

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Analysis

This paper analyzes figurative language found in Coldplay's songs. Five songs from Coldplay's songs are selected. The songs that relate and support his study in answering the statement of the problem.

4.1.1 The First Song

4.1.1.1 Yellow

Yellow in line 1.1 functions as the title of the song and automatically becomes the topic of this song. *Yellow* itself based on Merriam-Webster Dictionary means become yellowish through age or disease. There are six words of *yellow* in this song. In line 1.5 *yellow* means stars which shine to someone, as it is previously stated in 1.2 *Look at the stars*. The word *star* itself based on Merriam-Webster Dictionary means a natural luminous body in the sky. The writer of the song may connect this with the skin color of Chris Martin's mother who suffered from jaundice; a type of liver disease causes yellow skin. Her skin is yellow, as if it shines like stars.

In line 1.9 the writer of the song used the word *yellow* as an expression to show his love to his mother, referring to the sentence in line 1.7 and 1.8 *I wrote a song for you, And all the things you do*. In line 1.12, the composer mentions the word *yellow* again, this line means an illness, because the next lines that are lines

1.13 *your skin* and 1.14 *Oh yeah your skin and bones* tell about skin and bones who are yellowing because of her illness. The word *yellow* in other line like in line 1.19 *I jumped across for you* and line 1.22 *and I drew a line for you* the word *yellow* means a sacrifice to mother, because that lyrics show how Chris Martin's love based symbol *for you*. *For you* is a symbol of sacrifice in this lyric. Based on this discussion, *yellow* is a symbol in figurative languages. The symbol of Chris Martin's love to his mother who got liver disease.

4.1.1.2. I jumped across for you

I jumped across for you is lyric in line 1.19. This lyric contain *for you*, that means a message to someone. This lyric means someone who will do anything to make his love safe, healthy etc. If implied to previous lyric, that Chris Martin will do anything in order to his mom who got liver disease be healthy. According to songs meaning.com, this means something like Chris Martin loves this person so much and that since they are yellow (or a star) he was able to swim across jump across because this person is a beautiful star in the sky nothing would get in his way. Line 1.19 is a hyperbole in figurative languages, because stated which exaggeration, when we use through to someone, don't use across, so it was a exaggeration.

4.1.1.3 I drew a line

I drew a line is in a lyric line 1.22. I Drew a line have a means that Chris Martin who drew a life of his mother with gave his blood to his mother who got

liver disease. Liver disease need bloods, so Chris Martin sacrifice. Based previous statement, line 1.22 is symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.1.4 I'd Bleed Myself dry

I'd bleed my self dry is a lyric in line 1.30. *I'd bleed my self dry* have something that means more than what it is. This lyric means a Chris Martin (The Composer) will do anything for save his mother, can donated his blood to his mom, or etc. It is a love to our parents. When our mother got a illness, of course we will do anything for her, include give our blood to her. *I'd Bleed Myself dry* is a symbol and hyperbole. The writer said that because our bloods can't dry.

4.1.1.5 Look how they shine for you

Look how they shine for you is a lyric in line 1.33. Shine itself based on Merriam-Webster Dictionary mean to be bright by reflection of light. When that statement used Chris Martin, can means Chris Martin's family who supported their mother in order to fight with her liver disease. When Chris Martin's mom in down position, the family will give supports, because they love her. As we know, shine is used to sun which shine world, but in this lyric used in peoples, so it is a exaggeration. Based previous statement, line 1.33 are symbol and hyperbole in figurative languages.

TABLE 4.1**Classification of Figurative Language in *Yellow***

NO	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language	
		Symbol	Hyperbole
1	<i>Yellow</i>	√	
2	<i>I jumped across for you,</i>		√
3	<i>I drew a line,</i>	√	
4	<i>For you I'd bleed myself dry</i>	√	√
5	<i>Look how they shine for you,</i>	√	√

In this title of the song, there are two figurative languages. That are symbol and hyperbole.

