Unlocking Coldplay’s Lyric Paradise and Higher Power: An Experiential Meta-function Analysis for Enhanced Communication

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Article Info

Abstract

The aim of the research is to understand how the lyrics in these songs convey emotions and ideas. Meta-function analysis provides insight into how language is used in real-world communication. This study focuses on analyzing the songs 'Paradise' and Higher Power' by the band Coldplay. It utilizes a method called Experiential Meta-Function Analysis (EMA) to dissect how the lyrics of these songs express and convey ideas. Through a careful analysis, common themes in their songs, such as societal issues, spiritual sentiments, and emotional challenges, are identified. The analysis reveals a collective count of 21 clauses distributed in 'Paradise' with 15 independent clauses and 6 dependent clauses and there is a collective amount of 32 clauses in "Higher Power," with 25 independent clauses and 7 dependent clauses. From the table above, it is evident that there are a total of 51 processes across the songs. Notably, material processes constitute the majority, accounting for 47.6% in "Paradise" and 36.6% in "Higher Power." Relational processes rank second, representing 9.2% in "Paradise" and 33.3% in "Higher Power." Existential processes are the least utilized in both lyrics. Overall, the strategic use of processes in both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" allows Coldplay to effectively convey their messages while evoking profound emotional responses from listeners. Through a combination of actions, states of being, and sensory experiences, the songs create immersive narratives that resonate deeply with audiences, encouraging introspection, connection, and empowerment. Ultimately, the research highlights the symbiotic relationship between language and music, emphasizing their collective ability to evoke profound emotional responses and foster understanding. This investigation contributes to a deeper comprehension of why popular music holds significant meaning for listeners.

Abstrak

I. INTRODUCTION

Language learning and song are multifaceted and dynamic, including linguistic, cognitive, emotional, and cultural dimensions. Learning through song is a commonly used strategy—numerous students are taught songs with melody to help them learn. Learning through song is a widely employed method of education. Learning with music can also be beneficial for more complex material and challenging facts (Bravom, et.al. 2016). Listening to songs helps learners improve many areas of language skills. Learners can improve their understanding of spoken language by hearing words, phrases, and sentences pronounced naturally and rhythmically, including different accents and patterns of intonation. Language reflects human experiences, prompting an inquiry into how lyrics resonate with listeners (Lumsis et.al., 2017).

Song lyrics provide vocabulary in a meaningful context, allowing learners to better understand and remember new words (Abdullah, 2013). When vocabulary is presented in context, learners can infer meaning from the surrounding words and phrases, facilitating retention and understanding (Alisaari & Heikkola, 2016). Songs span a broad spectrum of subjects and motifs, introducing students to a variety of vocabulary linked to various facets of life, including feelings, interpersonal connections, experiences, and societal issues (Thompson & Olsen, 2020). Learners benefit from this variety as they develop a wide-ranging skills (Ismail, Fung Chiat, Anuar, 2020). Incorporating music into language learning activities can enhance learners' communication skills and overall English proficiency. Music provides a unique opportunity for learners to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing in a fun and engaging way. They can improve their listening comprehension by understanding song lyrics, practice pronunciation and intonation by singing along, develop reading skills through analyzing song texts, and even enhance writing skills by writing song interpretations or creating their own lyrics.

This research specifically examines the language used in Coldplay's songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power," focusing on the linguistic elements used in these compositions. The decision to analyze Coldplay's songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power" arises from a perceived gap in academic literature concerning the detailed linguistic examination of contemporary music lyrics. While there is extensive research on the broader societal impact of music, there's a noticeable lack of studies focusing on the specific linguistic aspects within song lyrics, especially those of globally renowned bands like Coldplay (Puspitorini, 2021). Therefore, this study aims to fill this void by conducting a thorough linguistic analysis of Coldplay's lyrics (Pranoto, 2020) to gain a better understanding of how they serve as a means of communication.

