

Analysis of Slang Words in the Lyrics of Coldplay's Songs on The Album "X&Y": A Semantics Study

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Abstract

The aims of this research are to analyse, identify and classify the words that use slang words of Coldplay's songs. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of slang by using song lyrics of Coldplay's songs. The research uses descriptive qualitative method. The theory of Patridge (2004:204) and Leech theory (1981) are used in this research. The data were collected by listening to 5 songs by Coldplay and reading the lyrics of the songs. The result of this research shows that there are six types of slang words in Coldplay's songs which is with 16 data consisting of Cockney slang, Workmen's slang, Art slang, Church slang, Soldier slang, and Primary slang, namely "Wanna" which is short for the word "Want to". The results of this research also shows that there are Five meanings of slang in Coldplay's songs namely, Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Affective meaning, Reflective meaning, and Thematic meaning. Stylistic meaning and Collocative meaning were not found.

Keywords: *semantic, slang word, slang meaning, Coldplay's songs*

Introduction

For humans, communication is a movement of exchanging and transmitting data by speech or writing between individuals. Holmes (2000) notes that people's conversations do not reflect their personality in the same way as their race, age, intercourse and social background, it also reflects the parameters by which they dialect practice. Dialect assortments show that the speakers are particular from individualities of other bunches (Finegan, 2008:330). There are a many illustrations of dialect kinds that are of intrigued to language specialist agreeing to Akmajian et al (1998), lingua francas, pidgins, creoles, language, slang, and unbelievable dialect. The most concern of this English composing it was center as it were on the language variety which may be distributed as slang. Concurring to Siphon & Svartvik (1981) "slang is dialect which is exceptionally commonplace in fashion, and it's naturally confined to the individualities of a specific social bunch.

Slang word is one of the linguistic aspects of language use. The varieties are non-standard and seasonal. Slang word is often used as part of social communication identity and usually has another meaning that everyone does for the first time this word confuses me, but I would like to use it. For english learners, english slang can sound more modern and casual in informal contexts conversation.

Some common English slang words are also commonly used in song lyrics. For example, the word "*gonna*" meaning "*going to*" and the word "*talkin'*" meaning "*talking*". The study

is based on five Coldplay songs, "Square One", "Swallowed in the Sea", "Fix You", "X&Y", and "Twisted Logic" from their June 2005 album X&Y. It is an analysis of the types of slang included. Coldplay is an English rock band formed in London. It consists of vocalist and pianist Chris Martin, guitarist Johnny Bucklund, bassist Guy Berryman, drummer Will Champion and creative director Phil Harvey.

Literature Review

Semantics is the study of meaning in language (Lyons, 1995: 3). Hurfords, et.al. (2007) in his book *Semantic a Course Book* second edition also defines semantics as a subdiscipline that studies the meaning of language. The meaning of a word in this case is reflected as a pattern of semantic characteristics grammatically based on context (Cruse, 1986: 15). In other words, the meaning is reflected and formed from contextual relationships in it. So, it can be said that the meaning of words in semantics according to Cruse is influenced by contextual relationships without the influence of the real situation of their use. This reflection focuses on seven categories the meaning of leeches in semantics. Leech argues that the importance of meaning in communication has become the engagement between speaker and speaker. Public understanding of each other (G. Leech, 1981). According to Leech's hypothesis, seven types of meaning in conceptual semantics meaning, implied meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflexive meaning, association meaning, and topic meaning.

This research analyzes the slang words found in the lyrics of five Coldplay songs. Slang is a peculiar word, according to the five-song lyric Coldplay (2005) on the album X&Y. Usually only members of the community group can make sense of it. Ordinary people do not know the meaning of the words because they were originally created to be used only for secret communication. The purpose of this study is to help English learners understand the meaning of English slang words used in popular English songs. Because there are many colloquial words in the song lyrics and there are many English learners who like listening to English music.

