

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of the Research**

Language cannot be divorced from meaning since it comprises the meaning contained in language as an instrument of communication between humans. Studying a meaning must be reflected in one of the linguistic studies called semantics in which there is material that reviews a relationship in language and connects to the word meaning called lexical relation. Lexical relation can be considered as an effective way to understand the authentic meaning of words and how they connect to other words in English texts such as song lyrics.

Lexical relation is classified into several types and those employed in this study are based on Saeed theory (2016:59), namely synonym, antonym, polysemy, homonym, hyponym, and meronym. Synonym is a term that indicates similar meanings or interpretations between words. Antonym is a term that indicates the opposite meaning between words. Polysemy is a term that indicates multiple interpretations and can be identified through its placement in a sentence. Homonymy is a term that indicates pronunciation or sounds that are similar but have different meanings. Hyponym is a term that indicates the relation between a specific word and a general word. Meronym is a term that indicates a word where one word is a specific part of a word.

A song lyric is a composition of words or sentences accompanied by a tonal key. Song lyrics are very appropriate to be used as an object of research because song lyrics convey relevant substance. Therefore, this research combines

the lexical relations theory with the lyrics of the band Coldplay. The songs they create sound fabulous not only from the music but also from the lyrics expressed in the song, there are some words that contain quite outstanding interpretations. After researching, the words in their songs apparently have so many certain relationships and it is what makes this song proper as a research object.

Coldplay is a British band that has been active since 1997 and is famous for its alternative rock/pop songs. Coldplay consists of four members who are still active today. They are Chris Martin as vocalist, Johnny Buckland as guitarist, Guy Berryman as bassist, and Will Champion as drummer. During their career to date, Coldplay has released around 226 songs and nine albums. With a large number of songs, this research has limited the number of objects studied.

This research raises the topic of lexical relations as an encouragement for the requirements of linguistics or further investigation. Lexical relations that investigate the meaning relationships between words are very appropriate to be employed as hypotheses in research. Meaning relationships between words, sentences, or phrases can enhance the language quality of a literary work so that the content becomes more intriguing to read or hear. Literary art can be divided into poetry, poem, story, or song lyrics.

As consequently, this research can add insight for anyone who studies linguistics, especially about lexical relations. The existence of lexical relations in song lyrics is not a shortcoming or a mistake. Instead, the relationship between words in song lyrics can make the song unique. Therefore, lexical relations can augment the aesthetic value of writing.

Research on similar matters has previously been conducted by Husein (2019), who investigated lexical relations in Muse song lyrics. The research also used Saeed's theory and the research was used as one of the guiding models for this research. The model of the analysis may have similarities, but the difference lies in the use of codes that will not be used in this study. It is implemented so that the reader can comprehend the substance and context of the analysis conducted in this study. In addition, the number of data or songs studied in the study is limited to seven song objects, which is different from the research presented in this paper which will cover more objects.

This research also has the same data object, namely Coldplay song lyrics conducted by Sholihah & Pratiwi (2018). They examined the semantic meaning of Coldplay songs from the album *A Head Full of Dream*. Apart from the data object, the same phenomenon is also found in the theory of lexical relations or what is called lexical meaning in the study. However, the lexical meaning found is only in the form of synonyms and antonyms. In contrast to this research, this research uses six lexical based on Saeed's theory as previously explained.

The subject matter of this research is the existence of relations between words identified in Coldplay song lyrics that have been limited to a number of objects. The types of relationships explored are based on Saeed's theory, which relegates lexical relations into six types. Thus, based on the explanation that has been introduced, this research is titled "LEXICAL RELATION ANALYSIS IN COLDPLAY'S SELECTED SONG LYRICS".

## **1.2. Problem of the Research**

As described in the background above, this research has identified problems to solve, as listed below:

1. What are the types of lexical relations found in Coldplay's selected song lyrics?
2. How are lexical relations realized in Coldplay's selected song lyrics?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Research**

As explained in the formulation of the problem, this research has actions as the objective taken to unravel it, as listed below:

1. To identify the types of lexical relations found in Coldplay's selected song lyrics.
2. To describe the lexical relations found in Coldplay's selected song lyrics.