Coldplay is renowned for their heartfelt lyrics and impactful music that deeply resonates with listeners (Suryaningrum, 2024). This research investigates Coldplay's songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power" using the Experiential Metafunction framework. The goal is to uncover how these songs are carefully crafted to convey messages, drawing from human experiences and emotions. Through this examination, we aim to grasp how Coldplay effectively communicates with their audience by tapping into the nuances of human experience and emotion in their music. Even though Coldplay has a huge discography, focusing on these two songs enables a closer analysis of their themes and lyrical content. The importance of this topic lies in the significant impact of music, especially lyrics, on people and society overall. Coldplay, a widely recognized band, is a suitable subject for study due to their broad influence and intricate lyrics (Norman, 2020). This analysis focuses on the Experiential Meta-function aspect of the lyrics, ignoring other possible frameworks in favor of a more in-depth examination. The key objective of this research is to analyze how Coldplay's lyrical choices affect the songs Paradise and Higher Power overall communicative impact. In particular, it aims to disclose the experiential elements ingrained in the lyrics, investigating how they create and communicate the narrators' lived experiences, feelings, and viewpoints, as well as how these linguistic constructions support audience participation and interpretation.

The investigation is informed by data collected on language mechanics, Coldplay's music, and previous song lyric analyses. By closely examining the lyrics of "Paradise" and "Higher Power," the emphasis is on deciphering the messages that Coldplay wants to convey. Lyrics are a potent communication tool in the music industry, as they can effectively convey a wide range of emotions, concepts, and experiences to listeners across the globe. Coldplay is well known for its powerful music and poignant lyrics that have a profound effect on listeners. The songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power" by Coldplay are examined in this study using the Experiential Metafunction framework. The aim is to have in-depth learning how human experiences and
emotions are incorporated into the thoughtful composition of these songs to convey messages (Suryaningrum, 2024).

Through the Experiential Metafunction Analysis of Coldplay's lyrics, this study adds to the wider fields of linguistics and semiotics, providing useful understandings of how language functions in music (Pranoto, 2020). Moreover, these findings could have implications for songwriting, literary examination, and potentially even therapeutic uses, as music frequently serves as a means for individuals to express emotions and find relief. Amelia and Pramudyawardani (2017), in their previous research on metafunctional analysis of lyrics, emphasized the usefulness of this analysis in revealing the underlying structures and patterns that enhance the communicative effectiveness of a song. Moreover, by spotlighting the complexity and depth of meaning found in lyrics, the importance of metafunctional analysis in comprehending the communicative power of a song is underscored (Pranoto, 2017). By gaining a deeper understanding of how language operates in musical contexts, learners can better recognize the significant impact songs have on listeners and society overall.

Therefore, this study specifically focuses on the songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power" by Coldplay, narrowing the analysis to the linguistic features employed within these tracks. While Coldplay boasts an extensive discography, selecting these two songs allows for a more in-depth examination of their lyrical content and thematic elements. Furthermore, the analysis will primarily explore the Experiential Meta-function aspect of the lyrics, disregarding other potential analytical frameworks for a more focused investigation.

II. METHOD

The present study utilized a descriptive qualitative research methodology, which involves examining and describing the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials without manipulating variables or attempting to establish cause-and-effect relationships. This approach focuses on understanding the characteristics, nuances, and intricacies of the subject matter under investigation through detailed descriptions and interpretations. It aims to provide rich, in-depth insights into the phenomena being studied, capturing the complexity and context-specific aspects that may influence them.

1. Research Design

This study employed content analysis research design. Content analysis entails methodically classifying and evaluating the content of texts, including its recurrent themes, character attributes, narrative structure, and linguistic style. In this study, the researchers focus on the language and messages in the lyrics of Coldplay's songs. They chose content analysis because it allows us to systematically look at the words in Coldplay's songs to understand how they communicate their message.

2. Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is Coldplay's songs: Paradise and High Power. Coldplay, a British rock band formed in 1996, is known for their distinctive sound characterized by smart lyrics, atmospheric melodies, and anthemic choruses. This band explores themes of love, loss, hope, and existentialism in their introspective and emotive songwriting. Drawing inspiration from personal experiences, societal issues, and artistic influences, Coldplay's songs are crafted to resonate with listeners on a deeply emotional level, offering solace, inspiration, and reflection.

3. Research Analysis

To analyze the lyrics, the researchers developed a coding framework rooted in principles from Systemic Functional Linguistics (Gebhard & Accurso, 2020). This framework aids in categorizing and interpreting the language utilized in the songs, with a particular emphasis on how Coldplay conveys experiences and emotions. For data collection, the researchers obtained the lyrics from reliable sources such as music streaming platforms. The researchers first defined the research objectives to address the research questions. Then later they employed the coding scheme of experiential meta-function to guide the analysis. This involves defining categories, codes, themes that the researchers employed to systematically classify the content. Once the coding scheme was finalized, the researcher reviewed the text and apply the coding scheme to categorize relevant elements. After coding, clauses will be segmented before presenting out the data in the comprehensible table.

