

# AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN "A HEAD FULL OF DREAMS" COLDPLAY'S ALBUM OF SONG LYRICS

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## ABSTRACT

Coldplay is a band from the British, begin its career in 1998. Until today Coldplay has already eight song albums, one of the albums is A Head Full of Dreams. In its album, the songs make use of interpersonal metafunction. The objectives of the research is to describe the mood types used in the lyrics of Coldplay's album A Head Full of Dreams, to describe the modality in the lyrics of Coldplay's album A Head Full of Dreams. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative for the research approach and content analysis for the type of research. The data of this research is taken from A Head Full of Dreams' song lyrics which are taken by Coldplay's official website. Documentation is used in the data collection technique. The researchers use Flow model by Miles and Huberman and functional approach to the data analysis technique. The result of the research reveal: (1) Mood shows three kinds of mood which are declarative, imperative, and interrogative and found 76 declaratives, 83 imperatives, and 2 interrogatives. (2) Modality shows that there are categorized of modality, which is low, medium, and high and found can't, can, will, would, and might.

Keywords: Interpersonal metafunction, Coldplay's album song lyrics, A Head Full of Dreams

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## INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language which focuses on language as a resource of meaning. This theory was introduced by M.A.K Halliday by using discourse analysis. It views language primarily as a resource for exploring and understanding the meaning in discourse (Halliday, 1994: xiv). Interpersonal meanings

are meanings that express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. The elements of interpersonal meanings are Mood and Residue. The mood element carries the interpersonal functions of the clause and consists of Subject and Finite. The other element is called the Residue. Mood and Residue realized in the texts or articles, such as a song lyric, newspaper, magazine, letter, science, speech, and many others.

The mood is a verb category that is not as useful in the grammar of English as it is for some other languages and has to do with the degree of reality attributed to the happening described by the verb (Leech, 2006: 65). The indicative mood (that of normal finite forms of the verb) contrasts with the 'unreality' of the subjunctive mood. Mood can be classified into two, those are subject and finite. While residue consists of predicator (P), complement (C), and adjunct (A). Modality refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards, and opinion about, the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence (Simpson, 1993: 47). Modality can be categorized into three levels: high, medium, and low. The higher level indicates to the positive pole, while the lower level indicates to the negative pole.

This study is an attempt of describing the interpersonal meaning in the lyrics of Coldplay's song. The focus of the research is about the interpersonal meaning analysis in the lyrics of Coldplay's song which analyzed in the system of Mood and Modality. The researcher describes the analysis of Mood and Residue that is used in the lyrics of Coldplay's song, shows the analysis of mood types used in the lyrics of Coldplay's song, and shows the analysis of Modality in the lyrics of Coldplay's song. In this research, the researcher analyzed song's lyrics written in Coldplay's album *A Head Full of Dreams*. Those five songs titled are "Hymn for the Weekend", "A Head Full of Dreams", "Birds", "Ever glow" and "Adventure of a Lifetime".

## **METHODS**

This research analyzes Coldplay's album *A Head Full of Dreams* song lyrics. The researchers take the data from five song lyrics in *A Head Full of Dreams* Coldplay's album. They are *A Head Full of Dreams*, *Adventure of a Lifetime*, *Birds*, *Ever glow*, and *Hymn for the Weekend*. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the research approach and content analysis as a type of research. This research uses documentation

in the data collection technique to support the research. The data analysis technique using the Flow model by Miles and Huberman. The researchers take in data display about the code consists of the information about IM: interpersonal meaning, L: lyric, C: clause, D: datum number, S: subject, F: finite, P: predicator, C: complement, A: adjunct, Dec: declarative, Imp: imperative, Int: interrogative, H: high, M: medium, and L: low.

**RESULT**

a. Mood

In this result, the researchers show clause then broken down into three types namely Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative Mood. The analysis was mainly on Mood and Residue to find out the declarative, imperative and interrogative.