## **1.4. Scope of the Research**

To analyze the song lyrics, this research has a scope as a limitation of the research. First, the lexical relation types employed in this analysis are 6 (six) relations based on Saeed's classification (2016:59), consisting of synonym, antonym, polysemy, homonym, hyponym, and meronym. In addition, to find and confirm whether the meanings and the relations of the words are precise, dictionary assistance is required such as from Merriam-Webster Dictionary and Cambridge Dictionary. The object of this research is song lyrics taken from Coldplay. Since Coldplay has produced many songs, twenty-five (25) objects were selected.

### **1.5. Significance of the Research**

This research is conducted to find out how significant it is to study lexical relations which are part of semantics. This research is divided into two significances, as listed below:

#### **1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, readers will learn linguistic materials about semantics and lexical relations. Readers can use this research as a guideline when conducting similar research.

#### **2. Practical Significance**

Practically, readers will be able to identify semantic and lexical relation problems. Readers can get ideas to conduct analyses from this research, especially when using song lyrics as objects.

In addition, this research also makes readers will learn that lexical relations can improve their skills in English. For example, through synonyms, new words can be recognized just by knowing their similar meaning.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Meaning**

There is no language that has no meaning even if the meaning of the language is undefined and ambiguous, there will still be misconceptions when the meaning is recognized. According to Zakiyah & Zakrimal (2020:45), meaning is the most significant part of the language since it has a primary role in social relationships. Discussing meaning in languages is very closely related to Semantics as a field of linguistics that studies meaning which can help people express something appropriately with people who communicate the same language or a different language (Guntar, 2022:191). Syarifuddin & Hasyim (2020:2) argued that meaning is an important factor in efficient communication that allows people to understand each other so they can communicate clearly.

#### **2.2. Semantic**

According to Yule (W. Zakiyah, 2018:13), semantics is the study about word, phrase, and sentence meaning which the study emphasizes the objective and generic while avoiding the subjective and local and it is distinguished by the usage of linguistic phrases and sentences. The application of words in their customary meaning rather than what a speaker might desire the words to convey is known as conventional meaning. According to the Halliday theory (Ain & Triyono, 2019:262), Semantics is the study learned about language and meaning relationships that cannot be separated. Husein (2019:2) concluded that semantics is important to learn because from that we can understand the meaning of

language and communicate well with people. Meaning is the same as the definition which is interpreted as the conceptual basis for thinking about the theory of a word and a view of the word or language. In the definition, it is necessary the role of the dictionary. A dictionary gives the definition or interpretation of the languages. The discourse of the dictionary is called lexicography.

Al-qadi & Naser (2022:2497) implied that Semantics traditionally is because language is a social phenomenon, cognitive linguistics must account for the intricacies that occur during the encounter. It added that semantics is a usage-based method of language that signifies usage ideas in this context. Gede et al.,(2022:1) concluded that Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the interpretation and meaning of words, sentence structures, and symbols, as well as the reader's comprehension.

### **2.3. Lexical Relation**

Yule (W. Zakiyah, 2018:13–14) defined lexical relation as the relationship between the words, and semantically the words have a relation to each other. As stated by Siregar (2021:67), Lexical relation is the relationship between words and meanings that are often found in dictionaries and how these lexical meanings have connections to one another. For example, the word “beautiful” is described as having the quality of beauty. The word “beautiful” has a relation with a word like “good-looking”, “pretty”, and “gorgeous” and the relation is called a synonym. It was an example of lexical relation and we can look at how the word has a relation with the other words. Malik (2017:946) concluded that lexical relations are

regarded to be an efficient way of clarifying the meanings of words in a variety of ways in communication, potentially resulting in improved communication.

Saeed (2016:59) classified the lexical relation into six types of lexical relation consisting of synonym, antonym, homonym, polysemy, hyponym, and meronym. The definition and example of the types of lexical relation will be listed below:

### **2.3.1. *Synonym***

As known, a synonym is a relation between words that have a similar meaning. Ma'yuuf & Nheir (2021:2020) stated that synonym occurs when both words have the same key point specifications in their senses. Zakiyah (2018:15) has the conclusion that a synonym is the relation of words that have similar conceptual meanings. The example of the synonym, beautiful has a similar meaning to gorgeous and pretty.