4. Research Limitations

While the study primarily examines the language used in the lyrics, other elements such as the musical composition and
performance are not taken into account. Moreover, factors like limited access to resources and expertise in linguistic theories may impact the study's scope and depth. However, efforts are made to mitigate bias and uphold methodological rigor during the analysis process.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS
A. Results
This study employed Experiential Meta-function Analysis to analyze the lyrics of Coldplay's songs 'Paradise' and 'Higher Power.

1. Analyzing Clause Types in Coldplay's Lyrics: Independent vs. Dependent

By analyzing the total number of clauses in both songs, the researchers aimed to categorize them into independent and dependent clauses.

Table 1. Total Clause

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Independent Clause</th>
<th>Dependent Clause</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Power</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Independent clauses, capable of standing alone as complete sentences, were found to dominate the lyrics, exemplified by phrases like 'She expected the world.' Conversely, dependent clauses, which rely on independent clauses for completeness, were also present, as seen in the phrase 'When she was just a girl.' This analysis sheds light on the syntactic structures employed by Coldplay in their songwriting, providing insights into their lyrical composition style.

These clauses can be divided into two main types: independent and dependent. Independent clauses, also known as main clauses, are capable of standing alone as complete sentences because they convey a complete thought. They do not rely on other clauses for their meaning (Skapik, 2021). Typically, independent clauses consist of a subject and a verb and can function independently as sentences. For instance, in the provided lyrics, phrases like "She expected the world" and "Every time she closed her eyes" are examples of independent clauses.

On the other hand, dependent clauses cannot stand alone as complete sentences because they do not express a complete thought (Skapik, 2021). Instead, they rely on independent clauses to complete their meaning. These clauses often start with subordinating conjunctions or relative pronouns and function as modifiers within sentences. An example of a dependent clause in the lyrics is "When she was just a girl," which requires additional information from an independent clause to form a complete thought.

The analysis reveals a collective count of 21 clauses distributed in "Paradise" with 15 independent clauses and 6 dependent clauses and there is a collective amount of 32 clauses in "Higher Power," with 25 independent clauses and 7 dependent clauses. There are a total of 15 independent clauses and 6 dependent clauses identified in "Paradise." Those independent clauses encompass a variety of linguistic processes, including mental perceptsives, material processes, senser processes, verbal processes, mental emotives, and existential processes. The repetition of certain independent clauses, such as "She expected the world" and "But it flew away from her reach," suggests key thematic elements or recurring motifs within the research findings. Meanwhile, the dependent clauses serve to provide additional context, detail, or qualification to the independent clauses. While there are fewer dependent clauses compared to independent clauses, they contribute to the overall complexity and richness of the research findings by offering nuanced insights or perspectives.

There are a total of 25 independent clauses and 7 dependent clauses identified in "Higher Power." The independent clauses cover a diverse range of linguistic processes, including mental perceptsives, material processes, mental cognitives, verbal processes, relational attributes, and mental emotives. The repetition of certain independent clauses, such as "You've got a higher power" and "You've got me singing every second, dancing every hour," may indicate thematic significance or key motifs within the research findings. The dependent clauses serve various functions, including providing additional information, expressing desires or intentions, and establishing relational attributes. Although fewer in number compared to independent clauses, dependent clauses contribute to the overall coherence and complexity of
the text by offering contextual details and enhancing the semantic depth. Therefore, the total number of clauses utilized in both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" is 53. These clauses contribute to the syntactic structure of the songs and play a crucial role in conveying the intended messages and emotions to the audience.

2. Types of Processes Found in Coldplay's "Paradise" and "Higher Power"

This section discusses the concept of relational attribute processes in language and provides examples from Coldplay's songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power" to illustrate this concept. In the Experiential Meta-function Analysis of Coldplay's lyrics in "Paradise" and "Higher Power", various types of processes were identified:

