response to another.

In this line, the metaphor found is *Light* and *Shadow*, where in literal meaning it is just a noun. This line stated as if *light* is an object that can be touched. This stated also stated as if *shadow* is a place, where we can be in it. Based on denotative meaning, Light is the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things, where shadow is the dark shape that somebody/something's form makes on a surface (Oxford Learners Dictionaries. 2020).

This is the booster word for Chris whenever he felt cold. if we take a look in connotative meaning, it has a deep meaning for Chris. Light can be interpreted as a *languor* or even the booster for Chris, whenever he is in *Shadow*, where shadow meaning is in "*sadness/adversity*". Light in this case could give Chris a peace.

5) there's a feeling you give me, ***an everglow***

this is the sixth metaphor found in *Everglow*. This line is still connected with the last line. Light that someone gave to Chris in this line called as Everglow. Everglow is the title, which is also metaphor for this song.

In an interview with Zane Lowe (2015), Chris Martin explained, "I was in the ocean one day with this surfer guy. He was like, 'Yo dude, I was doing this



thing the other day, man. It gave me this total Everglow!' I was like, 'What an amazing word!''.

He continues, "Then the song came completely out. To me, it's about-- whether it's a loved one or a situation or a friend or a relationship that's finished, or someone's passed away--I was really thinking about, after you've been through the sadness of something, you also get this Everglow. That's what it's about."

6) From *up above* I heard

*Miracles* is written and recorded by Coldplay for the soundtrack of a film, called *Unbroken*. This film tells the true story of an Olympian who is also a soldier, named Louis "Louie" Zamperini. In the film's story, Zamperini miraculously survives from a plane crash, during World War II and spends 47 days hovering on a raft, before being captured by the Japanese Navy. Like the Zamperini story, the song *Miracles* also seems to convey that nothing is impossible in this world if we believe in miracles.

"From *up above* I heard" is the first metaphor found in *Miracles*. This is the first line of *Miracles*' lyric. "*up above*" is a metaphor that has another meaning. In literal meaning, it would be just a position. Based on (Oxford University Press. 2020), *up above* is the place where somebody/something is.

But, in real meaning, particularly, if we talk about "*up above*" without saying above what, this is used as an indirect way to refer to heaven in the Christian tradition. Even, If someone talks about something "*up above* the

stars" they are likely also referring to heaven or at least to something spiritual since as far as verifiable physics is concerned there is nothing we can see in everyday life that's further away than the stars (Stack Exchange. 2020). This lyric line is emphasized with the followed underline lyric "*From up above I heard The angels sing to me this word*". if we take a look on the second line, in mythology, angels are believed to live in a place called heaven. So, it can be interpreted that the author described as if he would be dying and tried to make an implicit way to convey another name of heaven, as if there is someone who talk with that guy in his dying moment.

7) in your eyes I see *the beauty of the world*

"And sometimes in your eyes I see *the beauty of the world*" is the second metaphor found in *Miracles*. "*the beauty of the world*" is a metaphor to give another meaning. This line is not stated by Zaperini. Otherwise, it is stated by the angels who talk with him, because at the second line, it has been stated by the lyric "...*The angels sing to me this word*".

In literal meaning, "*the beauty of the world*" can be interpreted as if in his eyes we can see the beautiful world. However, different from the actual meaning of this phrase. in Semantic Approach, it can be interpreted that he has done a great job for his whole life. So, these lyrics seem to describe that he felt happy for a little while remembering something great he has done when he is dying.

8) Send your *storm* and your *lightening to strike* me

This is the third metaphor found in *Miracles*. The entire of this lyric is full of metaphor. The author tried to describe what Zaperini felt when he is in a difficult moment, waiting for dying. Here, we can see that the author use metaphor to make another sense of Zaperini's feeling in his difficult moment.

Based on denotative meaning, floating is not fixed permanently in one particular position or place, as if zaperini is floating in height. Also, based on real meaning, storm is very bad weather with strong winds and rain with lightening (Oxford University Press. 2020).

But in other hand, if we take a look based on semantic approach, Zaperini had nothing to do. Because he is surrender with circumstances and just waiting for a death.

#### 9) *Heads on a science apart*

This is the next metaphor found in *The Scientist*. it can be categorized as metaphor because this lyric compares the word Head and Science directly without any conjunction (like, such as, etc). According to Moeliono, (1984: 3), metaphor is an implicit comparison. without a word like or as in between two different things.

the lyrics "*Heads on a science apart*" if we look at based oon semantic approach, it can be interpreted as the songwriters want something logical in a relationship like a scientist's point of view. But again, that love cannot be seen

from the logic point of view, it is separated like separate heads in science.

**c. Personification**

Personification is one of comparative stylistic that has characteristic to give an impression towards inanimate objects or something abstract as if acting like an animate object, where this object looks like moving by itself. Personification is always in the form human's expression. While the terms literally is a no object animate. Moreover, Personification aims to represent the quality of experiencing situation and to provide a concrete image. There are 7 personification found in Coldplay's songs. there are *Fix You* that has two, *Mircales* with two personification, and *Up & Up* with two personification and *The scientist* with just 1 personification. Here are all Personification found in Coldplay's song lyrics.