The importance of this research is to help students who are learning english to understand it, understand the meaning of english slang used in a song words. This research is expected to contribute to language use theory and language types, and serve as a reference for those who desire it similar studies are planned for the future. The methods used in this study are descriptive qualitative methods and data were analyzed based on a theory proposed by Patridge (2004:204), and also the types of meaning according to Leech (1981), meaning can be divided into seven types: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning and thematic meaning.

The types of slang words theory by Patridge (2004:204) explained below:

1. Cockney slang. It refers to the working-class people of London. Often used in conjunction with the Cockney accent. Cockney Slang is the brightest place in England because it has a very pronounced accent. Cockney slang has two types of him. The first is Cockney slang spoken by educated, middle-class people. Second, the Cockney slang used by the illiterate and the illiterate is called the Cockney London of the streets.

2. Public house slang, is a group of Public House words and phrases makes up for it. Due to the nature of the subject, there is little recorded vocabulary. Wonderful, cheerful, and materialistic, but neither crude nor cynical.
3. Workmen's Slang, related to slang for public house very closely related a term of artsmanship and also related to the activities of people in the workplace. Many users of working-class terminology are urban or rural workers. There is also a big difference between the two city officials. More ready with a tongue than a peasant and speaks slang fluently. This is not a very modern example.
4. Tradesmen's Slang, is some words refer to etymological slang, users are: As with workers, the difference is that craftsman slang replaces 4 with typical: Tailor, butcher, pharmacist, builder. Highest number of tailors colloquial.
5. Art slang, which emerged in the 17th century, is rapidly being adopted by society. It's also much more difficult than other slang terms, and even today it's hard to guess.
6. Slang in advertising, it is often used in commerce because much of modern commerce relies on advertising. Businesses need catchy phrases and rhymes to impress the public.
7. Social slang, society creates a kind of special vocabulary that constantly changes with fashion changes. There is a lot of slang in social colloquialism, and most words disappear quickly, but quite a few find their place in ordinary speech. Additionally, in society, slang indicates a fun or light-hearted approach to objects and the exercise of slangster calling.
8. Trade slang, a term used in commerce and closely related to commerce and business. It is often used by businessmen, mainly in the stock market.
9. Slang used in public schools and universities, the users of this slang are students in public facilities such as boarding houses and private schools.
10. Theater slang, in the 19th century, theatrical slang began to have a strong influence on every day and informal English, and theatrical slang gradually gained prominence in the early stages.
11. Medical slang, is more interesting to the general public than legal jargon, but we limit ourselves to the examples of our own century.
12. Church slang, slang has long encroached on the forums and now meets in the Senate. On the contrary, in fairness to the clergy, it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English, on the contrary, are the clergy of the established churches.
13. Soldier slang, a slang term borrowed from the military community and commonly used by soldier slang.

The types of meaning according to Leech (1981) explained below:

1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning sometimes called 'denotative' or 'cognitive' meaning, is widely. It is thought to be a central factor in verbal communication and can be shown to be essential to the basic functions of language in ways other types of meaning are not.

2. Connotative meaning

Connotative a kind of value or attitude that a word evokes outside of its core meaning. Due to the peculiarities of language, it is constantly changing and culturally conditioned over time. Implicit meanings are usually used by writers and others who want to persuade their readers.

3. Stylistic meaning

Stylistic meaning is a piece of language that conveys the social circumstance of its uses.

4. Affective meaning

Affective meaning is the directly reflects the speaker's personal attitude or feeling towards the listener or the purpose of the speech. Such feelings and attitudes are usually negative or dishonest in nature. It is usually expressed in the form of verbal usage such as insults, flattery, exaggeration, or sarcasm.

5. Reflective meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning that arises in the case of multiple conceptual meanings. When one meaning of a word forms part of the response to another. In other words, the reflected meaning is that which is conveyed through association with another meaning of the same phrase. The function of reflected meaning is to provide new meanings for words that refer to different phenomena in the same expression. A new meaning here is a new meaning attached to an expression of the same word. A new meaning arises because another meaning is removed in the same expression.

6. Collocative meaning

Collocative meaning consists of associations acquired by words due to their tendencies to occur.

