**AN ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL FIELDS IN SONG LYRICS ‘FIX YOU’ BY COLDPLAY**

By:

Grace Putri Patricia Simaremare

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA

[gracesimaree@gmail.com](mailto:gracesimaree@gmail.com)

Abstract

This research aims to find words in the set lexical field in the lyrics of the song ‘Fix You’ by Coldplay. The author uses Johnson-Laird's Lexical Field concept in his book, entitled The Language of Emotions An Analysis of a Semantic Field. The author captures the essence of the idea through descriptive qualitative research. This research identified seven data found in the lyrics of the data source. The author found the data that refers to set of emotions & feelings lexical field that are datum 1, datum 2, and datum 3. Also, the author found the data that refer to set of hope lexical field that are datum 4, datum 5, and datum 6. Lastly, the author only found one datum that belongs to set of achievement lexical field that is datum 7.

Keywords: lexical field, song lyrics, semantics

**A. INTRODUCTION**

In the use of language, semantics refers to the relationship between the meaning and the sign in a language. Semantics itself studies about the meaning of words, phrases, sentences, and texts in the context of language. Based on Kreidler (1998, p. 3) Linguistic semantics studies how language organizes and expresses meanings, while semantics is the base study of meaning.

One of components in semantics is lexical relations. As stated by Kreidler (1998, p. 86) there are two description approaches in lexical relations: semantic field theory and truth conditional semantics. In this study, the author only focuses on one of them, namely semantic field theory or another name for lexical field. As explained by Kreidler (1998, p. 86) The goal of field theory is to grouping words based on characteristics that they have in common and that set them apart. Lexical field which refers to the grouping of words according to common meanings or conceptual domains. In all languages, no one word is self-contained. Every word is connected and related to every other word, either in terms of how it was formed or what it implies.

As mentioned in Gapur, Mulyadi (2018, p. 108) lexical field is a word that tied to its meaning or to the way it was formed, all words are certainly connected to and associated with one another. We can better understand how language organises and categorises meaning by looking at the lexical field, which helps us to organise and interpret concepts. As explained by Kreidler (1998, p. 87) To a certain degree, we can "define" a lexeme by describing which "set" it refers to and the way it varies from other words in that set.There are many other words in which there are interrelated groupings that can be expressed with the words in that group. For example, sets of sports: tennis, badminton, golf, soccer, basketball, etc. Another example, colours: yellow, blue, pink, red, etc. One more example, human emotional: angry, sad, happy, afraid, etc. From those examples, this research focuses on one of them which is emotional, and the other that will be discussed is hope.

Emotional, based on Johnson-Laird, Oatley (2011, p. 85) there are several modes of emotion that are the basic elements on which all subjective experiences of emotion are built, and in accordance with many existing experiences in English, emotional has a lexical field that includes: happiness, sadness, anger, fear, and disgust. The conceptual of emotional experience is reflected in words that refer to emotions. Certain terms may be used to describe basic emotions, which can be felt without the person experiencing them knowing the cause or object. Other terms, will indicate feelings that can only be felt when the cause or object is recognized. As reported by Johnson-Laird (2011, p. 87-88) many emotions are not the emotion itself, but the expression of the emotion, for example: laughing, smiling, crying, sobbing, frowning.

Other expressions of emotion:

1. Body states associated with emotions: strong, tired.
2. Emotional traits: deep, positive, negative, expressive, mixed, disturbed, uncontrollable, turbulent.
3. Behavioural traits motivated by emotions: sincerity, giving, helping, sharing, violence.
4. Personality traits linked to emotions: friendliness, gentleness, sensitive, stubborn, violent, vulnerability, hyperactivity.
5. Emotional states of mind: anxiety, toughness, arrogance, sensitivity, tenderness, and fragility.
6. Mental states linked to: arousal, control, conflict, uncertainty, contemplation, meditation, and alertness.
7. Emotions' similar meanings: response, state, communication, expression, and reaction.

Hope, as explained in Daniel Ispas (2022, p. 75) defined the explanation of the lexeme ‘hope’ is ‘hopes’. Faith or belief that your actions or desires will be fulfilled. Trust in the help and support from other people or other things, and assurance that someone or something will be beneficial. Hope's antonym is despair. The following are the lexemes of hope: belief, referring to ideals, present, hope, optimism.