1) *And the tears come streaming down your face*

This is the first personification found in *Fix You*. This is can be stated as personification because the lyric "tear" is an animate object, as if it can be an animate object by lyric "come streaming". based on semantic approach, this lyric tried to make another way to tell the sadness.

2) *Lights will guide you home and ignite your bones*

This is the second personification found in *Fix You*. It can be included as personification because the lyric use inanimate object as if it is moving by itself. The lyric "Light" is an element, where it is not an inanimate object. Light is the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things

(Oxford University Press. 2020).

This lyric looks like animate object by the lyric “*Guide*”. As if the light moved and guided someone to back home. In real meaning, it can be interpreted by semantic approach that all of the worst things that can happen to us, there must be a “*light*” or it can be interpreted that there is a lesson that we can learn in the future, to make our lives will be better.

3) From up above I heard *the angels sing* to me these words

This is personification found in *Miracles*. This is can be aimed as personification because *angle* is an abstract object, described as if angle is alive and able to sing. In this line, the author described that from *up above* (which can be interpreted as heaven) he heard the angels sing to him. In real meaning, it can be interpreted that, he is in agony and just waiting for death to pick up him, and listening to a whisper as if angel singing to him.

4) Sometimes *the stars decide* to reflect in puddles in the dart

This is the next personification found in *Miracles*. This is can be aimed as personification because the author makes an inanimate object as human that has characteristic of human being. *stars* are inanimate object, described as if stars are alive and able to make a decision. In other words, this sentence refers that the author emphasized that the star is considered a beautiful thing by songwriters. Meanwhile, the mud is considered bad. But the songwriters consider that beauty, can be found anywhere, even mud puddles can reflect the

stars as something beautiful.

5) Do not *speak* as loud as *my heart*

“Do not speak as loud as my heart” is the only one personification found in the scientist song in five songs that has been chosen by the researcher to be researched. This line is one of personification because, this line tried to compare “do not speak” which referred to someone with “my heart” by interpreting as if heart can speak like human.

In denotative meaning, heart is part of body which function as blood pumpers throughout the body via the circulatory system, supplying oxygen and nutrients to the tissues and removing carbon dioxide and other wastes. But, in this case, heart function as connotative meaning as if it can speak like a human.

“do not speak” is referred to all the question and every problem the man had with his girlfriend. But in fact, the songwriter could only surrender, because they couldn't find the answer yet. Love itself, is a very complicated thing. logic and science today, will not be able to solve the questions about his feelings, which referred to “My Heart”.

6) underneath the storm an *umbrella* is saying

This is the next personification found in *Up & Up*. This is can be aimed as personification because the author makes an inanimate object as human that has characteristic of human being. *umbrella* is inanimate object, described as if *umberella* is alive and able to talk and say something.

Umbrella is an object with a round folding frame of long, straight pieces



of metal covered with material, that you use to protect yourself from the rain or from hot sun (Oxford University Press. 2020). But in semantic approach, "*Underneath the storm, an umbrella is saying*" has a deep meaning. The umbrella seems like a supposition that before the storm, we must provide an umbrella and sit safely when the storm comes for shelter. It can also be interpreted that in life we have to prepare everything before bad things happen.

7) *angles* in the marble *waiting* to be freed

This is the second personification found in *Up & Up*. This is can be aimed as personification because the author makes an abstract object as human that has characteristic of human being. *angles* are abstract object, described as if *angle* is alive and able to do something like human, where in this case, angle is waiting to be freed.

This line can be interpreted that we all have to learn, like learning in every heartbreak. Learning, even from small things, will gradually become big. This lyric told us that don't ever give up, because something big is waiting, where big in this case is "*Angle*".

**d. Allegory**

Allegory is narration or meaningful short story that has explicit meaning. Allegory is the expression by means of symbolic fictional figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human existence, where there is a hidden meaning in the story.

According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that

has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. But it is usually distinguishable from both of these. Allegory is a short story that contain of metaphor and moral lesson, but it is difficult to distinguish from one meaning to the other meaning (Keraf, 2008: 140). When, metaphor expression experience spread meaning, so it is can concrete allegory, parable, or fable. 34 Parable is a short story with the figure of person. While, fable is a metaphor that forms a short story about animal's life.

Based on table, there are 16 allegory found in Coldplay's song lyrics, five of them are from *The Scientist*, the others are from *Up & Up*.

#### 1) Running in *circles*

This is the first allegory found in *the scientist*. The scientist is a song about someone who tried to fixed his relationship with his girlfriend. In this endeavor, he carefully analyzes the root of all problems based on thought and logic like a scientist. In the end, however, he could not explain why the problem occurred, and why the relationship between him and his girlfriend became complicated.

It can be stated as allegory because allegory is the use of words that has not real meaning, but as paintings based on equations or comparisons. "*Running in circles*" if we take a look based on literal meaning, running in circle is an activity where someone running just in a circle with no other place to run. it seems to describe what the man felt. Because based on semantic

approach, something is out of ordinary, something that cannot be expressed, in the end it will become a very complicated thing, so that it reaches a dead end. Like the analogy of the "circles" rotate and meet the same point again. this lyric, can also be interpreted that the relationship between the songwriter and his lover is always miscommunicating, so that it always produces a response that is opposite to the expected goal or purpose like chasing a tail.