7. Thematic meaning

Thematic meaning is communicated through the way the speaker or author organizes the message in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. Active sentences are often considered to have a different meaning than passive sentences, even though their conceptual content may appear similar.

In this chapter, the author presents research results on colloquialism in song lyrics. To analyze colloquialism, a previous student had kept 12 journals on the same subject, but different objects were used in the study. The Fifth Journal is a dialectal prior research analysis of song lyrics. Originally written by I Gusti Ayu Agung Indah Jayanthi, Ni Wayan Suastini, and I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini, it deals with an analysis titled Analysis of Slang Words in Song Lyrics Used by Ariana Grande, and is descriptive using a qualitative method. The author focused on analyzing the nature and influence of slang in the lyrics used by Ariana Grande. There are several reasons to choose Ariana Grande songs. First of all, no research has ever looked at Ariana Grande's lyrics. Previous studies have mainly investigated the types of slang words in her lyrics, but this study examines the types and effects of slang words in lyrics.

Secondly, in his diary entitled "A Slang Word Analysis of Ralph Blakes the Internet Movie" written by Prabhu Sulaiman and Dewi Shafitri, the author mentions the movie "Ralph Blakes the internet" (2018) deals with an analysis of the types of slang words used found. The

research method is a qualitative approach. And it suggests two problems: (1) What kind of slang is used in the movie "Ralph Breaks the Internet"? (2) What is the meaning of the slang used in the movie "Ralph Breaks the Internet"? The research scope is based on the theory of Allan and Burrige (2006) Analysis of the slang word types spoken by characters in the Ralph Breaks the Internet movie.

Focuses only on Third, a diary written by Rini Moraida Siringoringo and Marlin Steffi Marpaung deals with an analysis entitled ANALYSIS OF SLANG IN SONG LYRIC "DAMN I LOVE YOU" BY AGNES MONICA. The design of this research study is descriptive and qualitative. The author focuses on the slang characteristics used in Agnes Monica's lyrics. The techniques used are observational techniques.

In this study, data collection was done in several steps. The first time I heard the song, the second time I read it to understand the text, and the third is to identify slang words that appear in the lyrics, and the last shows the slang words and also the meaning.

Method

Research using a descriptive qualitative approach is characterized by an emphasis on the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as words, images, and sounds. These conceptions emphasize the discovery and discernment of the meaning that a person or group of people ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014). Some of the key features of research using descriptive qualitative methods include emphasis on understanding meaning, use of non-numerical data, inductive analysis, subjectivity, small sample size, flexibility, richness of detailed data and emphasis on context.

The subjects in this research are taken from the lyrics of Coldplay songs in the album "X&Y" [[https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/X%26Y_\(album\)](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/X%26Y_(album))] including "Square One", "Swallowed in The Sea", "Fix You", "X&Y", and "Twisted Logic". The songs were chosen because there are slang words contained in the lyrics. Data collection is done by several steps, namely listening to the songs, reading and understanding the lyrics, identifying slang words contained in the lyrics, and marking the slang words. The author used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. After the data is collected, the author analyzes the data through the following steps: Tabulating the slang words that have been found, dividing the types and characteristics of the words, interpreting the meaning, and drawing conclusions. Formal and informal are used in presenting the findings. Related to the problems above, it covered into two major aims of study, namely the following:

- a. To find out the types of slang words used in the lyrics.
- b. To analyze the meanings of slang words used in the lyrics.

Results and Discussion

From Coldplay songs, the author identifies and classifies 5 songs that contain slang according to Patridge's theory (2004:204). And from the 5 songs, the author found some data containing slang as follows:

Table 1. Analysis Types of Slang Words

Slang Word	Types of Slang					
	Primary	Cockney	Workmen's	Art	Church	Soldier
Wanna	✓					
Bleeding		✓				
Fired			✓			
Square One				✓		
Spread					✓	
Swallowed						✓
Tears					✓	
Waste				✓		
Bones					✓	
Floating					✓	
Drifting					✓	
Rivers					✓	
Hundreds					✓	
Backwards					✓	
Drilled					✓	
Mess			✓			

Data 1. The lyrics in the song entitled Square One

You're in control, is there anywhere you wanna go?
You're in control, is there anything you wanna know? (In line 1 and 2)

In the data above, the word "Wanna" in the first and second lines of the song lyrics is a type of Primary slang. The word Wanna is included in the Primary slang type because it is used by people in their daily lives. The meaning of the word is already known to everyone, which if interpreted into Indonesian means "Ingin". And also in [www.dictionary.com], the word "Wanna" is a type of word that is included in the Verba form. And The word Wanna is a slang that exists in the USA.