4.1.2 The Second Song**4.1.2.1 *In My Place***

In my place is a lyric in line 2.1, as a title of this song. *My* is a symbol of ownership. *My* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means relating to me or myself. *In my place* means someone want to make the dreams comes true, so someone must do the best and think how the way to reach it. If the next previous of this lyric tell about someone who lost a girl, so this lyric tells about someone who wants his former back to him. So, based statement above, line 2.1 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.2.2 *Were line that I couldn't change*

Were line that I couldn't change is a lyric in line 2.3. *I couldn't change* means someone who can't move on, because he can't change his focusing. When we connected to reality, this lyric means someone who falling in love with a girl. They make a relationship, but finally he broken heart because her. He can't forget her and want to back to her, because he love her so much. So, line 2.3 is a symbol in figurative languages. The symbol of line 2.3 is someone who can't move on.

4.1.2.3 *I was lost, oh yeah*

I was lost is a lyric in line 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.29. Lost according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means not made use of, won, or claimed. *I was lost* many found in this song, so the composer wants to show that this song symbolize *lost* someone who loved. This lyric means someone who lost his love. He is so sad because he still love his former. Like the previous lyric, this lyric tells how Someone's love to his former. Actually, someone hopes his former back to him. So, line 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.29 are a symbol. The symbol of line 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.29 are sadness.

4.1.2.4 *Crossed lines I shouldn't have crossed*

Crossed lines I shouldn't have crossed is a lyric in line 2.6. This lyric means the someone who wants to change the relation from former to be relationship, to be a his girlfriend. He loves her, that mean of 2.6. A man should move on, search

another girl, but he does not do it. He just thinks the past. So, line 2.6 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.2.5 *Come back and sing to me, to me, me*

Come back and sing to me, to me, me is a lyric in line 2.23. *Come back* is a symbol of hope in this lyric. Sing to me means a hopes of someone in order to girl says about love to him. This lyric means someone who wants a former back to him. Like previous lyric, this man who loves a girl, he's waiting and believing that a girl will be back to him. Line 2.23 is a symbol in figurative languages.

TABLE 4.2

Classification of Figurative Languages in *In My Place*

NO	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language
		Symbol
1	<i>In my place</i>	√
2	<i>Were line that I couldn't change</i>	√
3	<i>I was lost, oh yeah</i>	√
4	<i>Crossed lines I shouldn't have crossed</i>	√
5	<i>Come back and sing to me, to me, me</i>	√

In this tittle of the song, there is one figurative language. That is symbol.

4.1.3 The Third Song

4.1.3.1 *The Scientist*

The scientist is a lyric in line 3.1, as a title of this song. *Scientist* according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means a person learned in science and especially natural science. A *scientist*, in a broad sense, is one engaging in a systematic activity to acquire knowledge. In a more restricted sense, a *scientist* is an individual who uses the scientific method. Created song is very difficult, because a song need a big ideas, creativity and high intelligence, so the composer is like a *scientist*. If the writer is connecting in line 3.2 and line 3.22, the scientist means someone who fall in love to a girl, but he needs hard work to get the girl. So, line 3.1 is a symbol in figurative languages. The symbol of line 3.1 is hard worker.

4.1.3.2 *Oh let's go back to the start*

Oh let's go back to the start is a lyric in line 3.10. *Let's* means someone's call to do something. *Start* according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means to move suddenly. If the writer implications to this lyric, it can means someone who wants to hear his former still loves him. He wants her to ask him a questions about what's been going on so he can explain to her. He realizes that if she asks questions, it means she still cares and still want to save the relationship. He wants to go back to the way things were and hopes that by explaining everything to her, it will clear up any misunderstanding that may have occurred during their time apart. So, line 3.10 is a hyperbole in figurative languages.

4.1.3.3 *Running in circles*

Running in circles is a lyric in line 3.11. Running in circles is a the stagnant, can't move on. As we know, when we *running in circles*, we will keep around in circles. This lyric tell that someone who doesn't know where to start a relationship. He is disappointed with the girl. He keeps *running in circles*. Line 3.11 is a symbol. The symbol of line 3.11 is disappointed.