	<b>Declarative</b>	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>Interrogative</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Lyric 1 (Hymn For The Weekend)</b>	24 60%	16 40%	0 0%	40 100%
<b>Lyric 2 (A Head Full of Dreams)</b>	5 23.81%	16 76.19%	0 0%	21 100%
<b>Lyric 3 (Birds)</b>	18 48.65%	18 48.65%	1 2.7%	37 100%
<b>Lyric 4 (Everglow)</b>	24 96%	0 0%	1 4%	25 100%
<b>Lyric 5 (Adventure of a Lifetime)</b>	5 13.16%	33 86.84%	0 0%	38 100%

Based on the analysis above, the most dominant Mood types used in lyric 4 (Ever glow) is Declarative Mood, while the less dominant is in Imperative Mood. It indicates that the songwriter or the singer wants to state or declare something to the listeners through these songs. In lyric 1 (Hymn For The Weekend) is Declarative Mood, while the less dominant is in Imperative Mood. It indicates that the songwriter or the singer wants to state or declare something to the listeners

through these songs. While in lyric 2 (A Head Full of Dreams) the most dominant is Imperative Mood. It shows that the songwriter or the singer as the person asks the listeners or readers to do something. In lyric 3 (Birds) both of them are dominant. It indicates that the analysis shows that the result of Declarative and Imperative are the same. In lyric 4 (Ever glow) the most dominant is Imperative Mood. In lyric 5 (Adventure of a Lifetime) is the same as lyric 4, the most dominant is Imperative Mood.

So, it can be seen that in analyzing data there are types of mood, which are Mood consist of a subject and finite, Residue consist of predicator, complement, and adjunct. The mood also shows three kinds of moods which are declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The researcher found 76 declaratives, 83 imperatives, and 2 interrogatives in all of the lyrics of Coldplay’s album “A Head Full of Dreams”.

b. Modality

Modality also plays an important role in carrying out the interpersonal meaning of clause showing to what degree the proposition is valid. Modality refers to the space between “yes” and “no”, showing the speaker’s judgments of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what she is saying. In this analysis, there is three degrees of modality.

	Degree of Modality		
	High	Median	Low
<b>Lyric 1 (Hymn For The Weekend)</b>	-	-	can't
<b>Lyric 2 (A Head Full of Dreams)</b>	-	-	can
<b>Lyric 3 (Birds)</b>	-	will	-
<b>Lyric 4 (Everglow)</b>	-	will, would	might, can't
<b>Lyric 5 (Adventure of a Lifetime)</b>	-	-	can't, can

According to the analysis of Coldplay's song lyrics in the Album *A Head Full of Dreams*, only a few modalities are found. All of them are in the form of modals finite. In lyric 1 (*Hymn for the Weekend*), 'can't' is the only modal finite that found, 'can't' is categorized in a low degree of modality. In lyric 2 (*A Head Full of Dreams*), 'can' is the only modal finite that found, 'can' is categorized in a low degree of modality. In lyric 3 (*Birds*), 'will' is the only modal finite that found, 'will' is categorized in a median degree of modality. In lyric 4 (*Ever glow*), the modals finite which appear are 'might', 'can't', 'will', and 'would'. 'Might' is categorized in a median degree of modality, 'can't' is in a low degree of modality, 'will' is in a median degree of modality, and 'would' is in a median degree of modality. In lyric 5 (*Adventure of a Lifetime*), the modals finite which appear are 'can't' and 'can'. 'Can't' is categorized in a low degree of modality, and 'can' is in a low degree of modality.

## DISCUSSION

### a. Mood

This paper discusses the result of the types of mood in the lyrics of Coldplay's album "*A Head Full of Dreams*" using the theory by Halliday. Then, the researchers use a qualitative method to finish it. The researchers collect the data from Coldplay's official website, display the data originally, reduce the data which focus on mood and residue, and the last is analyzing the data. The result above is 76 declaratives, 83 imperatives, and 2 interrogatives.

To help the researchers understand better about the types of mood, here displayed of the previous research from Moses Olusanya entitled *An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Some Selected Political Advertisements in Some Nigerian Newspapers* (2013). The aim of this research is to describe the mood which appears in the political advertisement.

I	am	Standing up	for affordable health care
Subject	Finite	Predicate	Adjunct
Mood block-decl.		Residue	

The previous researcher worked on the same method that the researchers applied, which is qualitative research. The data from the previous research is in the form of two political advertisements in Nigerian newspapers analyzed by Halliday’s theory. Before analyzing the data, the previous researcher collects the data by selecting intensively from the data source, finding the mood and residue, and classifying the data in accordance with their types, and finally, the clauses that stand behind the mood are observed. Then, the data presented by applying a descriptive method. The data analyzed the mood found, investigating the clause that implies behind the mood. The result of this research is 19 declaratives, 20 imperatives, and 4 interrogatives which appear in two political advertisements in Nigerian newspapers.