In the word "wanna" in the lyrics "You're in control, is there anywhere you wanna go?" and "You're in control, is there anything you wanna know?". Wanna is a nonstandard word. While the standard form of the word wanna is "Want to", the word is abbreviated to speed up English pronunciation [https://www.yec.co.id/inggris/penggunaan-gonna-gotta-wanna/]. In the lyrics, the word Wanna means about someone who is talking to someone else and asking something what they want to do or want to know. The word Wanna is included in the Primary slang type because it is used by people in their daily lives and is also a type of word that belongs to the Verba form, so if categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word "Wanna" is included in Conceptual meaning because Wanna has the same meaning and meaning of "Want to" and in Indonesian means "Ingin".

Are they bleeding all your colours into one? (In line 25)

Then, in the sentence "Are they bleeding all your colors into one?" In line 25, the word "Bleeding" in the lyrics means "Bleeding", and when viewed on

[<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>], the word "Bleeding" is an adjective form and the original form of bleeding itself is Middle English which is (noun and adjective) which means bleeding or bleeding. So, if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004:204) "Bleeding" is included in the Cockney slang type because one type of cockney slang is spoken by middle-class people.

In the word "bleeding" in the lyrics "Are they bleeding all your colors into one?" which in Indonesian means "are they able to feel what you feel?". The word bleeding which in its true meaning means a mild word often used as an adjective to emphasize dislike or negativity in relation to something else and comparable to Blood, and in the lyrics, the word bleeding means about whether someone is able to feel what someone else is feeling in a sad situation seen in the previous lyrics, namely "Is there anybody out there, who is lost and hurt and lonely, too" which is an expression that there is someone out there who is lost, hurt, and lonely too like the speaker. So, if categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word Bleeding is included in Affective meaning because it reflects the personal feelings of the speaker including his attitude towards the listener, or towards something that is being discussed.

Some catapult, it fired you

(In line 27)

Furthermore, in the sentence "Some catapult it fired you" In line 27 in the lyrics, the word "Fired" in (www.dictionary.com) is a Verb that describes the treatment carried out, usually by superiors to subordinates. Although in the professional sphere, the word "fired" is still often used when a boss wants to fire his subordinates, the word fired contained in data 1 in the lyrics is a verb form that means to make someone aware. So, if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) "Fired" is included in the Workmen's slang type.

In the word "fired" in the lyrics "Some catapult, it fired you" which in the lyrics of the song if interpreted in Indonesian it is "akan ada yang menyadarkanmu", whereas in Indonesian the meaning of the word fired itself is "dipecat". And the word Fired is the terms that we use for wetting fired tend to be dysphemisms: sacked, dumped, bounced out, canned, and axed. So, if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Fired is included in the Reflective meaning because the word fired in the lyrics of the song means to make someone aware and that it has meaning that appears in a word due to the double concept of the word.

Or, if you're stuck in square one

(In line 29)

The last Word Slang that the author found in data 1 is in the sentence "Or, if you're stuck in square one" In line 29, the word "Square One" which is also the title of the song. The word "Square One" contained in the lyrics in data 1 has the meaning "if you are stuck in one box" which means to be stuck in one place or condition or situation. Then, when viewed in the dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>) the word square in the lyrics is an adjective sentence. So, the word "Square One" in lyric is not the true meaning of the word. And if it is corroborated into Patridge theory (2004:204) "Square One" belongs to the Art slang type.