Riemer (2010:150) divided synonym into two categories drawn by the lexeme, they are:

- 1) A lexical synonym is a relationship between two or more words that have the same or very similar meaning in a lexical sense and can be used alternately in most or all situations. For example, the terms "big" and "large" can both be used to describe something large in size.
- 2) A phrasal synonym is a relationship between two or more phrases with the same or very similar meanings and can be used alternately in a specific setting. For example, "go to bed" and "hit the sack" have the same meaning and can be used interchangeably.



### 2.3.2. *Antonym*

As known, an antonym is a relation between words that have contrasting meanings. Gao & Zheng (2014:234) exposed that antonym is the opposite of meaning which is considered one of the most important semantic relations because human thought and language are closely related and reflected in human language. Riemer (2010:137) classified antonyms into two distinctions, consisting of gradable and non-gradable antonyms. Non-gradable antonyms are not accepting a midway, like-female or pass-fail. Gradable antonyms are the antonym relation that marks a range with a midpoint, like hot & cold or good & bad. Wijana (Aqromi, 2019:23) classified that antonym into two, they are binary and non-binary. A binary antonym is a relation between words that cannot be measured, like dead and alive. While non-binary antonym is the relation between words that can be measured, like wide and narrow.

Besides that, Saeed (2016:63) divided antonym into some types of antonym and it described below:

- 1) A simple antonym or perfect antonym is an antonym that refers to the relationship of words that have opposite meanings in the basic definition. Examples such as "big" and "small", "hot" and "cold", "high" and "low".
- 2) A gradable antonym or relative antonym is a relationship between two words that differ in levels or degrees. For example, in the "hot" and "cold" relationships, there are levels or degrees of temperature between both of them, such as "warm", "cool", or "temperature".
- 3) A reverses antonym or opposite-directional antonym is relationships

between words that show a difference in the direction or orientation of a notion. For example, the relationship between the terms "in" and "out". The term "enter" refers to moving or shifting into a location or situation, whereas "out" refers to moving or shifting out of the same place or position.

- 4) A converse antonym is a word relationship that shows mutual or reverse interactions in which one word denotes a position or role opposite to the other word in the relational relationship. For example, consider the "sender" and "receiver" relationships. The term "sender" refers to the person or entity who sends something to another person, whereas the term "receiver" refers to the person or entity who receives something from another.

### ***2.3.3. Polysemy***

As we know, polysemy is a relation or a word that has other meanings. Polysemy can be interpreted that the word does not only have one meaning and the meaning belongs to the position in the language. Klégr (2013:8) stated that polysemy, also known as multiple distinct, is a complex phenomenon that has been studied from various angles. W. Zakiyah (2018:16) concluded that polysemy is described as a word that has multiple, connected meanings, e.g. back can be interpreted as the human body or the part of the thing. Example of polysemy: the word 'class' can be interpreted as a grade or group.

Polysemy also has the types and it divided into 4 (four) types (Ahyaroni, 2019:17), they are explained below:

- 1) A polysemy noun is a sort of polysemy in which a noun term has a double meaning or meaning that is connected semantically. E.g. The word "book" can be understood as a sheet of paper or to make an order.
- 2) A polysemy verb is a sort of polysemy in which a verb word has a double meaning or meaning that is connected semantically. E.g. The word "cut" could mean cutting something with a knife or editing a recording.
- 3) A polysemy adjective is a sort of polysemy in which an adjective word has a twofold meaning or meaning that is connected semantically. E.g. The word "light" can be meant in terms of vision or load.
- 4) A polysemy adverb is a sort of polysemy in which an adverb word description has a double meaning or meaning that is related semantically. E.g. The word "well" can mean healthy or something that goes smoothly, depending on the situation and the condition of the sentence.

#### ***2.3.4. Homonym***

As we know, a homonym is the relation of words that have similar pronunciations or sounds. Obeidat & H. Abu-Melhim (2017:45) exposed that due to words that are similar in form and sound but differ in meaning, homonyms are a major source of both lexical and structural ambiguity, allowing the words to be understood or interpreted in multiple ways. Rafida (2018:7) stated that homonym lexemes with the same form but different meanings can be homophones, homographs, or both. The example of homonyms, hear /hir/ and here /hir/, similar sounds but have different meaning. The word 'hear' is the action and the word 'here' is the position.