- Mental process (Higher Power)
  - Process Relational (paradise)
    - Carriers Process: Rel attri Attribute
      - When she was just a girl
  - Process Relational (Higher Power)
    - Carriers Relg attrib Attribute
      - I am like A broken record
  - Material process (paradise)
    - Actor Material Process Circumstance
      - But it flew away from her reach
  - Material process (higher power)
    - Actor Material Process Circumstance
      - I will fail It
  - Verbal process (paradise)
    - Sayer Verbal Process Verbiage
      - She say "oh"
  - Verbal process (higher power)
    - Sayer Process Receiver Circumstance Circumstance
      - Til you tell me a heavenly phone to hold tight

b) Material Process

This process involves actions or events that bring about physical changes or transformations. Material processes describe concrete actions, movements, or occurrences, providing vivid imagery and advancing the narrative by depicting events that occur in the physical world. In Coldplay's "Paradise," a clear example of a material process is evident in the line "But it flew away from her reach." Here, the action of something flying away ("it") is described, indicating a physical movement or change in location. This material process underscores a sense of loss or separation experienced by the protagonist, as something desired or cherished moves beyond their grasp. The use of material processes like this
helps to convey tangible actions and events within the narrative of the song, enriching its emotional depth and imagery.

In Coldplay's "Higher Power," a notable example of a material process is found in the line "I'm going a million miles an hour." This phrase describes the physical action of moving rapidly ("going a million miles an hour"), conveying a sense of speed and momentum. The material process here emphasizes the subject's dynamic state, suggesting a frenetic pace or energetic movement in their life. This vivid imagery contributes to the song's themes of vitality and forward motion, highlighting the protagonist's sense of urgency and determination.

c) Mental Cognitive Process

This process involves mental activities related to understanding or conceptualizing. Mental cognitive processes illuminate the internal thought processes, perceptions, and conceptualizations of characters or narrators, enriching the text with figurative language or symbolic representations.

In Coldplay's "Paradise," a mental cognitive process is evident in the line "and dreamed of Para-para-paradise." Here, the protagonist engages in the mental activity of dreaming, imagining, or visualizing an idealized state referred to as "paradise." This mental cognitive process reflects the protagonist's desire for escapism or a better reality, emphasizing the power of imagination in coping with challenges or seeking happiness.

Similarly, in "Higher Power," a mental cognitive process is found in the line "I think my shoe's untied." This lyric showcases the protagonist's mental perception or awareness of a physical sensation, specifically the feeling that their shoe is untied. This mental cognitive process highlights the protagonist's attention to detail and observation of their surroundings, adding a touch of whimsy and relatability to the song's narrative.

d) Mental Perceptive Process

This process involves mental activities related to perception or awareness. Mental perceptive processes convey characters' subjective experiences, emotions, or observations, providing insights into their perspectives and mental states.

In Coldplay's "Paradise," a mental perceptive process is exemplified by the line "She expected the world." Here, the protagonist perceives or interprets their surroundings, anticipating grand achievements or significant experiences symbolized by "the world." This mental perceptive process reveals the protagonist's outlook or perspective on life, emphasizing their optimism and ambitious aspirations.

In "Higher Power," a mental perceptive process is evident in the line "Sometimes I just can't take it and it isn't alright." Here, the protagonist perceives and acknowledges their emotional state, recognizing moments of struggle or difficulty. This mental perceptive process reflects the protagonist's self-awareness and introspection, highlighting their capacity to perceive and reflect on their own feelings and experiences.

e) Mental Desiderative Process

The mental desiderative process revolves around desires, wishes, or intentions within the mind of the subject. It relates to the expression of wanting or wishing for something to occur. In linguistic terms, this process often involves verbs that convey the subject's longing, aspiration, or yearning for a particular outcome or state of being.

In Coldplay's "Paradise," a mental desiderative process is evident in the line "She expected the world." Here, the protagonist expresses a desire or expectation for something grand or significant, symbolized by "the world." This reflects a longing for fulfillment or achievement, highlighting the protagonist's aspirations and hopes for the future. In "Higher Power," a mental desiderative process is found in the line "And you're really someone I wanna know (oh oh)." This lyric conveys the
desire or wish to connect with someone on a deeper level. It reflects the protagonist's yearning for meaningful relationships and connections, under-scoring themes of human connection and intimacy present in the song.

f) Mental Emotive Process

Mental emotive processes convey characters' emotional responses, sentiments, or attitudes, evoking empathy or resonance with the audience and deepening the emotional impact of the text. Coldplay's "Paradise," a mental emotive process is encapsulated in the line "Life goes on, it gets so heavy." Here, the protagonist experiences and expresses emotions related to the heaviness or burdens of life. This mental emotive process conveys the protagonist's feelings of emotional weight or intensity, reflecting the ups and downs of their journey.