## 2) Coming up *tails*

This is the second allegory found in *the scientist*. this lyric has connection with the previous lyric since this lyric seemed to give more detail about the previous lyric "*Running in circles*". It can be stated as allegory because this lyric using words that has not real meaning, but it functions just as paintings based on equations or comparisons.

if we take a look at this lyric "*coming up tails*", it has similarity with "*Running in circles*". based on literal meaning, coming up tails is an activity where someone coming up to tails, and there is a circle created, like the analogy of a cat, chasing its own tail.

This lyric also has the same meaning with the previous lyric. Because it seems to describe more about the first lyric. based on semantic approach, something is out of ordinary, something that cannot be expressed, in the end it will become a very complicated thing, so that it reaches a dead end. Like the analogy of the "circles" rotate and meet the same point again. this lyric, can also be interpreted that the relationship between the songwriter and his lover is

always miscommunicating, so that it always produces a response that is opposite to the expected goal or purpose like chasing a tail.

3) I was just guessing, *at numbers and figures*

This is the third line of allegory found in *the scientist*. This line included as allegory because, the lyric has another meaning from literal, since the author used *number & figures* as a metaphorical object. When, metaphor expression experience spread meaning, so it is can concrete allegory (Keraf, 2008: 140)

If we take look based on denotative meaning, it's just someone who guessing numbers and figures. But, in semantic approach, the lyrics of "*At numbers and figures*" can be interpreted as suggesting that the songwriter is trying to rationalize the reasons why his relationship with his girlfriend has fallen apart.

4) Pulling *the puzzles apart*

This lyric is a continuation from the previous lyric. This lyric included as allegory because, the lyric has another meaning from literal, since the author used *the puzzle* as a metaphorical object. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols. This lyric

is reinforced by the lyrics "puzzle" which can be interpreted that he looks for the root of the problem through reason and logic.

5) Questions of *science, Science and progress*

This line is the next line of allegory found in *the scientist*. this lyric is continuation from the last line. Like science today, there are lots of questions that have no answer. This lyric interpreted that the songwriter tried everything, to fixed their relationship, but the answer is still nothing, like science and its progress today. the songwriters can only surrender because they can't find the answer to this problem. because Love itself is a very complicated thing, even logic and science today, will not be able to solve the questions about his feelings.

6) fixing up *a car to drive in it again*

This is the first allegory found in *Up & Up*. This lyric included as allegory because the author described something by another thing explicitly. Through this song, by semantic approach, Coldplay seems to want to describe that the life we live in are difficult, and there are a lot of things that a person goes through to achieve happiness.

The lyrics of "*Fixing up a car*" can be interpreted as saying that traveling in this world is quite difficult, sometimes we feel tired like a broken car. However, according to the songwriter it is not an obstacle, because a damaged car can be repaired, a tired soul can be treated. Even so, Coldplay views that we can actually pass all of these obstacles as long as we respond to them

appropriately, just by striving non-stop, optimistic, in progress, full of patience because all things are not instantaneous,

7) Searching for *the water, hoping for the rain*

This is the second allegory found in *Up & Up*. This lyric is still connected with the first line, because this lyric is a continuation of the previous lyric. This lyric included as allegory because the author described something by another thing explicitly. Through this song, by semantic approach, Coldplay also seems to describe that the life we live in are difficult, and there are a lot of things that a person goes through to achieve happiness.

Furthermore, the lyrics "hoping for the rain" can be interpreted that in life, we also continue to strive, while hoping, because sometimes opportunities also come suddenly like falling rain.

8) down upon *the canvas working meal to meal*

This is the next allegory found in *Up & Up*. This lyric can be stated as allegory since this lyric used metaphorical object by story. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been



defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

This lyric is still connected with the previous line, because this lyric is a continuation. Based on semantic approach, this lyric can be interpreted as We have to work hard to get the result, like working meal to meal on canvas.

9) waiting for a chance ***to pick your orange field,***

this is the continuation from the previous lyric. this lyric is also allegory since the author used others words to say something throughout the line. Based on connotative meaning, orange field is the place where the oranges grow. But in denotative meaning, it has another meaning.

Based semantic approach, orange field can be interpreted as the result for what we had done (from previous line). After working meal to meal, in the end it's time for us to reap the results (oranges). But slowly, slowly rising "up and up."

10) see ***a pearl form a diamond in the rough***

this is the next allegory found in *Up & Up*. this is claimed as allegory since the author tried to described something by other thing throughout line. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning.

Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

If we take a look based on semantic meaning, it can be interpreted that our life must be filled with patience. Like "*pearls*" formed with patience, like rough "*gems*" because if they are not slowly polished, these gems are not worth selling.