The aim of this research is to examine lexical field in the lyrics of the song 'Fix You' by Coldplay. The author has selected this song for the following reason: its lyrics are deep and have a touching meaning, and they also describe the sadness of facing the loss of someone close to you. This song was released on 5 September 2005 by Coldplay's lead singer, Chris Martin, as a means of providing emotional support to his former spouse, Gwyneth Paltrow, following the death of Paltrow’s father. On 4 June 2017, the band Coldplay performed the song at the One Love Manchester benefit concert, which was organised in response to the Manchester Arena bombing. The song was afterwards ranked at number 18 on the US Billboard Hot Modern Rock Tracks chart.

**B. RESEARCH METHOD**

1. **Method of The Research**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The purpose of this kind of study is to examine the lexical field words found in the lyrics of Coldplay's song "Fix You.". This research uses data sources from the Coldplay rockband song entitled ‘fix you’ which was released on 5 September 2005, with a duration of 4 minutes 54 seconds. However in this research, the lines in lyric is only taken on the word that contains the lexical field after then, it will be used on a different group of words from the word that was discovered.

1. **Time and Place of The Research**

This research was conducted where the author lives, East Bekasi City is the location of most of this research, for a period is less or more a month, starting from 18ᵗʰ December 2024 to 7ᵗʰ January 2025.

1. **Setting of The Research**

This research data source is from YouTube and Google, namely Musixmatch.

1. **Technique of The Data Collection**

The research methodology used by the author includes collecting, analysing, and describing other word sets that serve as evidence sets in the lexical field. The researcher was able to collect data sources as the research was conducted. Every word in the lyrics line will be chosen and highlighted by the author to be closely examined throughout the data collection procedure. The author will then go on to discuss more terms that are part of the data's lexical field.

1. **Technique of The Data Analysis**

Once the lexical field word collection process is finished, the author will examine the data to determine the lexical field and give further sets of expressions that correspond with the data as proof of its validity. The author intends to use Oxford and Cambridge Dictionaries, as interpreting data and data results.

1. **Instrument of The Research**

his research uses qualitative methods, the author acts as an instrument. The author analysed the data by providing acceptable justification for the lexical fields used in the data analysis.

C. **FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION**

An examination of the lexical field found in Coldplay's song "Fix You" is provided below. The author will gather information, specifically: there are multiple verses of song lyrics pertaining to the word in each of the three sets of lexical domains. Only some of the collected data is analyzed by the author.

Datum 1, 2, 3 explained lexical field -emotional and feelings:

**Datum 1**

*“When you feel so* ***tired****, but you can't sleep”*

The term "tired" generaly means exhausted is classified within the lexical field of emotion, as it is used not only in reference to physical states but also to emotional and psychological conditions.

Based on (Oxford Dictionary) Tired is the impression that you've had sufficient of people or things because you don't find them interesting anymore, because they make you feel unappreciated. That states has clearly expressed the songwriter's feelings.

This feeling of ‘tired’ involved in various emotional aspects, including:

* *Frustration*, based on (Cambridge Dictionary) Frustration is the emotion or loss of confidence that results from failing to reach your objectives. Similar to the previously mentioned data, frustration arises from a feeling of powerlessness over certain situations. For example, when someone is tired, their capacity to manage stress and emotions is difficult, that can lead to frustration.
* *Sadness*, based on (Cambridge Dictionary) sadness is feelings of unhappiness, particularly after something hurt has happened. For Example, when a person feels sadness continuously he will feel tired and feeling of having no energy to fight for the things they love.
* *Anxiety*, based on (Cambridge Dictionary) anxiety is an uneasy sensation of nervousness or concern about something that is occurring or could occur in the future. Someone's energy can be drained and tired when their body and mind are continuously attempting to manage such concerns.
* *Despair*, based on (cambridge dictionary) despair is the feeling of hopelessness and inability in a challenging or terrifying situation. Hopelessness can trigger profound emotional exhaustion or tired.

From the data above, this could be proven that the term ‘tired’ in this song is belongs to lexical field emotional because as seen in next verse is written ‘Stuck in reverse’ which describes the writer has tried for something but there is still no progress therefore, the writer expresses his emotions by writing tired.

**Datum 2**

*“And the* ***tears*** *come streaming down your face”*

The term 'tears' is classified within the lexical field of emotional, it is directly associated with physical expressions that describe set of feelings and emotions field. The term 'tears' is most frequently employed in reference to events that include intense feelings, such failure, death, or separation.