4.1.3.4 *Oh take me back to the start*

Oh take me back to the start is a lyric in line 3.17. *Let's* means someone's call to do something. *Start* according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means to move suddenly. This lyric means someone who learnt from mistakes in past, and starting to make a relationship with his girlfriend, but he needs someone who give advices from the other man in order to know how the way to repair his relationship. According to Molly (2006), the man realizing that nobody ever said it was hard or easy with break ups. Maybe he has nobody to give him advice. He thinks it's a shame, a tragedy for them to move on. The last line he is asking for time to take him back to the past, and to relive the times or maybe start all over again, a clean slate. So, *line 3.17* is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.3.5 *I was just guessing at numbers and figures*

I was just guessing at numbers and figures is a lyric in line 3.18. That lyric means a couples who play with their relationship because they are too young and just for fun, do not for next steps like marriage. That relationship is for symbol of

monkey's love. According to Molly (2006), this shows that he was being immature, and just messing around with the relationship, not thinking before he made decisions. So, line 3.18 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.3.6 *Do not Speak as Loud as My Heart*

Do not Speak as Loud as My Heart is a lyric in line 3.21. That means of this lyric is someone who different with his girlfriend, they don't know mean about love, so it made their relationship broke. According to Molly (2006), that lyric tell that he realizes that no one else can see why he feels this way about her. No one else can tell him why it would work because they don't understand the relationship. They just see two completely different people, trying to make a what seems impossible relationship work. They can't understand that love for someone defies all logic and reasoning. That lyric is exaggeration, because only mouth can speak. Heart is only could feel, so this lyric is hyperbole. This lyric also compared speak as loud as heart, so this lyric is simile. Line 3.21 are hyperbole and simile.

4.1.3.7 *Come back and haunt me*

Come back and haunt me is a lyric in line 3.23. *Haunt* according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means to visit often. So, if the writer connected to the line 3.22, *haunt* is symbol of someone which in our mind. The means of that statements above is someone who separated because something things and but a man still loved her, it can be look from lyric that said *haunt me*. *Haunt* is

exaggeration, because haunt is used for ghost. So, line 3.23 is a hyperbole in figurative languages.

4.1.3.8 *Chasing our tails*

Chasing our tails is a lyric in line 3.26. Tail According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means something resembling an animal's tail in shape or position. *Chasing our tails* is a symbol of a couples who get a some problems of their relationship, but they trying to solve the problem beacause they are still love each other. Tails means he has to be the one to talk to her and make things right with them. Fate has decided that it is up to him to fix their relationship. According to Molly (2006), this lyric tell us that he's been losing his mind and pacing back and forth from the break up and that they just need to realize that it's science. They have enough chemistry to come together. So, line 3.26 is a symbol in figurative languages.

TABLE 4.3

Classification of Figurative Language in *The Scientist*

NO	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language		
		Symbol	Hyperbole	Simile
1	<i>The Scientist</i>	√		
2	<i>Oh let's go back to the start</i>	√	√	
3	<i>Running in circles</i>	√		

4	<i>Oh take me back to the start</i>	√		
5	<i>I was just guessing at numbers and figures</i>	√		
6	<i>Do not speak as loud as my heart</i>		√	√
7	<i>Come back and haunt me</i>		√	
8	<i>Chasing our tails</i>	√		

In this title of the song, there are three figurative languages. That are symbol, hyperbole and simile.

4.1.4 The Fourth Song

4.1.4.1 *Fix You*

Fix You is a lyric in line 4.1, 4.12, 4.19 4.30, also as a title of this song. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, fix itself means to set or place definitely. This lyric tell about life of someone who sometimes get mistake, falling down, falling in love, broken heart and other, but finally guide him to be a big man. According to Astrael (2012), this song means life itself, about going through it, about falling down, making mistakes, falling in love, losing that love, just about everything that could go wrong, but in the end, no matter what and you

will have someone to lean on. So, line 4.1, 4.12, 4.19 4.30 are a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.4.2 *Stuck in Reverse*

Stuck in reverse is a lyric in line 4.5. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *reverse* itself is opposite or contrary to a previous or normal condition. Based that stated above, that lyric means someone who can't move on. He just looks the past, *stuck in reverse*, and always think about the past. His life is stuck in the past. So, line 4.5 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.4.3 *And The Tears Come Streaming Down Your Face*

And the tears come streaming down your face is a lyric in line 4.6. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *tears* itself is a drop of clear saline fluid secreted by the lacrimal gland and diffused between the eye and eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion. *And the tears come streaming down your face* means some are moved to tears of pity by human suffering; others have wept the enraged tears of the oppressed. As we know, tears is symbol of sadness. So, line 4.6 *face* are a symbol and hyperbole, because the tears usually use "Fall", don't use "Stream down", it is exaggeration. The symbol of line 4.6 is sadness.