11) see ***a bird soaring high above the flood, it's in your blood, it's in your blood.***

this is the next allegory found in *Up & Up*. this is also claimed as allegory since the author tried to described something by other thing throughout line. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

This line told us a story of a bird which soaring high above the flood. If we only interpreted it based on explicit way, it's just a story. but of course, the author conveyed a message behind of it. The meaning can be interpreted as encouragement from the author to everyone which has hard time. Keep being a bird and soaring high above the flood. It's emphasized with the lyric "*it's in your blood, it's in your blood*".

12) underneath the storm ***an umbrella is saying, sitting with the poison***

***takes away the pain***

The next lyric contained allegory is this line. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

"*Underneath the storm, an umbrella is saying*" has a deep meaning. The umbrella seems like to describe that before the storm, we must provide an umbrella and sit safely when the storm comes for shelter. It can also be interpreted that in life we have to prepare everything before bad things happen.

**13) *lying in the gutter, aiming for the moon***

this is the next line of allegory found in *Up & Up*. this lyric is claimed as allegory since the author make a short story and convey a hidden message behind of it. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

This lyric theme is about purpose in life. In life, we really have to set a goal, wherever we are even if we are "*lying in the gutter*". On lyric "*aiming for the moon*" if we take a look based on its denotative meaning, it can be interpreted as trying or planning to achieve the moon. But, in connotative

meaning, it can be interpreted that we have to determine the goal of life in a more beautiful direction like the beauty of the moon.

14) *trying to empty out the ocean with a spoon*

this is the next lyric which contained allegory element in *Up & Up*. this lyric is claimed as allegory since the author make a short story and convey a hidden message behind of it. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

In life, we need to set a goal like the previous lyric. But in realizing it, we also have to be patient, slowly, like "*emptying the ocean with a spoon.*" Emptying ocean with just a spoon is something hard and impossible. But if we analogize, perhaps it will work someday, as long as it is done energetically and consistently.

15) see *the forest there in every seed, angels in the marble waiting to be freed, just need love just need love*

this is the next line of allegory found in *Up & Up*. This lyric is claimed as allegory because the author conveyed a message behind of it throughout the line which has another story. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a

narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

If we interpreted it based on denotative meaning, it's just a story. But if we look at this lyrics "*see the forest, there in every seed*" based on denotative meaning, it can be interpreted that the dense forest was originally only from seeds. This line described that every big thing we have seen is literally from the smallest thing. *angels in the marble waiting to be freed* can be interpreted as the result we're going to get. Because the result is just waiting for everyone which struggle like a seed. so, don't always say impossible, believe with full of love that is in your heart.

16) you can say, ***it's mine and clench your fist, or see each sunrise as a gift***

This lyric is claimed as allegory because the author conveyed a message behind of it throughout the line which has another story. According to Perrine (1992: 88), Allegory is a narrative or description that has a second meaning beneath the surface. Although the surface story or description may have its own interest, the author's major interest is in the ulterior meaning. Allegory has been defined as an extended metaphor and sometimes as a series of related symbols.

this is the last allegory found in Coldplay's song, *Up & Up*. In this sentence, the word "*it's mine and clench your fist*" is an encouragement, as if whatever we face is, we deserve for it. Also, the word "*sunrise*" does not

describe itself as a material that we can have. It can be interpreted that in facing the day we had, we have to be grateful for everything we got. Like “*sunrise*”, which always give, without expecting anything.

*e. Antithesis*

antithesis comes from Latin, *ami* and *tithenai*, which means in theory, comparing words that are opposite in meaning by juxtaposing them in sentences and words. simply, Antithesis is a style of language that has comparison between two antonym words.

Antithesis is a construction in which words are opposed but balanced in opposition. (McArthur: 1996: 72). Antithesis is used in writing or speech either as a proposition that contrasts with or reverses some previously mentioned proposition, or when two opposites are introduced together for contrasting effect. This is based on the logical phrase or term.

based on table, there are five Antithesis found in Coldplay’s song lyrics, where three of them is from *Fix you*, one of them is from *miracles*, one of them is from *Up & Up*. Here are some lyrics from Coldplay that uses Antithesis:

1) When you try *your best*, but you *don't succeed*

No one knows the true meaning of fix you. but this song was allegedly a song for Gwyneth Paltrow (Chris Martin's ex-wife) who was sad when her



father left her for God. This song tries to portray Chris Martin as if he were trying to advise his wife through continuous song lyrics. no one knows the true meaning of fix you. but this song was allegedly a song for Gwyneth Paltrow (Chris Martin's ex-wife) who was sad when her father left her for good. This song tries to portray Chris Martin as if he were trying to advise his wife through continuous song lyrics.

This is the first example of Antithesis which found in *Fix You*. It can be aimed as Antithesis because this lyric comparing two lyric which has characteristic of contradicting in semantic meaning. *Best* and *Don't Succeed* are contradicting word in semantic meaning.

Based on semantic meaning, *Best* and *success* is in one relation, because if you're best in something, it should be success. However, this does not mean that the two are absolutely synonymous. This is because the meaning is a word that includes definition and meaning (cf. Kridalaksana, 1982: 15).

The notion of an idea basically has a parallel meaning with thoughts and ideas. Therefore, in English these three words are covered by the word thought. Furthermore, thought as mental activity includes concepts and statements (Hudson, 1980: 75).