According to Saeed (2016:60), homonyms are classified into two kinds based on syntax and lexeme characteristics. The types are described below:

- 1) A lexical homonym is a homonym with a different lexeme, which means that the two words have separate word origins or are formed from different basic words. Examples are the word *bat* /bet/ (animal) and the word *bad* /bed/ (not good).
- 2) A grammatical homonym is a homonym with the same lexeme in which both words come from the same base word. Examples are the word *lie* /lai/ (dishonest acts) and the word *lie* /lai/ (relaxing while sleeping).

### **2.3.5. Hyponym**

Hyponym is the relation of a word that has a similar context with other words but the words are the varieties or classification from one word. Zakiyah & Zakrimal (2020:49) stated that a hyponym is a relationship between two meanings that share the same field of view. Thereby, the hyponym is categorized with the same basic form units as the meaning, with the exception that it clarifies the type portion of the word itself. So, a hyponym is a transfer of meaning that makes use of the ownership of words and their meaning structures. Riemer (2010:142) stated that a hyponym has the relation between words explained with the phrase kind, type, or sort of. It also added that hyponym has a chain that connects elements like blues is the type of jazz and jazz is the genre of music. An example of a hyponym, pigeons is a group of birds.

### **2.3.6. Meronym**

Meronym is the relation between words as part of something. Nekah et al., (2013:388) stated that a meronym is a significant and intriguing type of semantic relationship that exists between parts of objects and the universals that they comprise and can be called quite complex part-whole relations, most likely due to the lack of a single meronymic relation. The example in meronym, the eye is part of the head and so the eye is the meronym of the head.

### **2.4. Song Lyrics**

A song is a combination of words chanted in tones and rhythms by using vocals or instruments. A song is usually written in lyrics that contain words with stanza and chorus arrangements which are separated by a bridge. According to Pratiwi et al. (2020:233), song lyrics are expressions and content of feelings that are written poetically with the aim that the listener feels what is in the lyrics so that the message conveyed can be understood. Song lyrics have a lot of messages and meanings that the author wants to convey to the listener.

Miarsih et al.,(2018:71) argued that songs help young learners develop their listening and speaking skills, as well as useful tools for learning about vocabulary, sentence structure, and patterns. Maulana & Suprayogi (2022:42) expressed that song lyric is a social phenomenon that uses style and genre to express emotions. Pasingi et al., (2022) revealed that lyrics are a written expression of a person's thoughts and feelings; they also contain written messages in the pattern of words or sentences which can be used to create a certain imaginary atmosphere and image for listeners, allowing them to create their

meaning.

## 2.5. Related Studies

The first previous research which has similar research is from Husein (2019) made the graduation paper with the title *A Semantic Analysis of Lexical Relations in Muse Selected Song Lyrics*, which became the main guideline in conducting this research. The study analyzed the lexical relation in Muse's song lyrics which amounted to 7 (seven) objects with Saaed's theory. From there, the research discovered 6 synonym relations, 7 antonym relations, 12 polysemy relations, 10 homonym relations, 1 hyponym relation, and 1 meronym relation. The difference discovered in the study is that the findings are fewer and polysemy has the largest amount of data in the study.

The related research is entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Lukas Graham Selected Song Lyrics* created by Rosidah (2021), which also has similarities and of course differences with this research. In the research of the seven objects analyzed, namely Lukas Graham's song lyrics, 15 antonym relations, 7 synonym relations, 3 hyponym relations, 5 polysemy relations, 10 homonym relations, and 4 meronym relations were discovered. The difference discovered in the study is that the findings are fewer and antonym has the largest amount of data in the study.

The next research comes from Febriasari (2018) entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Amnesia Song Taken from 5 Seconds of Summer Album* which only examines the song lyrics from an album *Amnesia*. The research discovered 243 relations in 5 Seconds of Summer's song *Amnesia*, which entail 99

synonym relations, 75 antonym relations, 61 polysemy relations, 7 homonym relations, and 1 hyponym relation. From the findings of the study, it can be decided that there is no meronym relation but the study has found more data than this study.