4.1.4.4 *Lights Will Guide You Home*

Lights will guide you home is a lyric in line 4.10. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *guide* itself is one that leads or directs another's way. Here,

the composer tells that light can guide, whereas who can guide to your home is human. That lyric means someone who astray in a situation, but finally he will find a solve of his problem. So, *Lights will guide you home* is a personification in figurative languages, because human can guide us to our home with help the light.

4.1.4.5 *And ignite your bones*

And ignite your bones is a lyric in line 4.18. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *ignite* itself is subject to fire or intense heat. The means of *and ignite your bones* is a condition fatigue/stress in which you can't do without sleep. That word is exaggeration, because ignite for fire or other, but this lyric using in bones. So, line 4.18 are hyperbole and symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.4.6 *When you're too in love to let it go*

When you're too in love to let it go is a lyric in 4.14. That lyric means someone who very love a girl, but because something, their relationship must be broke, but the man disagree about it. He still defend his love for her. So, line 4.14 is a symbol in figurative languages.

TABLE 4.4

Classification of Figurative Language in *Fix You*

NO	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language		
		Hyperbole	Symbol	Personification
1.	<i>Fix You</i>		√	

2.	<i>Stuck in reverse</i>		√	
3.	<i>And the tears come streaming down your face</i>	√	√	
4.	<i>Lights will guide you home</i>			√
5.	<i>And ignite your bones</i>	√	√	
6.	<i>When you're too in love to let it go</i>		√	

In this title of the song, there are three figurative languages. That are hyperbole, symbol and personification.

4.1.5 The Fifth Song

4.1.5.1 Viva La Vida

Viva la vida is a lyric in line 5.1, as the title of this song. This lyric about King Louis XVI was found guilty of treason, and ultimately beheaded. However, the song is clearly states a transition from ruling to not ruling. According to Wikipedia, the title *Viva la Vida* translates from Spanish into “long live life”. So, *line 5.1* is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.2 I Used To Rule The World

I Used To Rule The World is a lyric in line 5.2. *Rule* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means a prescribed guide for conduct or action. If someone rule the world, so he has a big throne. If connecting to the means of this lyric, the big king who has a big power, everything king's command, people must

carry out. That is the symbol of glory. According Top Rated (2008), King Louis XVI said that he rules the world. He was a ruler with immense command. People would rise at his command. King Louis XVI is the big king. So, line 5.2 is a symbol in figurative languages. The symbol of line 5.2 is a glory.

4.1.5.3 *Seas Would Rise When I Gave The Word*

Seas Would Rise When I Gave The Word is a lyric in line 5.3. This interpretation is like previous lyric, because that lyric said that seas would rise when the king gave the word. It was the king's glory when he stands in his kingdom. This symbolises the security and power that king Louis XVI felt in years before the french revolution. According Top Rated (2008), the king was a ruler with immense command. Seas of people would rise at his command. Line 5.3 is a methapor, because the writer knew that rise is using for sun, not for seas. This lyric is also include a symbol. The symbol is a king's glory.

4.1.5.4 *Sweep the streets I used to own*

Sweep the streets I used to own is a lyric in line 5.5. The lyric means the king has a big power and big command, but now the king changes, to be poor power and has poor commands, that symbolize *sweep the streets*. When someone is at up position, he won't sweep the street, of course someone will asked the maid. Line 5.5 is a symbol. The symbol of line 5.5 is collapse of the empire.

4.1.5.5 *I used to roll the dice*

I used to roll the dice is a lyric in 5.6. *Roll the dice* is according to thesaurus.com is a risk. So, the king is very greed of the kingdom, because the king gamblers with took over others kingdom (role the dice). According Top Rated (2008), *rolling the dice* means that the king gambled with his power. He took risks. He became close to a crusader, and took over other kingdoms. He would replaces other rulers, as a kind of expansionist/imperialist. So, line 5.6 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.6 *Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes*

Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes is a lyric in line 5.7. Fear in my enemy's eyes show how the king's power. This lyric reflects the greatness of the king. He's trying to take over the government of others by means of spy and destroy the enemy in any way. The king became close to a tyrant, a crusader, and took over other kingdoms. So, line 5.7 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.7 “*Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!*”

“*Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!*” is a lyric in line 5.9. That lyric means happen a revolution in a country. The old king is a symbol of someone who leads a kingdom in long time, but peoples actually want to change their king with revolution, so the revolutioners do everything to make their dreams come true. Line 5.9 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.8 *One minute I held the key*