In order word, these two lyrics, *Best* and *Don't Succeed* tried to make a supposition, which it's a songwriter's clear portrayal of all the sorrows of life that we've ever experienced.

2) When you feel so *tired*, but you *can't sleep*

This is another example of Antithesis found in *Fix you*. It can be aimed as Antithesis because this lyric comparing two lyric which has characteristic of contradicting in semantic meaning. *Tired* and *Can't Sleep* are contradicting word in semantic meaning.

Based on semantic meaning, *Tired* and *Can't sleep* is an opposite word each other. Because, the notion of an idea basically should have a parallel meaning with thoughts and ideas. Where tired is not parallel with Can't sleep.

To interpreted this line, this lyric has similar description in real meaning with the first line. Where, we as a human can't be always happy as every day. There will be a day where we will face a bad day, and when we have it, just don't drown in sadness.

3) *High up above* or *down below*

This is the last example Antithesis found in *Fix you*. It can be stated that this line is Antithesis because this line comparing two contradicting word, which is *high above* and *down below*. *high above* and *down below* has contradicting word in meaning.

This line is back to the root of the problem, these lyrics seem to say that the world is spinning, there are times when we are above and happy, there are times when we also have to be down and feel sad. Likewise, in matters of love. There are times when we love someone, sometimes we have to let it go. In this

world, nothing is constant, all have problems that we should make as experiences and lessons.

**4) Sometimes *the stars* decide to reflect in *puddles in the dirt***

This is the only one example found in *Miracles*. This is kind of Antithesis. The lyric in this line using comparison between *the stars* and *Puddle in the dirt*. These two words are Contradiction each other based on their semantic meaning.

Star is the highest thing, and the beautiful thing. it's not parallel if we take a look between stars and puddles in the dirt, where puddle in the dirt is a squalid thing in the ground.

this sentence refers that the author emphasized that the star is considered a beautiful thing by songwriters. Meanwhile, the puddles in the dirt is considered bad. But the songwriters consider that beauty, can be found anywhere, even mud puddles can reflect the stars as something beautiful.

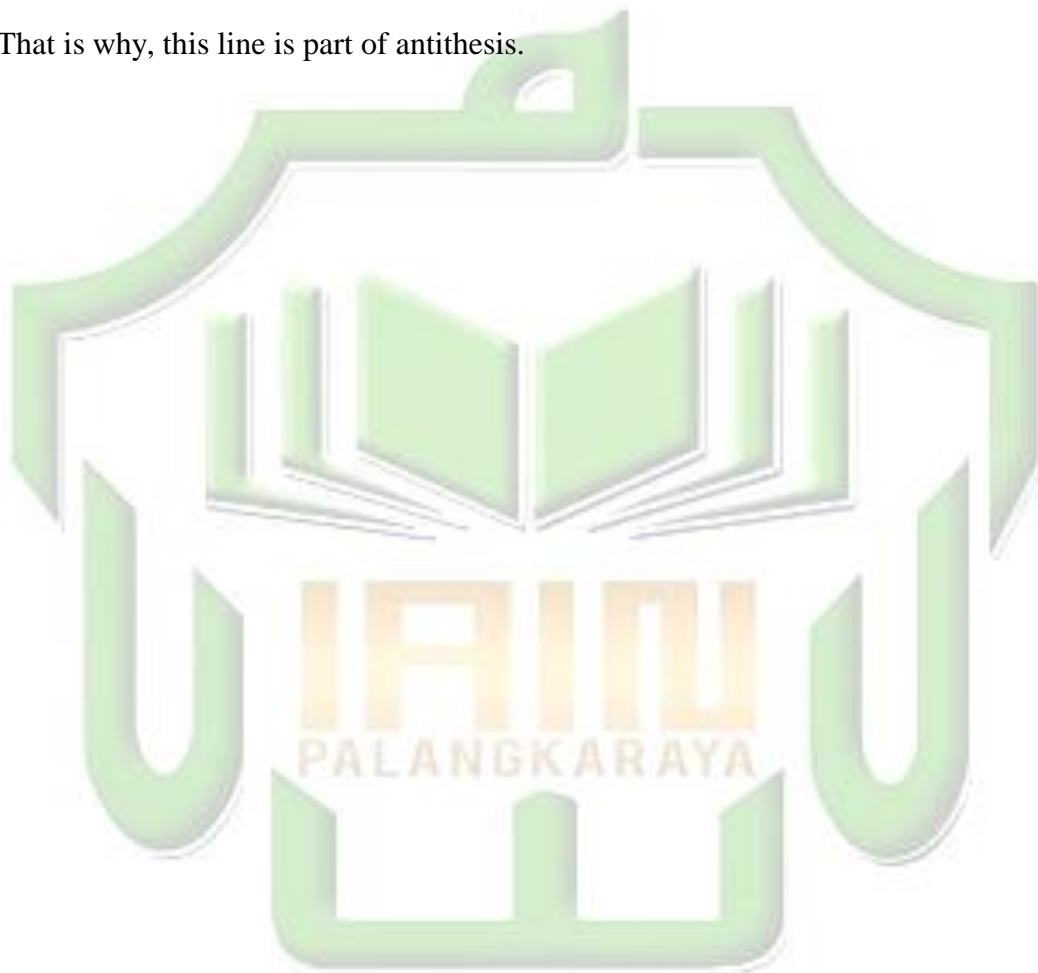
**5) *close your mind* or *take a risk***

This is also the only one example found in *Up & Up*. This is included as Antithesis, because the lyric in this line using comparison between *close your mind* and *take a risk* which has different semantic meaning.