Another research conducted by Yulianto (2020) entitled *The Semantically Analysis of Lexical Relation in the Song Lyrics Written by Alan Menken* also analyses lexical relations in song lyrics. The research was restrained by Saeed's theory and found lexical relations in four Alan Menken song lyrics which entail 26 synonym relations, 19 homonym relations, 18 antonym relations, 15 polysemy relations, 9 hyponym relations, and 9 meronym relations. The difference discovered in the number of hyponym and meronym data is equal and they have fewer data in the study.

Another research previously conducted by Guntar (2022) with title *Lexical Relations in Kelly Clarkson's Songs* is a study that analyses lexical relations in song lyrics. The research discovered 20 relations in 4 song lyric objects from Kelly Clarkson which entail 4 synonym relations, 1 antonym relation, 7 polysemy relations, 5 homonym relations, 1 hyponym relation, and 2 meronym relations. The difference discovered that polysemy has the largest amount of data in the study.

Another study that also analyzed a song lyric with sense relation or lexical relation was conducted by Maulana & Suprayogi (2022) entitled *Analysis of Sense Relations on Stars Song Lyric by Skillet*. In one song object, the study discovered 5 synonymous relationships and 3 antonym relationships. Meanwhile, the

difference is concluded that homonyms, hyponyms, hypernyms, and polysemy were not discovered in the analysis of the song lyrics.

Anwar & Tanggoro (2019) also conducted research employing the term sense relation entitled *The Analysis of Sense Relations on Maroon 5 Album V (Deluxe Version)*. Employing Hurford and Heasley's theory, the study discovered 34 relations that come about in the lyrics of the album V (Deluxe Version) by Maroon 5, these relations entail 12 synonym relations (35.29%), 13 antonym relations (38.23%), 6 hyponym relations (17.64%), 3 homonym relations (8.82%), and there is no relation of polysemy (0%). It expressed that the difference of the research, there is no polysemy and antonym is the most dominant type.

Halim (2019) with the research *An Analysis of Ambiguity of Rich Brian's Song Lyrics in the Sailor Album*, has carried a lexical ambiguity analysis on 12 song lyrics objects. Lexical ambiguity in the study is identical to lexical relation, which is the same as producing polysemy 27 relations and homonymy 9 relations. As consequently, it concluded that the difference in the research, there is no data about synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and meronyms.

The last research on song lyrics is *The Meaning of Semantic Analysis within Song's Lyrics "A Head Full of Dreams" Album by Coldplay* conducted by Sholihah & Pratiwi (2018) where the research analyses the same object as this research, namely Coldplay song lyrics. However, the differences can be looked at the object boundaries, theoretical boundaries, and the results finding. The research only focuses on one album and also this research only has two results of lexical relation analysis which only discovers 10 antonym relations and 11 synonym



relations. The difference found is the absence of data regarding homonyms, polysemy, hyponyms, and meronyms in the research.

Not only song lyrics, but research on lexical relation analysis also examines local languages composed by Rafida (2018) entitled *Semantic Analysis on Lexical Relations in Pujakesuma Language*. In the study, employing Cruse's theory in analyzing the Javanese language called Pujakesuma language spoken by Javanese in Sumatra, polysemy, homograph, synonym, antonym, and hyponym were found. The difference discovered that there is no number of data finding in the research.

Another study is *Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in Lingua Journal* conducted by W. Zakiyah (2018) who analyzed five language journal objects contained in Lingua Journal. Employing Palmer's theory, the study discovered 26 lexical relations consisting of 5 hyponymic relations, 3 synonymic relations, and 18 antonymic relations. The difference can be concluded that antonym is the most dominant relation found in the research.

Another research on lexical relation, holding the utterances and words in the novel as the object, was achieved by Ariska et al. (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relations on Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland*. In the study, lexical relation was discovered in utterances, entailing 17 relations of synonyms, 13 relations of homonyms, 5 relations of hyponyms, and 30 relations of antonyms. It also discovered lexical relations on words, entailing 17 relations of synonyms, 13 relations of homonyms, 5 relations of hyponyms, and 34 relations of antonyms. The difference in the research can be realized from the highest number of

antonyms found in utterances and words. Then, it was also discovered that in utterances and words from the research, there was no meronymic relationship and polysemy relationship.