The word "Square One" in the lyrics "Or, if you're stuck in square one" if interpreted in Indonesian has the meaning "Atau jika kau terjebak dalam ruangan persegi yang tak berpintu". Square one is a form of the word Adjevctive, square one is a slang way of saying to start all over or back to the basics. Compare to beginning, The start or the bottom. He or She kett hangs with thots and ended up innings her relations, job, car and etc so now he or

she's back at square one. So, if it is categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word Square One is included in the deep Connotative meaning because when viewed from the previous lyrics, "You wonder if your chance will ever come" in the lyrics of the song has the meaning that someone who is afraid if he is trapped in his past and has no chance in his life, and the word Square One has the meaning of stuck in the past so that the word contains physical, psychological, or social properties.

Data 2. The Lyrics in the Song Entitled Swallowed in The Sea

And I could write it down or spread it all around (In line 7 and 16)

In the sentence "And I could write it down or spread it all around" in lines 7 and 16, the word "Spread around" in the lyrics means "spread", then when viewed in the dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Spread" is a verb form, then if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Spread" is included in the type of Church slang, because the word "Spread" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

The word "Spread" in some of the lyrics to the song Swallowed in The Sea above, if interpreted in Indonesian has the meaning of "Menyebar". The word spread is a form of the word Verba, in the lyrics "And I Could write it down or spread it all around" on the song the word Spread has the same meaning as to circulate, to publish, or to divulge a rumor. So, if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Spread is included in the Conceptual meaning because the word Spread in the song lyrics above is an action that refers to the direct relationship between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Not swallowed in the sea (In line 8, 18, 27, 29, 31)

Then, in the sentence "Get lost and then get found or swallowed in the sea" In lines 8, 18, 27, 29, and 31, the word "Swallowed in The Sea" in the lyrics means "swallowed in the sea", then when viewed in the dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Swallowed" is a passive verb form, so if it is categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Swallowed" is included in the Soldier slang type, because the word "Swallowed in The Sea" is one of the characteristics of the soldier slang type, which describes a disaster in water which in the real meaning in the song is an expression of love for someone who is grieving. However, he did not want the person he loved to drown himself in sadness.

The word "Swallowed" in some of the lyrics to the song Swallowed in The Sea above, if interpreted in Indonesian has the meaning of "tertelan". The meaning of the lyrics "swallowed in the sea" itself tells about a man and a woman and how the sea seems to have takeaway one of them. So, if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Swallowed is included in the Thematic meaning because the word Swallowed in the song emphasizes the purpose of the message delivered by the singer through the lyrics of the song.

Data 3. The Lyrics in the Song Entitled Fix You

And the tears come streaming down your face (In line 5, 19, 21, 22, and 24)

In the lyrics of the song Fix You, there is the word "Tears" with the lyrics as above, the word "Tears" in the lyrics means "tears", then when viewed in the dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Tears" is a verb form, in the lyrics "Tears stream down your face" which means tears stream down your face, it means someone is crying. So, the word tears is the actual meaning. And if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Tears" "is included in the type of Church slang, because the word "Tears" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

The word "Tears" in some of the above "Fix You" song lyrics, if interpreted in Indonesian has the meaning of "air mata". Tears is an adjective word form used to describe feelings such as awful, embarrassing, sad, terrible situation or place or thing. So, if it is categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word Tears is included in the Connotative meaning because the word Tears in the song's lyrics expresses a sad feeling seen in the lyrics "And the trees come streaming down your face "and also" Tears stream down your face" which means crying where the activity of crying or feeling of sadness occurs because of something that gives rise to physical, psychological, or social nature.

When you love someone, but it goes to waste (In line 7)

Next in the lyrics "When you love someone, but it goes to waste" In line 7, the word "Waste" generally has the meaning of loss. Then, in the lyrics the word "Goes to waste" has the meaning "In vain or Clapping next to the hand", and when viewed in the dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Waste" is a form of noun meaning "waste", whereas in the lyrics "When you love someone, but it goes to waste" contains meaning When you love someone but clap next to. So, in the lyrics of the song the word goes to waste means to clap next to the hand and the word waste becomes an adjective-shaped word, therefore the word waste in the lyrics is not the true meaning. And if categorized into Patridge theory (2004:204) the word "Waste" "is inclusive in the type of Art slang.