To interpreted this lyric, we need to understand that this lyric has implicit meaning than the literal. In life, sometime we will face difficult decision, which way we should choose, and which decision is right. This line gave us that we

have to choose between *close mind* which is mean, we are afraid to step forward and just being stagnant, and *take a risk* which means we are brave, because we have the will to move forward, keep going and think ahead.

Based on semantic meaning, it can be concluded that close mind means afraid, where take a risk means brave. Afraid and brave are two opposite words. That is why, this line is part of antithesis.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the data analysis in the previous chapter.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of Comparative Stylistic in five selected Coldplay's song Lyrics, it can be concluded that:

1. Comparative Stylistic is one of aspect which is used in Coldplay's song lyrics. After analyzing data, the researcher found that Coldplay use Stylistic, especially Comparative Stylistic in five selected Coldplay's song lyrics, there are Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Allegory and Antithesis. The other types of Comparative Stylistic such as Depersonification, Pleonasm, Periphrases, Prolepsis, and Epanorthosis was not found.
2. Comparative Stylistic meanings which are used on Coldplay's song lyrics are diverse. Data total found in five selected songs are 41 data, where in every 41 data, there has their own meaning-self. There are 16 data of Allegory, 9 data of Metaphor, 7 data of Personification, 4 data of Simile, 5 data of Antithesis. It can be claimed that the dominant types of Comparative Stylistic in five selected Coldplay's song is Up & Up, with 16 Data, where the lowest types of Comparative Stylistic is Simile with just only 4 data in Everglow. if we look back at the lyric, we can conclude that the song lyrics of Coldplay is not only about love, but also about social, dream, and life

based on true story. There are many Coldplay's songs that have been written by Chris with kind of Stylistic types. The only one reason why Chris Martin used many Stylistic in his songs because he wants to show how beauty the lyric that he wrote. To make it implicit, Chris made words by words in another way by using metaphor to describe the feeling, the story, and the theme.

## **B. Suggestion**

Finally, the researcher hopes this research will be useful for the readers. Therefore, based on some findings in the previous chapter, it is important to give some beneficial suggestion for readers, students, teachers, and the next researcher. Based on the conclusions above, the researcher would like to present some suggestions as follows:

### **1. Suggestion for students**

The researcher suggest that this research can be one of reference to be learned in Semantic Class, especially the student of State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya. Learning about Stylistic help every student to understand the meaning that contained in any kind of song lyrics which use implicit lyrics. In addition, learning about Stylistic can improve student's ability to interpret, also to make any kind of songs by using Stylistic Component.

### **2. Suggestion for teachers**

The researcher also hopes that for lecturer or teacher, they can get additional reference about Comparative Stylistic also other types of Stylistic itself, to



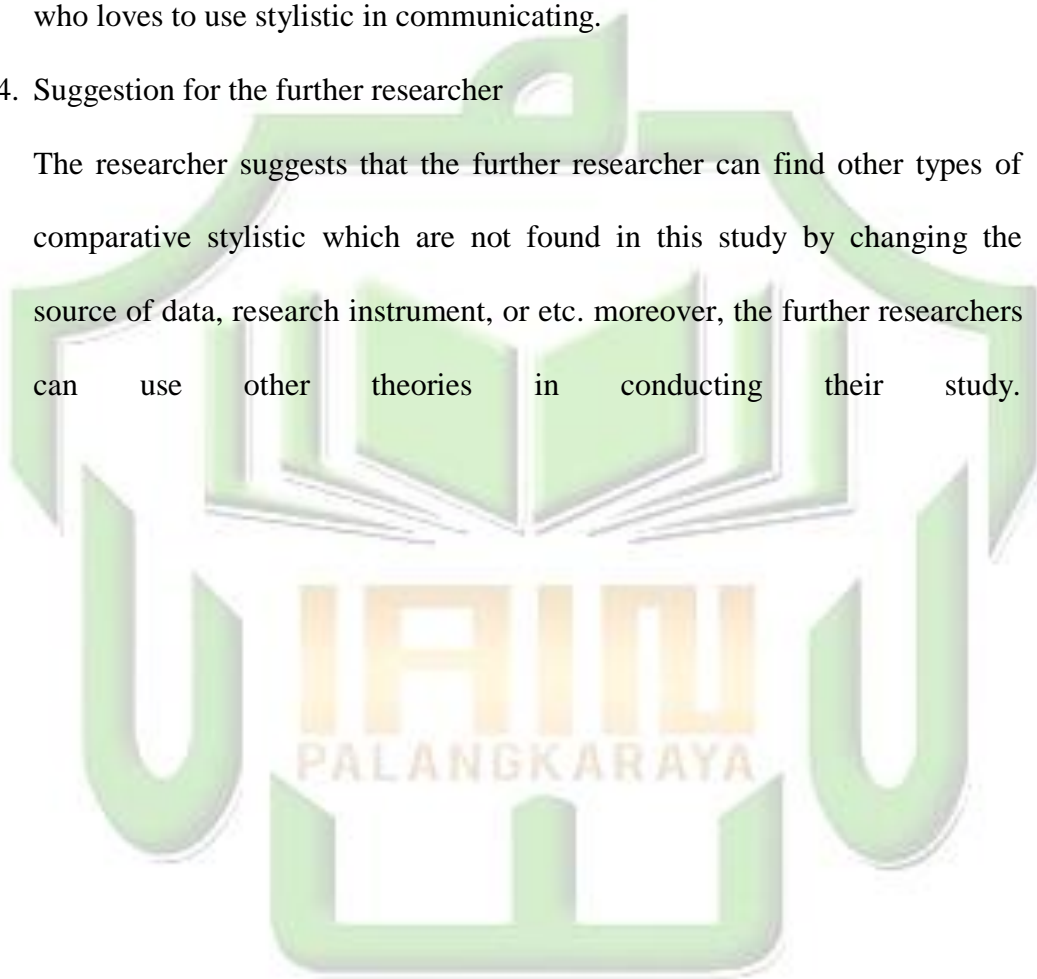
be taught and being a learning source for their students and help the student increasing the knowledge about Stylistic in Semantic Class.