In "Higher Power," a mental emotive process is illustrated by the line "I'm so happy that I'm alive." Here, the protagonist experiences and conveys a profound sense of joy and gratitude for their existence. This mental emotive process communicates the protagonist's deeply felt emotions, emphasizing their appreciation for life's blessings and positive moments.

g) Verbal Process

This process involves actions related to speech or communication. Verbal processes capture characters' verbal expressions, dialogues, or interactions, facilitating communication between characters and advancing the plot through spoken language. In Coldplay's "Paradise," a verbal process is evident in the line "She'd say 'oh'." Here, the protagonist engages in the act of verbal expression by uttering the word "oh." This verbal process serves to convey the protagonist's reaction or response to a situation, adding a vocal element to their emotional expression.

Similarly, in "Higher Power," a verbal process is found in the line "Hold tight." Here, the protagonist issues a verbal command or instruction to "hold tight." This verbal process serves as a directive or encouragement to someone else, conveying a sense of reassurance or support in challenging times.

h) Existential Process

This process involves the expression of existence or identification. Existential processes explore the nature of existence, possibility, or identity, engaging with existential themes and prompting reflection on the fundamental aspects of life and reality. In Coldplay's "Paradise," there's an illustration of an existential process found in the line "This could be para-para-paradise." In this instance, the protagonist is reflecting on the possibility or existence of paradise, implying that the current situation holds the potential to become ideal or perfect. This existential process reveals the protagonist's contemplation of alternative realities or idealized states, highlighting themes of hope and longing as they consider what could be.

Similarly, in "Higher Power," an existential process is evident in the line "You've got a higher power." Here, the protagonist acknowledges the existence or presence of a higher force or authority. This existential process conveys a belief in something transcendent or divine, highlighting themes of spirituality and faith present in the song.

3. Dominant Process in Both Lyrics

This part analyses the dominant linguistic process found in the lyrics of Coldplay's songs "Paradise" and "Higher Power," which is the material process. The material process involves actions, events, or changes that occur physically or concretely. In the Experiential Meta-function Analysis of Coldplay's lyrics in "Paradise" and "Higher Power", there is a dominant process in both lyrics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process type (Paradise Song)</th>
<th>Number of process</th>
<th>Total of process</th>
<th>Percentage of process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material process</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>47.61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational process</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9.52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33.33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal process</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existential process</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Process types in 'Paradise'
Table 3. Process Types in 'Higher Power'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process type (Paradise Song)</th>
<th>Number of process</th>
<th>Total of process</th>
<th>Percentage of process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material process</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>36.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relational process</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental process</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal process</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existential process</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it is evident that there are a total of 51 processes across the songs. Notably, material processes constitute the majority, accounting for 47.6% in "Paradise" and 36.6% in "Higher Power". Relational processes rank second, representing 9.2% in "Paradise" and 33.3% in "Higher Power". Existential processes are the least utilized in both lyrics.

The prevalence of material processes stems from their involvement in physical actions, transformations, or changes in the material world, rendering them concrete and tangible compared to mental or relational processes. Material processes excel in describing events, activities, or occurrences in discourse, facilitating clear and direct communication of past, present, or future happenings. Given the prevalence of physical actions in human experience and interaction, Coldplay employs more material processes in their lyrics to depict occurrences in the physical realm.

In both Coldplay’s "Paradise" and "Higher Power," the dominant process in the lyrics is the material process. This process involves actions, events, or changes that occur physically or concretely. In "Paradise," material processes are prominent, comprising 10 instances out of a total of 26 sentences. These processes include actions such as "flew away," "ran away," and "closed her eyes," reflecting physical movements or changes in the narrative. Similarly, in "Higher Power," material processes also prevail, with 11 instances out of 31 sentences. These processes encompass actions like "going a million miles an hour" and "floating," depicting tangible actions or experiences within the song’s narrative. Overall, the dominance of material processes in both lyrics underscores the significance of physical actions and events in conveying the themes and messages of the songs.

Material processes involve physical actions or changes that are generally easier to understand and identify in the context of song lyrics. In everyday life, we often experience and observe physical activities directly, such as moving, doing something, or undergoing physical changes. Therefore, in conveying a story or message through song lyrics, the use of material processes is very common because it provides concrete and easily understandable descriptions of what is happening in the song’s narrative.