Another research that can be related is *An Analysis of Lexical Relations in Articles of The Jakarta Post Daily Newspaper* achieved by Tridayani (2019) who hold five articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper as the object. In the research employing Cruse's theory, 64 relations were discovered, entailing 25 repetition relations, 4 synonymy relations, 5 antonymy relations, 15 hyponymy relations, 1 homonymy relation, 4 polysemy relations, and 10 meronymy relations. It concluded that the difference is meronym is the most dominant relation in Tridayani's analysis.

Siregar et al (2021) have conducted research on lexical relations in the Al-Quran entitled *An Analysis of Lexical Relation in English Translation of Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf*. The research found six types of lexical relations entailed homonym, synonym, antonym, hyponym, meronym, and member collection in Al-Qur'an Surah Al-Kahf verses 9 up to 26. It also concluded that the difference with this research, there is no data for polysemy in Siregar's research and the similar thing is synonym as the most dominant type of lexical relation.

The last related research was approached by Septiria (2022) with the title *A Semantics Analysis of Lexical Relations in English Textbook Grade X By the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia*, reviewing the types of lexical relations found in reading. The results revealed that there were 34 lexical relations consisting of 16 hyponymous relations, 11 synonymous relations,

5 antonymic relations, 1 polysemous relation, and 1 meronymic relation. The difference in the research can be realized from the greater number of hyponyms and the absence of homonym data.

## **2.6. Conceptual Framework**

Linguistics is a branch of language studies that focuses on how people use language in everyday situations. Semantics is a subfield of linguistics that studies the meaning of languages. One of the scientific domains, semantics, plays a significant part in language. There is also a theory known as lexical relation that studies the relationship between words in terms of meaning. According to Saeed theory (2016:59), lexical relationships are classified into 6 (six) terms: synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, polysemy, hyponyms, and meronyms. Synonym is a term that indicates similar meanings or interpretations between words. Antonym is a term that indicates the opposite meaning between words. Polysemy is a term that indicates multiple interpretations and can be identified through its placement in a sentence. Homonymy is a term that indicates pronunciation or sounds that are similar but have different meanings. Hyponym is a term that indicates the relation between a specific word and a general word. Meronym is a term that indicates a word where one word is a specific part of a word. These six terms can be found in a text, such as a poem, short story, or song lyric. In this research, lexical relations are combined with Coldplay song lyrics taken as many as 25 songs. The songs are selected based on favorites or popularity.