The word "Waste" is any activity that uses or consumes resources that do not provide added value. Whereas in the lyrics of "When you love someone, but it goes to waste" contained in the lyrics of the 7th line, the word waste itself has the meaning of clapping next to a hand whose meaning is futile. So, if it is categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word Waste is included in the Affective meaning because it also appears in the previous lyrics of "When you lie something you can't replace" and also in the lyrics afterwards, "Could it be worse? Lights will guide you home, and ignite your bones, and I will try to fix you. "It reflects the personal feelings of the speaker including his attitude towards the listener, or to something that he talked about.

And ignite your bones (In line 10, 17, and 26)

Then, in the lyrics "And ignite your bones" In line 10, 17, and 26, has the meaning "And ignites your bones", and when viewed in a dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Bones" is a form of noun that has the same meaning as the meaning conveyed in the song. And if categorized into Patridge

theory (2004: 204) the word "Bones" is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Bones" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

Furthermore, the word "Bones" with the phrase "And ignite your bones" contained in the lyrics is a metaphor to bringing back motivation and fulfillment into your life, to the point where you're fully functional and fired up. And if it is categorized into Leech's theory (1981), the word bones included in the natural meaning of Connotative because on the lyric "And ignite your bones" is a sentence that expresses a motivation so that someone who is sad again gets excited so that there is nature the extra that is referred to, whether physical, psychological, or social.

Data 4. The Lyrics in the Song Entitled X&Y

You and me are floating on a tidal wave together (In line 16, 18, and 20)

In the data above, the word "Floating" in the lyrics "You and me are floating on a tidal wave together" In lines 16, 18, and 20, has the meaning "You and I are floating in a tidal wave together, and when viewed in a dictionary on (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Floating" is an adjective form that has a floating meaning which means it is a word equation from floating as conveyed in the song. And if categorized into Patridge theory (2004: 204) the word "Floating" is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Floating" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

In the lyrics "You and me are floating on a tidal wave together" if interpreted in Indonesian is "Anda dan saya mengambang di gelombang pasang bersama", whereas in Indonesian the meaning of the word "wave" itself is "gelombang". So, that the word Wave in the song's lyrics is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Wave is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Wave in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relationship between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

You and me are drifting into outer space (In line 17, 19, and 21)

Then, in the data above, the word "Drifting" in the lyrics "You and me are drifting into outer space" In lines 17, 19, and 21 on the song, has the meaning "You and I Hover into space, and when viewed in a dictionary in (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Drifting" is the form of adjectives taken from the word Drift which has the meaning of floating and has the same meaning as stated in the song. And if categorized into Patridge theory (2004: 204) the word "Drifting" is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Drifting" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

In the lyrics "You and me are drifting into outer space" if interpreted in Indonesian is "Kamu dan aku melayang ke luar angkasa", whereas in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Drifting" itself is "Melayang". So, the word Drifting in the song's lyric is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Drifting is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Drifting in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Data 5. The Lyrics in the Song Entitled Twisted Logic

And tonight, rivers will run dry

(In line 4 and 6)

In the data above, the word "Rivers" in the lyrics "Rivers will run" in lines 4, and 6, means Rivers will run, and when viewed in the dictionary at (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Rivers" is a noun, the word "Rivers" in Indonesian means "sungai". Therefore, the word "Rivers" is a noun form that has the same meaning as the meaning conveyed in the song. And if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004:204), the word "Rivers" is included in the type of Church slang, because the word "Rivers" is a noun that has the same meaning as the meaning conveyed in the song.