Tears can express 2 other emotions most stand out, here are examples:

* Tears are frequently linked to feelings of loss or deep sadness.
* On the one hand, tears may be considered as a indicative of a feeling of relief after emotional strain or overwhelming happiness.

Of the 2 types of emotions above, ‘tears’ in this song refers more to deep sadness. From this verse ‘*tears come streaming down your face*’ it describes deep sadness, like sobbing.

As the next verse says ‘*When you lose something you can't replace’*, it clearly expresses the deep sadness of losing someone who is loved and cannot be replaced by anyone. The songwriter expresses his emotions by writing ‘tears’ as response to sad feelings.

**Datum 3**

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

The term 'love' belongs to lexical field of emotional and feelings. As stated in (Oxford Dictionary) love is a great feelings of affection and care for people or things, particularly a friend or family member. While according to (Cambridge Dictionary) love is more like "romantic and sexual attraction" is used to denote a strong emotional connection with another adult, characterised by feelings of affection, intimacy, and a desire as a romantic relationship.

In the 2 contexts of the above statements, the term can be used more to indicate a strong feeling of attachment or a special relationship with someone. The term ‘love’ can also expressing the concept of sacrifice, the providing of emotional support, and a desire to protect or assist others.

Here, in this song the word ‘love’ belongs to a romantic feelings in the relationship between couple. Also described to indicate the deep emotional sentiments present in a couple's relationship, including care, support, sacrifice, and hope.

The term ‘love’ in the lyrics of this song appears to refer to a deep affection of great love for his partner that he finds it difficult to let go. As the next verse ‘*But if you never try, you'll never know*’ it explains that the person has tried to let go of their partner. The sad feeling of ‘love’ is very much described from the lyrics in this song.

Datum 4 describes only one verse out of several, the lexical field – hope:

**Datum 4**

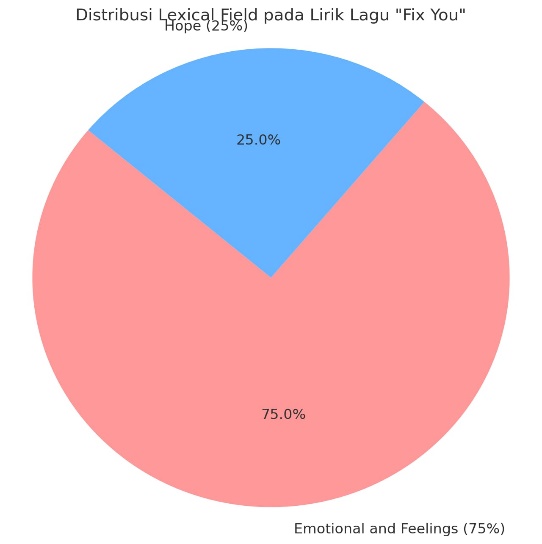
*“****Lights*** *will guide you home”*

In general, light is often linked to symbols of hope and goodness. For example, when someone is confronted with difficulty or uncertainty, they may seek guidance from light.

The term 'lights' in this song belongs to the lexical field of hope, as indicated by its use as a symbol for hope, guidance and healing within the context of lyrics. In context, the word ‘lights’ is associated with hope, used to describe something that can provide direction or a clear path forward, especially in situations of darkness or difficulty.

It describes hope, which helps give a person a clearer direction or purpose after they have been in a situation of uncertainty or despair. That is what the writer means by the word ‘lights’ in this song. In the next verse ‘And ignite your bones’ which also describes the hope to fix the bones or make them not tired.

The distribution of lexical fields in this song Fix You's lyrics is displayed in the pie chart below. The Emotional and Feelings field accounts for 75% of the data, while the Hope field accounts for the remaining 25%.



D. **CONCLUSION**

The author has found seven data in the song ‘Fix You’ by Coldplay. The author is limited to examine all datums, the researcher only analyses four data through Johnson-Laird’s concept of lexical field in his book entitled The Language of Emotions An Analysis of a Semantic Field. As he stated*“many emotions are not the emotion itself, but the expression of the emotion”*. So each datum is another word form or expression of lexical field.

Here are the data that collected and the diagram:

1. Lexical field - emotional and feelings

* When you feel so **tired**, but you can't sleep
* And the **tears** come streaming down your face
* When you're too in **love** to let it go

2. Lexical Field - hope

* **Lights** will guide you home
* And I will try to **fix** you
* I **promise** you I will learn from my mistakes

3. Lexical Field - Achievement

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

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