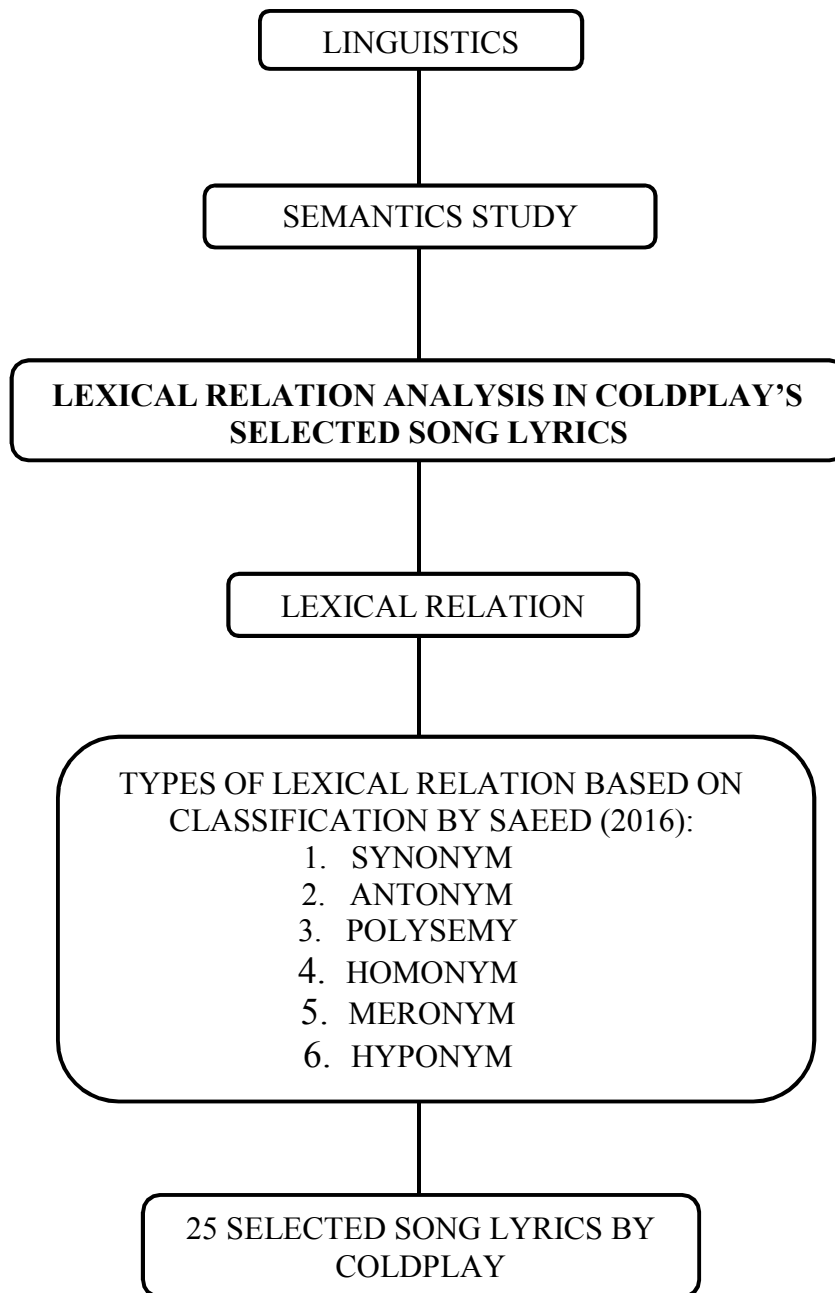


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Lexical Relation Analysis in Coldplay's Selected Song Lyrics

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. The Research Design**

Yulianto (2020:25) explained that research design is a methodological approach that has significant elements that directly influence the choice of what research method to use. To find answers to the problems that have been reviewed, this research employed descriptive qualitative methods. This method focuses on research that entails text as the object of research and data. Descriptive data generated through descriptive-qualitative methods in the form of words and language produce uneasy phenomena that are not easily quantified (Ariska et al., 2020:178).

With the descriptive-qualitative method, this research has evaluated the lyrics as the object of research and discovered the relationship between words in the lyrics where fragments of the lyrics become data. After the data is obtained and analyzed, the type of lexical relationship in the object is revealed. Then, the reason why the data has a certain relationship is described by involving a dictionary or thesaurus.

#### **3.2. The Resource Data**

The data in this research was taken by twenty-five (25) selected song lyrics which is called as a secondary data. Yulianto (2020:27) stated that secondary data is data that has been published through media such as journals, newspapers magazines, books, the internet, and other sources. By conducting research with such data, the cost and time involved is considerably less. Examples of secondary

data are research or investigation reports. This research used secondary data because the data are taken from the website which provides all the songs from the whole of the world. The website is [www.azlyrics.com](http://www.azlyrics.com) and all of the song lyrics were taken in July 2023.

The description below is telling about the title of song lyrics which are the resources data:

1) A Head Full of Dream

This song was released on November 15<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about how someone can realize the dream into the truth life.

2) A Sky Full of Star

This song was released on May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2014 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Ghost Stories*, is about how someone feeling excited together with someone special and having desire to flying free like a star in the sky.

3) Adventure of Lifetime

This song was released on November 6<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about how someone looking for the true love.

4) Amazing Day

This song was released on December 4<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay, together with his ex-wife Gwyneth Paltrow, an artist and an employer. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*,

is about the gratitude for having the happiness.

5) Army of One

This song was released in November 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about how someone fighting for love.

6) Birds

This song was released in November 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about how someone feeling free from any bonds likes a bird in the cage which wants to fly.

7) Charlie Brown

This song was released on December 2<sup>nd</sup> 2011 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Mylo Xyloto*, is about how someone has desire to be escape from the daily activity. Charlie Brown is the comic character from the strip comic “Peanut” by Charles M.Schulz.

8) Clocks

This song was released on August 26<sup>th</sup> 2002 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, is about someone who makes his lover leave after a quarrel. This song is also about how important and precious time is for life.