4. Utilization of Processes in Communicating the Song Message

The processes utilized in both lyrics play a crucial role in communicating the song message and evoking emotional responses from the audience.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Processes Utilized</th>
<th>Role in Communicating Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>Doing</td>
<td>Conveys a sense of longing and desire for freedom and escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Being</td>
<td>Captures moments of introspection and self-reflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Power</td>
<td>Sensing</td>
<td>Creates a vivid and immersive atmosphere, inviting listeners to connect with the music on a visceral level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relating</td>
<td>Fosters a sense of connection and unity, emphasizing the transformative power of music to transcend boundaries and uplift spirits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In both "Paradise" and "Higher Power," the utilization of various processes plays a crucial role in effectively communicating the song’s message and evoking emotional responses from the audience.

a) Paradise:
- Doing: The "doing" processes in "Paradise" convey a sense of longing and a yearning for freedom and escape. Actions such as dreaming of paradise suggest a desire to break free from constraints and experience a sense of liberation.
- Being: On the other hand, the "being" processes capture moments of introspection and self-reflection within the song. Lines like "I could fly" illustrate a state of being that transcends physical limitations, indicating a deep internal journey of self-discovery and contemplation.
In "Paradise," the utilization of these processes contributes to the overarching theme of seeking fulfillment and purpose. The combination of actions and states of being allows listeners to empathize with the longing for escape while also reflecting on their own internal struggles and aspirations.

b) Higher Power:
- Sensing: In "Higher Power," the emphasis on sensory experiences through the "sensing" processes creates a vivid and immersive atmosphere. Phrases like "music in the air" and "lights up the sky" evoke auditory and visual sensations, drawing listeners into the music on a visceral level.
- Relating: Furthermore, the "relating" processes foster a sense of connection and unity among listeners. Lines such as "higher power taking a hold" emphasize the transformative power of music to transcend boundaries and uplift spirits, fostering a shared emotional experience.

In "Higher Power," these processes are strategically utilized to enhance the communicative impact of the song. By immersing listeners in rich sensory experiences and fostering a sense of connection, Coldplay effectively conveys the uplifting and transformative message of the song, inviting audiences to embrace the power of music to inspire and unite. Overall, the strategic use of processes in both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" allows Coldplay to effectively convey their messages while evoking profound emotional responses from listeners. Through a combination of actions, states of being, and sensory experiences, the songs create immersive narratives that resonate deeply with audiences, encouraging introspection, connection, and empowerment.

5. Circumstances Shown in Both Lyrics

The circumstances depicted in both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" encompass a range of settings, emotions, and experiences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>&quot;lying underneath those stormy skies&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;in the night, the stormy night&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise</td>
<td>&quot;Every time she closed her eyes&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;in the night, the stormy night&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Power</td>
<td>&quot;Once in any lifetime&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;night after night after night&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Power</td>
<td>&quot;going a million miles an hour&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data provided, both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" by Coldplay incorporate detailed descriptions of time and location to enrich their message.

a) Paradise

The repeated mention of "the night, the stormy night" evokes a sense of darkness and tumult, setting the scene for the protagonist's journey or experiences. The phrase "lying underneath those stormy skies" suggests a physical location where the protagonist finds themselves, perhaps amidst challenging or adverse conditions. The reference to "Every time she closed her eyes" indicates a recurring action or moment in time, possibly associated with reflection or introspection.

b) Higher Power

The repetition of "night after night after night" implies a continuous passage of time or a recurring experience, contributing to the song's thematic elements. The phrase "Once in any lifetime" hints at a rare or unique occurrence within the protagonist's life, underscoring the significance of the moment described in the song. Similarly, "going a million miles an hour" conjures imagery of rapid movement or progression, suggesting a dynamic and transformative journey experienced by the protagonist.

Overall, the use of time and location in both songs serves to create clear and immersive narratives, allowing listeners to connect with the themes and emotions in the music. These elements enhance the storytelling by providing context and depth to the lyrics, enriching the overall listening experience.
B. Discussions

The findings from the Experiential Meta-function Analysis of Coldplay’s lyrics in "Paradise" and "Higher Power" have largely aligned with our research objectives, meeting our expectations. The analysis revealed a plethora of clauses, including both independent and dependent ones, dispersed throughout the songs. These clauses function as fundamental narrative components, contributing to the overall lyrical flow and structure. Additionally, various types of processes were identified within the songs, encompassing relational attributes and mental cognitive processes among others. These processes play a crucial role in shaping the characters, themes, and emotional resonance of the music. Interestingly, the dominant process observed in both "Paradise" and "Higher Power" is the material process, highlighting physical actions and events. This strategic choice underscores Coldplay's inclination to ground their narratives in tangible experiences, thereby enhancing their accessibility and relatability to the listeners.