In the lyrics of "And tonight, rivers will run dry" line four, if interpreted in Indonesian is "Dalam malam ini sungai akan mengering", and also the lyrics to "Rivers will run" line six which, if interpreted in the aftermath of Indonesia, means "Sungai akan mengalir". Then in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Rivers" itself is "Sungai". So, the word Rivers in the song's lyrics is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Rivers is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Rivers in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Hundreds of years in the future

(In line 7)

Furthermore, in the lyrics "Hundreds of years in the future" In line 7, the word "Hundreds" in Indonesian means "ratusan". Then, when viewed in the dictionary at (<http://onlineslangdictionary.com/>), the word "Hundreds" is a plural noun form. So, it can be concluded that the word "Hundreds" in the song lyrics is the actual meaning, and if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Hundreds" "is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Hundreds" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

In the fourth line of "Hundreds of years in the future" lyrics, if interpreted in Indonesian is "Ratusan tahun di masa depan". Then in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Hundreds" itself is "Ratusan". So, the word Hundreds in the song's lyrics is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Hundreds is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Hundreds in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

You'll go backwards, but then

(In line 13, 15, 23-29)

Then, in the lyrics "You'll go backwards, but then" In lines 13, 15, 23, 25, 27, and 29 the word "Backwards" in the song lyrics means "backwards", while in Indonesian the word "Backwards" means "ke belakang (mundur)". Then, when viewed in the dictionary at (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Backwards" is an adverbial form. So, it can be concluded that the word "Backwards" in the song lyrics is the actual meaning, and if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Backwards" is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Backwards" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

In the lyrics of "You'll go backwards, but then You'll go forwards again", if interpreted in Indonesian is "Kau melangkah mundur, tetapi kau melangkah maju lagi". Then in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Backwards" itself is "Ke belakang". So, the word Backwards in the song's lyrics is a word equation from the meaning of Backwards in Indonesian and that means, the word Backwards is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Backwards is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Backwards in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Created, then drilled and invaded

(In line 17)

Furthermore, in the lyrics "Created, then drilled and invaded" In line 17. The word "Drilled" in the song lyrics means "di bor". While in Indonesian the word "Drilled" has the same meaning, namely "di bor". Then, when viewed in the dictionary at (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Drill" is a verb form. So, it can be concluded that the word "Drilled" in the song lyrics is the actual meaning, and if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Drilled" is inclusive in the type of Church slang, because the word "Drilled" it must be said that the main propagandists of pure English.

In the lyrics "Created, then drilled and invaded", if interpreted in Indonesian is "Diciptakan, kemudian dibor dan diserbu". Then in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Drilled" itself is "Dibor". So, the word Drilled in the lyrics of the song is the true meaning. And if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Drilled is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Backwards in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Someone will mess it up

(In line 19)

And finally, in the lyrics "Someone will mess it up" In line 19. The word "Mess it up" in the song lyrics means "mengacaukannya". While in Indonesian the word "Mess" has the same meaning, namely "mengacaukannya". Then, when viewed in the dictionary at (<https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>), the word "Mess" is a noun form. So, it can be concluded that the word "Mess" in the song lyrics is a verb form which means "someone will mess something up", and if categorized into Patridge's theory (2004: 204) the word "Mess" is inclusive in the type of Workmen's slang.

In the lyrics of "Someone will mess it up", if interpreted in Indonesian is "Seseorang akan mengacaukannya". Then in Indonesian the meaning of the word "Mess" itself is "Kekacauan". And the word Mess in the song's lyrics is the true meaning. So, if categorized into Leech theory (1981), the word Mess is included in the Conceptual meaning because the meaning of the word Mess in the lyrics is an action that refers to the direct relation between a term and an object, the idea or action it appoints without mentioning other elements of meaning or hidden meaning.

Conclusion

In this analysis, the author analyzes the pop song genre based on Coldplay's song lyrics in the album "X&Y". From the analysis, the author found six types of slang words with 16 data consisting of Cockney slang, Workmen's slang, Art slang, Church slang, Soldier slang, and Primary slang, namely "Wanna" which is short for the word "Want to".) The meaning into 7 parts, in this study the author only found five meanings, based on the types of meaning found including Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Affective meaning, Reflective meaning, and Thematic meaning. Stylistic meaning and Collocative meaning were not found.

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