9) Everglow

This song was released on November 26<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris

Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about memories of someone lovely that leave and still remained in the heart.

10) Every Teardrop is Waterfall

This song was released on June 3<sup>rd</sup> 2011 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Mylo Xyloto*, is about sadness and crying can be converted to the happiness.

11) Fix You

This song was released in June 2005 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *X & Y*, is about a life that begins with difficulties can become a source of hope.

12) Fun

This song was released on December 4<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay and collaborated with a Swedish singer, Tove Lo . This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about a relation that has been ended.

13) Higher Power

This song was released on May 7<sup>th</sup> 2021 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Music of the Spheres*, is about the greater power that each person possesses and any trouble can be overcome from that power.

14) Hymn for the Weekend

This song was released on January 25<sup>th</sup> 2016 and written by Chris Martin,



a vocalist of Coldplay and collaborated with an American singer, Beyonce. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about enjoying a free life like a party.

15) In My Place

This song was released on August 5<sup>th</sup> 2002 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, is about loving someone who has a lover and hopes to replace that lover's position.

16) Life in Technicolor II

This song was released on November 28<sup>th</sup> 2008 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*, is about happiness that has been found in the darkness of suffering and the dramatic struggle to face the hardships of life.

17) Paradise

This song was released on October 19<sup>th</sup> 2011 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Mylo Xyloto*, is about someone who has a dream but gets lost and finally finds peacefulness like paradise.

18) Princess of China

This song was released on October 25<sup>th</sup> 2011 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay and collaborated with a Barbadian singer, Rihanna. This song, from the album *Mylo Xyloto*, is about the struggle to look for

true love which is full of challenges is like the story of a kingdom.

19) Something Just Like This

This song was released on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2017 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay and collaborated with an American Electronic musician, The Chainsmokers. This song, from the album *Kaleidoscope*, is about someone who feels unworthy of loving someone he likes but expects to find someone who will accept him.

20) Speed of Sound

This song was released on April 19<sup>th</sup> 2005 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *X & Y*, is about ambition in achieving desired dreams and goals, and efforts in finding a way out of confusion.

21) Strawberry Swing

This song was released on September 13<sup>th</sup> 2009 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*, is about a splendor in every moment of life enjoyed in peacefulness and happiness.

22) The Scientist

This song was released on August 26<sup>th</sup> 2002 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Rush of Blood to the Head*, is about regret for lost love and desire to get it back. This is also about looking for the meaning of life.

23) Up & Up

This song was released on December 4<sup>th</sup> 2015 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *A Head Full of Dream*, is about a sense of enthusiasm and optimism in life's struggle to achieve happiness.

24) *Viva La Vida*

This song was released on May 26<sup>th</sup> 2008 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends*, is about a king who has the ambition to reinstate his power after falling through various tough struggles to achieve glory. *Viva La Vida* is a Spanish word with the meaning as the long living.

25) Yellow

This song was released on June 26<sup>th</sup> 2000 and written by Chris Martin, a vocalist of Coldplay. This song, from the album *Parachutes*, is about a person's feeling of love is associated with the color yellow which depicts cheerfulness and coziness.

### **3.3. The Technique of Collecting Data**

By employing the descriptive qualitative method, this research collects data in the format of text. The object is taken from the website [www.azlyrics.com](http://www.azlyrics.com) which is a site that delivers song lyrics from all musicians around the world, as well as Coldplay song lyrics. From the object, data in the format of song lyric fragments are gathered and expressed as an explanation of what relationships occur.

### **3.4. The Procedures of Analyzing Data**

The following are the procedures of analysis data Coldplay song lyrics:

- 1) Listened to the song and translated the lyrics into Indonesian.
- 2) Looked for lexical relations that occur in one song lyric by looking at the meaning of the words. If the word has a lexical relationship with other words in one song, then the sentence in which the word is located would be used as data.
- 3) Identified the type of lexical relation in the data which is a sentence containing words that have a certain relationship.
- 4) Provide an explanation of the reason why the relationship can occur in the song lyrics.
- 5) Revealed the number of lexical relations obtained from this analysis and some phenomena that occur in this analysis.