One minute I held the key is a lyric in line 5.10. *One minute* means very short time, everything happened so fast. This lyric means if we connecting in our country, when you are in top position, you will forget everything. The real means of this lyric is the king in top position, the king forgot his peoples. In fact, the king holds the key to many castles, many kingdoms, all these countries that he conquered, were under his power and domain. So, line 5.10 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.9 *Next the walls were closed on me*

Next the walls were closed on me is a lyric in line 5.11. *Wall* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means high thick masonry structure forming a long rampart or an enclosure chiefly for defense. So, when we closed on wall, we will die. The means of this lyric is the king lost everything, because France peoples want to revolution. They do everything to make their king fall from his throne. So, line 5.11 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.10 *And I Discovered That My Castles Stand*

And I Discovered That My Castles Stand is a lyric in line 5.12. *Castle* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means a large fortified building or set of buildings. *Castle* can means king's house. This lyric is a symbol of king's power who very big. The king has a big castle with his warrior behind him. It was a glory. So, line 5.12 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.11 *Upon Pillars Of Salt And Pillars Of Sand*

Upon pillars of salt and pillars of sand is a lyric in line 5.13. *Pillar* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means a firm upright support for a superstructure. When the pillars is from salt and sand, so the castles have a weak foundation, just as the king stands on a weak pillars. That is the symbol of empire which crumbling. Because if we build the pillar, the materials of pillar should strong, whereas in that lyric said that pillars build from salt and sand. So, line 5.13 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.12 *I hear Jerusalem bells a ringing*

I hear Jerusalem bells a ringing is a lyric in line 5.14. *Jerusalem bells a ringings* is symbol of die, so this lyric means the ends of a person's life. According Top Rated (2008), *I hear Jerusalem bells a-ringing* is supposed to be taken completely literally. It makes me think of the traditional symbol of a bell tolling at the end of a person's life. So line 5.14 is a symbol. the simbolize from ends of a person's life.

4.1.5.13 *Roman Cavalry choirs are singing*

Roman Cavalry choirs are singing is a lyric in line 5.15. *Roman Cavalry choirs* is a sign of starting of the war, because with the sign, the warrior know that war is starting. *A roman calvary choir* are peoples who play songs in the roman army (kind of like in the 1700s how military drummers followed soldiers into

battle). Base stated above, the lyric tell about symbol of starting for war. So, line 5.15 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.14 *Be my mirror, my sword and shield*

Be my mirror, my sword and shield is a lyric in line 5.16. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, mirror is a polished or smooth surface (as of glass) that forms images by reflection. Sword is a weapon (as a cutlass or rapier) with a long blade for cutting or thrusting that is often used as a symbol of honor or authority. Shield is one that protects or defends. The means big king. He has image for colonialism to other kingdom, big power by his warrior and shield is a symbol of strength or good defense if the enemy attack him. According Top Rated (2008), *Be my mirror, sword, and shield*: means basically represent my image, my power, and defense. So, line 5.16 is a symbol in figurative languages. the symbolize of my image, my power and defense.

4.1.5.15 *My missionaries in a foreign field*

My missionaries in a foreign field is a lyric in line 5.17. The means of this means Louis XVI was recognized to be a learned king: he was reading a lot, and passionate by the geography and the maritime navigation. He was sending missionaries to discover and to study foreign countries. So, *line 5.17* is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.16 *It was a wicked and wild wind*

It was a wicked and wild wind is a lyric in line 5.21. *Wild wind* itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means hurricane. Hurricane according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary a tropical cyclone with winds of 74 miles (119 kilometers) per hour or greater that occurs especially in the western Atlantic, that is usually accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning, and that sometimes moves into temperate latitudes. This lyric is a symbol of French peoples desire to destroy the king because the king was regarded as a public traitor. This is personification lyrics because wicked and wild nature of human beings. While the nature of the wind lyrics equated with human nature. So, line 5.21 are personification and symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.17 *Blew down the doors to let me in shattered windows and the sound of drums*

Blew down the doors to let me in shattered windows and the sound of drums is the lyric in line 5.22 and 5.23. This lyric means French peoples want to revolution. They want a change to their country. This lyric tells us that the wind can blow the door, but that was a bird can fly. So it is likened to birds including figurative languages personification and the word *blew blow the doors* is an exaggeration. According to wikipedia, French peoples storming the Bastille in France. As we know, The Bastille was a fortress in Paris, known formally as the Bastille Saint-Antoine. It played an important role in the internal conflicts of France and for most of its history was used as a state prison by the kings of

France. So, line 5.22 and 23 are symbol, hyperbole and personification in figurative languages.