Upon interpreting the results, it is clear that Coldplay's lyrics successfully serve communicative goals through the Experiential Meta-function. This is achieved by employing various linguistic processes such as relational attribute, material, mental, verbal, and existential. These processes help create vivid imagery, express emotions, and establish connections with the audience. The focus on sensory experiences and relational dynamics enhances the audience's involvement with the stories being told in the songs, thereby increasing the songs' overall effectiveness in communicating messages.

In both songs, Coldplay demonstrates a remarkable ability to vividly describe actions, using phrases like "flew away," "ran away," and "going a million miles an hour." These dynamic words not only depict movement, energy, and determination but also serve the purpose of immersing listeners in the moment. Coldplay deliberately selects these powerful words to bring their stories to life, enabling listeners to feel as though they are experiencing the events firsthand. However, Coldplay's songwriting extends beyond mere physical description; they employ words cleverly to add depth to their narratives. Lines such as "When she was just a girl" and "You've got a higher power" imbue the characters and themes with additional meaning, enhancing our understanding of the story. These subtle word choices offer insight into the characters' inner feelings, fostering a stronger emotional connection between the listeners and the story being told.

Furthermore, Coldplay masterfully crafts vibrant scenes and evocative moments within their songs, transporting listeners to various settings and eras. Phrases like "underneath those stormy skies" or "going a million miles an hour" not only create vivid mental imagery but also evoke powerful emotions. It seems as though Coldplay intentionally invites the listeners or learners to immerse ourselves fully in their music, encouraging us to engage all their senses and become active participants in the emotional journey depicted in their songs.

The significance of the study extends beyond the realm of music analysis. It provides valuable insights into the linguistic mechanisms employed in songwriting to convey complex emotions and narratives. Such understanding benefits not only music enthusiasts and scholars but also songwriters and artists seeking to enhance the effectiveness of their lyrical compositions. Additionally, by illuminating the communicative power of music, the study contributes to broader discussions on the role of art in human expression and connection. Moreover, the analysis underscores Coldplay's prowess as storytellers and communicators, reaffirming their status as one of the most influential bands of our time.

In essence, the Experiential Meta-function Analysis of Coldplay's lyrics in "Paradise" and "Higher Power" offers valuable insights into the communicative potential of music. By exploring the linguistic nuances of the songs, the researchers have uncovered how Coldplay effectively conveys emotions and narratives, ultimately fostering connections with audiences worldwide. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the role of music in human expression and
communication, reaffirming its status as a powerful medium for storytelling and connection.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion
In conclusion, the analysis of Coldplay's lyrics in "Paradise" and "Higher Power" sheds light on how music communicates. The researchers explored how Coldplay's songwriting connects language, music, and human experiences to convey emotions and ideas effectively. This study found that Coldplay's lyrics use different processes and circumstances to evoke emotions and share ideas. Through the lens of the Experiential Meta-function, Coldplay's lyrics emerge as potent instruments of communication. They vividly paint pictures, evoke emotions, and forge connections with listeners. This focus on sensory experiences and interpersonal bonds amplifies the songs' resonance with audiences. Such analysis not only enriches listeners' comprehension of music's communicative power but also offers valuable insights to songwriters and artists seeking to refine their craft. Furthermore, it enriches broader dialogues concerning art's significance in human expression and interpersonal connectivity.

In emphasizing Coldplay's prowess as storytellers, the analysis underscores the lasting influence of music on a worldwide stage. By unveiling how Coldplay's lyrics strike a chord with audiences across the globe, this study underscores music's universal language, capable of transcending cultural barriers. Conclusively, by analyzing the structure and language choices in the provided lyrics, learners can see how grammar plays a role in conveying the message effectively, highlighting the importance of Coldplay's storytelling abilities and the universal impact of music.

B. Suggestion
The discussion regarding this research is still very limited and requires a lot of input. The suggestion for future authors is to study it more deeply and comprehensively about Unlocking Coldplay's Lyric Paradise and Higher Power: An Experiential Meta-function Analysis for Enhanced Communication.

REFERENCES