So, it can be concluded that both of the researches apply the same research method that is qualitative and also applies the same theory for analyzing the mood. Turning back to the result of the researchers’ analysis, it shows that there are 76 declaratives, 83 imperatives, and 2 interrogatives. It is supported by the previous research which does the same applying basic theory to analyze the mood found in a political advertisement.

b. Modality

This paper discusses the result of the types of modality in the lyrics of Coldplay’s album “A Head Full of Dreams” using the theory by Halliday. From the analysis of the types of modality above, the researchers found the degree of the modality of Coldplay’s album A Head Full of Dreams of song lyrics. The degree of modality consists of can’t, can, will, would, and might.

The researchers talk about previous research related to the types of modality. The researchers put the previous research from Ruijuan Ye (2010) *The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama’s Victory Speech*. The previous

researcher analyzed modality in the speech of Barack Obama by Halliday's theory. The result of this research is a will, may, can, and must which appears in the speech of Barack Obama.

Thus, it can be concluded that the modality between the previous research and the researcher found are similar. The similarities are talks about the types of mood. Actually, there are differences between the previous research and the research like the result of the researcher is more than the previous research.

## CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of Coldplay's album *A Head Full of Dreams* song lyrics, there are some points that can be taken as conclusions. By using the theory of interpersonal meaning from Halliday, the theory of mood from Leech, and theory of modality from Simpson, the types of Mood are expressed in Coldplay's Album "A Head Full of Dreams" song lyrics are Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative. Based on the analysis of the five Coldplay's song lyrics in the album *A Head Full of Dreams*, the most dominant Mood Types used in lyric 4 (*Everglow*) is Declarative Mood (96%), while the second place is Interrogative Mood (4%), and there is no Imperative Mood (0%). It indicates that the songwriter or the singer wants to state or declare something to the listeners through these songs. In lyric 1 (*Hymn for the Weekend*), Declarative Mood is also the most dominant. It appears 24 times (60%), while Imperative Mood appears 16 times (40%), and there is no Imperative Mood (0%). The dominant Declarative Mood indicates that the writer of the song or the singer is the provider of information. While in lyric 5 (*Adventure of a Lifetime*), Imperative Mood (86.84%) is the most dominant. The Imperative Mood shows that the writer's song or the singer as the person asks the listeners or readers to do something. In lyric 2 (*A Head Full of Dream*), Imperative Mood (76.19%) is also the most dominant. The Imperative Mood shows that the writer's song or the singer as the person asks the listeners or readers to do something. In lyric 3 (*Birds*) the most dominant is both of them, Declarative and Imperative (48.65%).

In lyric 1 (*Hymn for the Weekend*), 'can't' is the only modal finite that found. 'can't' is seen as the lowest degree of pressure, opening the possibility for the other

person to do the action. In lyric 2 (A Head Full of Dreams), the modals finite which appear are 'can'. 'can' representing a low-value modulation. Permission of 'can' is seen as the lowest degree of pressure, opening the possibility for the other person to do the action. In lyric 3 (Birds), 'will' can also be used as a modal verbal operator to show "strong wish and determination". Different scales of modal commitment lead to different meanings. 'will', which represents a medium scale of modal commitment; signals a medium degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition.

The medium degree of modality commitment of 'will' further confirms that more actions will be definitely taken in the future. In lyric 4 (Everglow), 'will' and 'wouldn't', can also be used as a modal verbal operator to show "strong wish and determination". Different scales of modal commitment lead to different meanings. 'Will' and 'wouldn't', which represents a medium scale of modal commitment; signals a medium degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition. The medium degree of modality commitment of 'will' and 'wouldn't', further confirm that more actions will be definitely taken in the future. In lyric 5 (Adventure of a Lifetime), 'can't' and 'can' represent a low-value modulation. Permission of 'can't' and 'can' are seen as the lowest degree of pressure, opening the possibility for the other person to do the action.

## SUGGESTION

After doing this study, the researcher would like to convey a suggestion concerning the topic of this study. It will be significant value if the English department student especially and the readers generally try to study other types of interpersonal metafunction outside what the researcher has already studied because interpersonal metafunction consists of many varieties. By studying and understanding the meaning of interpersonal metafunctions which are found in literary works especially song lyrics, people can be interested in learning English through English song lyrics.



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