4.1.5.18 *Revolutionaries wait For my head on a silver plate*

Revolutionaries wait For my head on a silver plate is a lyric in line 5.26. Revolutionaries is a group of people who want change to something. In the lyrics, they want the king to abdicate. Means of this lyric is the revolutionaries want revolution of their king, because they want to change. So, king Louis XVI was beheaded, by a group of people called the Revolutionaries. So, line 2.26 is a symbol in figurative languages.

4.1.5.19 *Just a puppet on a lonely string*

Just a puppet on a lonely string is a lyric in line 5.27. Puppet itself according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary means one whose acts are controlled by an outside force or influence. The means, the king is as a puppet who was controlled by someone who want to harness the power of the king. So, line 5.27 is a symbol in figurative languages. The symbol of line 5.27 is controlled someone.

4.1.5.20 *I know Saint Peter won't call my name*

I know Saint Peter won't call my name is a lyric in line 5.34. According to wikipedia, Simon Peter (Saint Peter), was an early Christian leader, one of the twelve apostles of Jesus according to the New Testament and Christian tradition, and the very first Bishop. St. Peter is the gatekeeper to heaven. He is not getting

into heaven because he knows that he is a bad man and deserving to be with the father he denied. Base stated above, the king is sure that him don't come to the heaven because his attitude who very greedy, like depriving another kingdom. It is colonialism. So, line 5.20 is a symbol in figurative languages.

TABLE 4.5

Classification of Figurative Language in *Viva La Vida*

NO	Song Lyrics	Types of Figurative Language			
		Metaphor	Symbol	Hyperbole	Personification
1	<i>Viva La Vida</i>		√		
2	<i>I used to rule the world</i>		√		
3	<i>Seas would rise when I gave the word</i>	√	√		
4	<i>Sweep the streets I used to own</i>		√		
5	<i>I used to roll the dice</i>		√		
6	<i>Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes</i>		√	√	
7	<i>"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"</i>		√		

8	<i>One minute I held the key</i>		√		
9	<i>Next the walls were closed on me</i>		√		
10	<i>And I discovered that my castles stand</i>		√		
11	<i>Upon pillars of salt and pillars of sand</i>		√		
12	<i>I hear Jerusalem bells a ringing</i>		√		
13	<i>Roman Cavalry choirs are singing</i>		√		
14	<i>Be my mirror, my sword and shield</i>		√		
15	<i>My missionaries in a foreign field</i>		√		
16	<i>It was a wicked and wild wind</i>			√	√
17	<i>Blew down the doors to let me in Blew down the doors to let me in shattered windows</i>		√	√	√

	<i>and the sound of drums</i>				
18	<i>Revolutionaries wait For my head on a silver plate</i>		√		
19	<i>Just a puppet on a lonely string</i>		√		
20	<i>I know Saint Peter won't call my name</i>		√		

In this title of the song, there are three figurative languages. That are metaphore, symbol, hyperbole and personification.

4.2 Findings

By tabulating the data, found the types of the figurative language from each lyric. Then, the writer tries to give description how the meaning of it.

From this analysis especially by presenting the types of figurative language in the table, the writer is able calculate the number of figurative language in these five songs, while the types of each song are two types in *Yellow*. That are symbol and hyperbole. There is one figurative language in *In My Place*, that is symbol. There are three figurative languages in *The Scientist*. That are symbol, hyperbole and simile. There are three figurative languages in *Fix You*. That are hyperbole, symbol and personification. There are four figurative languages in *Viva La Vida*. That are metaphor, hyperbole, personification and symbol.

Although there are twelve types of figurative language according to Perrine, songs from Coldplay merely contain four types of figurative languages namely symbol, hyperbole, personification and metaphor.

Not only can we know the frequencies but also the most dominant figurative language which is used in this song by tabulating the data. From previous explanation about the number of the types of figurative language in each song, we can also count which one of the figurative language used in the whole title are; thirty nine symbols, ten hyperboles, three personifications one metaphor and one simile. Thus, the most dominant figurative language found in these five songs is symbol.