3. Suggestion for all of readers

For all of the readers, the researcher hopes that This study can be another source to gain some information and knowledge, especially for the reader who loves to use stylistic in communicating.

4. Suggestion for the further researcher

The researcher suggests that the further researcher can find other types of comparative stylistic which are not found in this study by changing the source of data, research instrument, or etc. moreover, the further researchers can use other theories in conducting their study.



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## APPENDICES

### Everglow

oh they say people come, say people go  
this particular diamond was extra special  
and though you might be gone, and the world may not know  
still I see you, celestial

1<sup>st</sup>

like a lion you ran, a goddess you rolled  
like an eagle you circled, in perfect purple  
so how come things move on, how come cars don't slow  
when it feels like the end of my world  
when I should but I can't let you go?

2<sup>nd</sup>

but when I'm cold, cold  
oh when I'm cold, cold  
there's a light that you give me when I'm in shadow  
there's a feeling you give me, an everglow

3<sup>rd</sup>

like brothers in blood, sisters who ride  
and we swore on that night we'd be friends til we die  
but the changing of winds, and the way waters flow  
life as short as the falling of snow  
and now I'm gonna miss you I know

4<sup>th</sup>

but when I'm cold, cold  
in water rolled, salt  
I know that you're with me and the way you will show  
and you're with me wherever I go  
and you give me this feeling this everglow

5<sup>th</sup>

oh- I I I I  
what I wouldn't give for just a moment to hold  
yeah I live for this feeling this everglow

6<sup>th</sup>

so if you love someone, you should let them know  
oh the light that you left me will everglow

7<sup>th</sup>

## Fix You

When you try your best, but you don't succeed  
When you get what you want, but not what you need  
When you feel so tired, but you can't sleep  
Stuck in reverse

1<sup>st</sup>

And the tears come streaming down your face  
When you lose something you can't replace  
When you love someone, but it goes to waste  
Could it be worse?

2<sup>nd</sup>

Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
I will try to fix you

3<sup>rd</sup>

High up above or down below  
When you're too in love to let it go  
But if you never try you'll never know  
Just what you're worth

4<sup>th</sup>

Lights will guide you home  
And ignite your bones  
I will try to fix you

5<sup>th</sup>

Tears stream down your face  
When you lose something you cannot replace  
Tears stream down your face and I  
Tears stream down your face  
I promise you I will learn from my mistakes  
Tears stream down your face and I

6<sup>th</sup>



## Miracles

From up above I heard the angels sing to me these words  
And sometimes in your eyes I see the beauty of the world

} 1<sup>st</sup>

Oh, now I'm floating so high  
I blossom and die  
Send your storm and your lightening to strike me between the eyes

} 2<sup>nd</sup>

Sometimes the stars decide to reflect in puddles in the dirt  
When I look in your eyes, I forget all about what hurts

} 3<sup>rd</sup>

Oh, now I'm floating so high  
I blossom and die  
Send your storm and your lightening to strike me between the eyes  
And cry:  
Believe in miracles

} 4<sup>th</sup>

Oh hey I'm floating up above the world now  
Oh hey I'm floating up above the world now  
Oh yeah yeah yeah!

} 5<sup>th</sup>

## The Scientist

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <p style="text-align: center;">The Scientist</p> <p>Come up to meet you, tell you I'm<br/>sorry</p> <p>You don't know how lovely you<br/>are</p>                                                                                                     | } 1 <sup>st</sup> | <p style="text-align: center;">I was just guessing</p> <p>At numbers and figures</p> <p>Pulling the puzzles apart</p>                                                                                                                                                            | } 6 <sup>th</sup>  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">I had to find you</p> <p>Tell you I need you</p> <p>Tell you I set you apart</p>                                                                                                                                      | } 2 <sup>nd</sup> | <p style="text-align: center;">Questions of science</p> <p>Science and progress</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Do not speak as loud as my heart</p>                                                                                                                          | } 7 <sup>th</sup>  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Tell me your secrets</p> <p>And ask me your questions</p> <p>Oh, let's go back to the start</p>                                                                                                                       | } 3 <sup>rd</sup> | <p style="text-align: center;">Tell me you love me</p> <p>Come back and haunt me</p> <p>Oh, and I rush to the start</p>                                                                                                                                                          | } 8 <sup>th</sup>  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Running in circles</p> <p>Coming up tails</p> <p>Heads on a science apart</p>                                                                                                                                         | } 4 <sup>th</sup> | <p style="text-align: center;">Running in circles</p> <p>Chasing our tails</p> <p>Coming back as we are</p>                                                                                                                                                                      | } 9 <sup>th</sup>  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Nobody said it was easy</p> <p>It's such a shame for us to part</p> <p>Nobody said it was easy</p> <p>No one ever said it would be this<br/>hard</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Oh, take me back to the start</p> | } 5 <sup>th</sup> | <p style="text-align: center;">Nobody said it was easy</p> <p>Oh, it's such a shame for us to part</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Nobody said it was easy</p> <p>No one ever said it would be so<br/>hard</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I'm going back to the start</p> | } 10 <sup>th</sup> |

**Up&Up**

fixing up a car to drive in it again  
searching for the water hoping for  
the rain  
up and up, up and up  
down upon the canvas, working  
meal to meal  
waiting for a chance to pick your  
orange field  
up and up, up and up

1<sup>st</sup>

lying in the gutter, aiming for the  
moon  
trying to empty out the ocean with  
a spoon  
up and up, up and up  
how come people suffer how come  
people part?  
how come people struggle how  
come people break your heart?  
break your heart

4<sup>th</sup>

see a pearl form, a diamond in the  
rough  
see a bird soaring high above the  
flood  
it's in your blood, it's in your  
blood  
underneath the storm an umbrella  
is saying  
sitting with the poison takes away  
the pain  
up and up, up and up it's saying

2<sup>nd</sup>

yes I want to grow yes I want to feel  
yes I want to know show me how to  
heal it up  
heal it up  
see the forest there in every seed  
angels in the marble waiting to be freed  
just need love just need love  
when the going is rough saying

5<sup>th</sup>

**Reef:**  
we're going to get it get it together  
right now  
going to get it get it together  
somehow  
going to get it get it together and  
flower  
oh oh oh oh oh oh  
we're going to get it get it together  
I know  
going to get it get it together and  
flow  
going to get it get it together and  
go  
up and up and up

3<sup>rd</sup>

**Reef**

and you can say what is, or fight  
for it  
close your mind or take a risk  
you can say it's mine and clench  
your fist  
or see each sunrise as a gift

6<sup>th</sup>

7<sup>th</sup>

**Reef**

8<sup>th</sup>

## BIOGRAPHY OF COLDPLAY



Coldplay is a rock band from London, United Kingdom. The band is known for their rock melodies

and introspective lyrics. The band consists of Chris Martin (lead vocals, guitar, piano/keyboard), Jon Buckland (lead guitar, harmonica, backing vocals), Guy Berryman (bass), and Will Champion (drums, backing vocals). first calling themselves Pectoralz and then Starfish before finally changing their name to Coldplay. The band's creative director and former manager Phil Harvey is often referred to as the fifth member by the band.

After changing their name to Coldplay, the band recorded and released two EPs: Safety in 1998 and The Blue Room in 1999. The latter was their first release on a major record label, after signing to Parlophone. Coldplay achieved worldwide fame with the release of the song "Yellow" in 2000, followed in the same year by their debut album Parachutes, which was nominated for the Mercury Prize. The band's second album, A Rush of Blood to the Head (2002), was released to critical acclaim. Their next release, X&Y, was best-selling album worldwide of 2005. Their Brian Eno-produced fourth studio album, Viva la Vida

or Death and All His Friends (2008), the best-selling album worldwide of 2008, earned three Grammy Awards. In October 2011, Coldplay released their fifth studio album, Mylo Xyloto, which topped the charts in over 34 countries and was the UK's best-selling rock album of 2011. The band have since released Ghost Stories (2014), A Head Full of Dreams (2015) and Everyday Life (2019).

Coldplay have sold more than 100 million records worldwide, making them one of the world's best-selling music artists. They have won numerous awards throughout their career, including nine Brit Awards, seven MTV Video Music Awards, seven MTV Europe Music Awards and seven Grammy Awards from 29 nominations. The band's first three albums—Parachutes (2000), A Rush of Blood to the Head (2002), and X&Y (2005)—are among the best-selling albums in UK chart history. In December 2009, Rolling Stone readers voted the group the fourth-best artist of the 2000s, and Q magazine included the group in their Artists Of The Century list.